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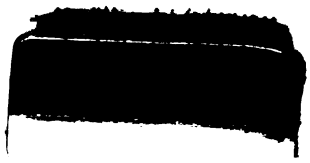



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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

*THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.*

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*— (14.) —*

## EAST INDIA.

FINANCE AND REVENUE; ARMY;
BOOTAN; CATTLE PLAGUE; DEKKAN; EDUCATION;
ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT, &c.; IRRIGATION WORKS;
MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS; MYSORE;
OUDE CLAIMS; RAILWAYS; SHAN STATES;
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS; TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

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Session
1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

# 1866.

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## FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

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## PART I.

# FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

# THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOR THE

# Year 1864/65.

## PART II.

## ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,

## AND CASH BALANCES,

FOR 1865/66;

WITH A COMPARISON OF THE TWO YEARS.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 VICT. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1866.



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# PART I.

## FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

1864-65.



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| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES 4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium. (See Account, No. 13.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 20,087,728 | 46,673 | 20,041,055 | |
| Forest Revenue | 351,757 | 1,074 | 350,683 | |
| Abkaree | 2,224,036 | 8,317 | 2,215,719 | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 681,144 | - - - | 681,144 | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. £. | 23,344,665 | 56,064 | 23,288,601 | 2,506,228 |
| Assessed Taxes | 1,281,817 | 12,958 | 1,268,859 | 35,065 |
| Customs | 2,296,929 | 130,515 | 2,166,414 | 211,275 |
| Salt | 5,523,584 | 1,492 | 5,522,092 | 317,707 |
| Opium | 7,361,405 | 39 | 7,361,366 | 2,376,981 |
| Stamps | 1,972,098 | 26,003 | 1,946,095 | 100,662 |
| Mint | 377,859 | - - - | 377,859 | 166,905 |
| Post Office | 362,333 | 123 | 362,210 | 426,456 |
| Electric Telegraph | 99,099 | 188 | 98,911 | 263,750 |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 683,329 | 6,093 | 677,236 | - - - |
| Marine | 308,095 | 8,328 | 299,767 | - - - |
| Public Works | 588,673 | 6 | 588,667 | - - - |
| Miscellaneous — Civil | 469,820 | 15,703 | 454,117 | - - - |
| Miscellaneous — Military | 735,567 | - - - | 735,567 | - - - |
| Interest | 247,624 | 1 | 247,623 | - - - |
| Total £. | 45,652,897 | 257,513 | 45,395,384 | 6,405,029 |

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CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into collected, converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

| AGAINST INCOME. | | | | | 10. | 11. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. (See Account, No. 14.) | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. (See Account, No. 15.) | 7. MISCELLANEOUS. (See Account, No. 16.) | 8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary. (*See* Account, No. 17.) | 9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. | |
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | | |
| 1,674,706 | 599,178 | 35,306 | 6,772 | 4,822,190 | 18,466,411 | 10·735 | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 35,065 | 1,233,794 | 2·735 | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 211,275 | 1,955,189 | 9·198 | |
| | | | | | | Including Cost of Salt and Opium. | Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium. |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 317,707 | 5,204,385 | 5·751 | 3·613 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,376,981 | 4,984,385 | 32·289 | 3·218 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 100,662 | 1,845,433 | 5·104 | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 166,905 | 210,954 | 44·171 | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 426,456 | Excess charge 64,246 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 263,750 | Excess charge 164,839 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 677,236 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 299,767 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 588,667 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 454,117 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 735,567 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 247,623 | | |
| 1,674,706 | 599,178 | 35,306 | 6,772 | 8,720,991 | 36,674,393 | | |



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No. II.—AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL INCOME of the Revenue of INDIA in the Year ending the 30th April 1865, together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACK, and ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of the REVENUES, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

| HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | GROSS RECEIPTS, as stated in Column 1, of the Account of Income No. I. | Number of Account. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | |
| Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest Revenue, and Abkaree Revenues, &c. | 23,344,665 | I. |
| Assessed Taxes | 1,281,817 | |
| Customs | 2,296,929 | „ |
| Salt | 5,523,584 | „ |
| Opium | 7,361,405 | „ |
| Stamps | 1,972,098 | |
| Mint | 377,859 | |
| Post Office | 362,333 | „ |
| Electric Telegraph | 99,099 | „ |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 683,329 | |
| Marine | 308,095 | |
| Public Works | 588,673 | |
| Miscellaneous — Civil | 469,820 | III. |
| Miscellaneous — Military | 735,567 | |
| Interest | 247,624 | „ |
| | 45,652,897 | „ |
| EXCESS of EXPENDITURE over INCOME | 193,521 | |
| £. | 45,846,418 | |

| EXPENDITURE. | | — |
|---|---|---|
| | | £. |
| Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback | | 257,513 |
| PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE: | £. | |
| Charges of Collection, &c. | 6,405,029 | |
| Miscellaneous | 35,306 | |
| Contingencies, Special and Temporary | 6,772 | |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE, including Cost of Salt and Opium | | 6,447,107 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | | 1,674,706 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | | 599,178 |
| TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium | | 8,078,504 |
| Charges in India, including Interest on Debt and the Value of Stores received from England | | 30,473,716 |
| Charges in England, exluding the Value of Stores, &c. supplied to India | | 4,802,401 |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts | | 1,591,797 |
| £. | | 45,846,418 |

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No. III.—AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, in the Year ending 30th April 1865 (after abating the EXPENDITURE defrayed thereout by the several REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, and the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of those REVENUES), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest Revenue, and Abkaree Revenues, &c. | 18,466,411 | |
| Assessed Taxes | 1,238,794 | |
| Customs | 1,955,139 | |
| Salt | 5,204,385 | |
| Opium | 4,984,385 | |
| Stamps | 1,845,433 | |
| Mint | 210,954 | |
| Post Office — Deficit | 64,246 | |
| Electric Telegraph — Deficit | 164,839 | |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 677,236 | |
| Marine | 299,767 | |
| Public Works | 588,667 | |
| Miscellaneous — Civil | 454,117 | |
| Miscellaneous — Military | 735,567 | |
| Interest | 247,623 | |
| | | 36,674,393 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income | | 193,521 |
| | £. | 36,867,914 |

| No. of Account. | CHARGES IN INDIA: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Army | 13,494,467 | |
| 19 | Indian Navy and Marine | 584,777 | |
| 20 | Public Works — Imperial | 4,881,245 | |
| | Public Works — One per Cent. Income Tax Fund | 250,000 | |
| 21 | Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments | 1,151,060 | |
| " | Law and Justice | 2,264,424 | |
| " | Police | 2,361,550 | |
| " | Education, Science, and Art | 531,980 | |
| " | Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 240,404 | |
| " | Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c. | 1,041,667 | |
| " | Miscellaneous | 372,268 | |
| " | Civil Contingencies | 38,613 | |
| | | £. 27,212,455 | |
| 23 | Interest on Debt | 3,261,261 | |
| | | | 30,473,716 |
| | CHARGES IN ENGLAND: | | |
| 29 | Civil Charges | 614,676 | |
| 18 | Military Charges | 2,280,019 | |
| 19 | Marine Charges | 56,612 | |
| | | £. 2,951,307 | |
| 27 | Interest on Debt | 1,851,094 | |
| | | | 4,802,401 |
| 22 | Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England | 2,721,648 | |
| 25 | Less,—Net Traffic Receipts | 1,129,851 | |
| | | | 1,591,797 |
| | | £. | 36,867,914 |

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No. IV.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the aggregate of BALANCES of CASH in the TREASURIES of INDIA, on the 30th April 1864; the Amount of DEBT incurred and discharged during the Year 1864–65; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON; and the TOTAL BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1865.

| No. of Account. | | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Aggregate of Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1864 | | 12,632,012 |
| | **DEBT INCURRED:** | | |
| | Loans | 1,256,225 | |
| | Treasury Notes issued | 299,149 | |
| | Civil, Military, and other Service Funds | 271,146 | |
| | Deposits | 278,715 | |
| | Sale of Waste Lands | 82,090 | |
| | Local Remittances | 516,507 | |
| | Advances made by Government, including Tuccavee Advances: | £. | |
| | Repayments | 2,656,326 | |
| | Advances | 2,013,039 | |
| | | 643,287 | |
| | | | 3,347,119 |
| | Local Indian Surplus | | 6,200,677 |
| | Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts) | | 76,872 |
| | | £. | 22,256,680 |

| No. of Account. | | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | **DEBT DISCHARGED:** | | |
| | Loans | 1,270,834 | |
| | Treasury Notes | 244,658 | |
| | Treasury Bills discharged | 1,270 | |
| | Bills outstanding | 80,609 | |
| | Prize Money discharged | 49,520 | |
| | Local Funds | 90,208 | |
| | Miscellaneous | 388,563 | |
| | | | 2,125,662 |
| | Supplies to London: | | |
| | Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of London | 10,510,554 | |
| | Less,—Bills drawn on England, Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in Repayment of Advances made in England to Service Funds, Net Traffic Receipts of Railways, &c. | 3,018,433 | |
| | | | 7,492,121 |
| | Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 30th April 1865 | | 12,638,897 |
| | | £. | 22,256,680 |

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# APPENDIX.

## FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS,

## 1864–65.

I.—District Revenues and Charges - - - - - - - pp. 12 to 22.
II.—Sundry Abstract Accounts - - - - - - - pp. 23 to 64.



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No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, for the Year 1864-65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | | |
| Land Revenue | 3,803,155 | 16,544 | 3,786,611 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 1,976 | - - | 1,976 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 689,083 | 1,949 | 687,134 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 4,494,214 | 18,493 | 4,475,721 | 502,552 | 228,670 | 3,292 | 734,514 | 3,741,207 | 11·182 | |
| Assessed Taxes | 385,005 | 7,637 | 377,368 | 16,218 | - - | - - | 16,218 | 361,150 | 4·212 | |
| Customs | 942,113 | 66,365 | 875,748 | 67,084 | - - | - - | 67,084 | 808,664 | 7·120 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Including Cost of Salt and Opium. (*See* Account, No. 13.) | Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium. |
| Salt | 2,784,547 | 1,284 | 2,783,263 | 27,828 | - - | - - | 27,828 | 2,755,435 | ·999 | |
| Opium | 5,255,447 | 39 | 5,255,408 | 2,371,905 | - - | - - | 2,371,905 | 2,883,503 | 45·132 | 4·111 |
| Stamps | 600,906 | 10,701 | 590,205 | 34,473 | - - | - - | 34,473 | 555,732 | 5·736 | |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 168,370 | - - | 168,370 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 168,370 | | |
| Marine | 137,507 | 8,328 | 129,179 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 129,179 | | |
| Public Works | 33,684 | - - | 33,684 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 33,684 | | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil | 77,419 | 9,725 | 67,694 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 67,694 | | |
| Interest | 6,032 | - - | 6,032 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6,032 | | |
| TOTAL £. | 14,885,244 | 122,572 | 14,762,672 | 3,020,060 | 228,670 | 3,292 | 3,252,022 | 11,510,650 | | |

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No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1864–65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue - - - | 4,035,374 | 6,426 | 4,028,948 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue - - - | 67,148 | - | 67,148 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree - - - - - - | 214,827 | 24 | 214,803 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. - | 4,317,349 | 6,450 | 4,310,899 | 421,635 | 94,515 | 5,292 | 1,614 | 523,056 | 3,787,843 | 9·766 |
| Assessed Taxes - - - | 169,059 | 1,120 | 167,939 | 2,014 | - - | - - | - - | 2,014 | 165,925 | 1·191 |
| Customs - - - - - - | 60,231 | - - | 60,231 | 8,052 | - - | - - | - - | 8,052 | 52,179 | 13·368 |
| Salt - - - - - - | 411,880 | 154 | 411,726 | 55,046 | - - | - - | - - | 55,046 | 356,680 | 13·367 |
| Stamps - - - - - - | 237,708 | 3,375 | 234,333 | 12,982 | - - | - - | - - | 12,982 | 221,351 | 5·461 |
| Law and Justice, and Police - | 94,775 | 1,945 | 92,830 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 92,830 | |
| Public Works - - - | 37,797 | - - | 37,797 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 37,797 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil - - | 29,735 | 499 | 29,236 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 29,236 | |
| Interest - - - - - - | 19 | - - | 19 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 19 | |
| TOTAL - - £. | 5,358,553 | 13,543 | 5,345,010 | 499,729 | 94,515 | 5,292 | 1,614 | 601,150 | 4,743,860 | |



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No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the OUDE TERRITORY, for the Year 1864-65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue - - - | 1,044,155 | 273 | 1,043,882 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue - - - | 5,521 | 1 | 5,520 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree - - - - - | 76,205 | 15 | 76,190 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. - | 1,125,881 | 289 | 1,125,592 | 153,974 | 79,056 | 4 | 1,806 | 234,840 | 890,752 | 13·675 |
| Assessed Taxes - - - | 29,754 | 258 | 29,496 | 210 | - - | - - | - - | 210 | 29,286 | ·705 |
| Customs - - - - - | - - | 46 | { Excess charge 46 } | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | { Excess charge 46 | |
| Salt - - - - - - | 2,298 | - - | 2,298 | 5,259 | - - | - - | - - | 5,259 | { Excess charge 2,961 } | 228·851 |
| Stamps - - - - - | 48,723 | 799 | 47,924 | 3,077 | - - | - - | - - | 3,077 | 44,847 | 6·315 |
| Law and Justice, and Police - | 28,017 | 153 | 27,864 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 27,864 | |
| Public Works - - - | 1,400 | - - - | 1,400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,400 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil - - | 1,760 | 103 | 1,657 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,657 | |
| TOTAL - - - £. | 1,237,833 | 1,648 | 1,236,185 | 162,520 | 79,056 | 4 | 1,806 | 243,386 | 992,799 | |

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No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1864–65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 1,894,188 | 2,408 | 1,891,780 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 32,917 | 5 | 32,912 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 79,864 | 111 | 79,753 | | | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 28,069 | - - | 28,069 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 2,035,038 | 2,524 | 2,032,514 | 229,819 | 116,922 | 2,283 | 485 | 349,509 | 1,683,005 | 11·293 |
| Assessed Taxes | 52,280 | 281 | 51,999 | 746 | - - - | - - | - - | 746 | 51,253 | 1·426 |
| Customs | 82,619 | - - | 82,619 | 40,981 | - - - | - - | - - | 40,981 | 41,638 | 49·602 |
| Salt | 689,499 | - - | 689,499 | 23,446 | - - - | - - | - - | 23,446 | 666,053 | 3·400 |
| Stamps | 112,121 | 2,539 | 109,582 | 2,754 | - - - | - - | - - | 2,754 | 106,828 | 2·456 |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 100,644 | 3,128 | 97,516 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 97,516 | |
| Marine | 3,353 | - - | 3,353 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 3,353 | |
| Public Works | 90,865 | 6 | 90,859 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 90,859 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil | 16,560 | 1,282 | 15,278 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 15,278 | |
| Interest | 107 | - - | 107 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 107 | |
| TOTAL £. | 3,183,086 | 9,760 | 3,173,326 | 297,746 | 116,922 | 2,283 | 485 | 417,436 | 2,755,890 | |

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No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, for the Year 1864–65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | | |
| Land Revenue | 3,803,155 | 16,544 | 3,786,611 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 1,976 | - - | 1,976 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 689,083 | 1,949 | 687,134 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 4,494,214 | 18,493 | 4,475,721 | 502,552 | 228,670 | 3,292 | 734,514 | 3,741,207 | 11·182 | |
| Assessed Taxes | 385,005 | 7,637 | 377,368 | 16,218 | - - | - - | 16,218 | 361,150 | 4·212 | |
| Customs | 942,113 | 66,365 | 875,748 | 67,084 | - - | - - | 67,084 | 808,664 | 7·120 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Including Cost of Salt and Opium. (*See* Account, No. 13.) | Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium. |
| Salt | 2,784,547 | 1,284 | 2,783,263 | 27,828 | - - | - - | 27,828 | 2,755,435 | ·999 | |
| Opium | 5,255,447 | 39 | 5,255,408 | 2,371,905 | - - | - - | 2,371,905 | 2,883,503 | 45·132 | 4·111 |
| Stamps | 600,906 | 10,701 | 590,205 | 34,473 | - - | - - | 34,473 | 555,732 | 5·736 | |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 168,370 | - - | 168,370 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 168,370 | | |
| Marine | 137,507 | 8,328 | 129,179 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 129,179 | | |
| Public Works | 33,684 | - - | 33,684 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 33,684 | | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil | 77,419 | 9,725 | 67,694 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 67,694 | | |
| Interest | 6,032 | - - | 6,032 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6,032 | | |
| TOTAL £. | 14,885,244 | 122,572 | 14,762,672 | 3,020,060 | 228,670 | 3,292 | 3,252,022 | 11,510,650 | | |

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No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1864–65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue - - - | 4,035,374 | 6,426 | 4,028,948 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue - - - | 67,148 | - | 67,148 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree - - - - - - | 214,827 | 24 | 214,803 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. - | 4,317,349 | 6,450 | 4,310,899 | 421,635 | 94,515 | 5,292 | 1,614 | 523,056 | 3,787,843 | 9·766 |
| Assessed Taxes - - - | 169,059 | 1,120 | 167,939 | 2,014 | - - | - - | - - | 2,014 | 165,925 | 1·191 |
| Customs - - - - - - | 60,231 | - - | 60,231 | 8,052 | - - | - - | - - | 8,052 | 52,179 | 13·368 |
| Salt - - - - - - | 411,880 | 154 | 411,726 | 55,046 | - - | - - | - - | 55,046 | 356,680 | 13·367 |
| Stamps - - - - - - | 237,708 | 3,375 | 234,333 | 12,982 | - - | - - | - - | 12,982 | 221,351 | 5·461 |
| Law and Justice, and Police - | 94,775 | 1,945 | 92,830 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 92,830 | |
| Public Works - - - | 37,797 | - - | 37,797 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 37,797 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil - - | 29,735 | 499 | 29,236 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 29,236 | |
| Interest - - - - - - | 19 | - - | 19 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 19 | |
| TOTAL - - £. | 5,358,553 | 13,543 | 5,345,010 | 499,729 | 94,515 | 5,292 | 1,614 | 601,150 | 4,743,860 | |



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No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the OUDE TERRITORY, for the Year 1864-65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue - - - | 1,044,155 | 273 | 1,043,882 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue - - - | 5,521 | 1 | 5,520 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree - - - - - | 76,205 | 15 | 76,190 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. - | 1,125,881 | 289 | 1,125,592 | 153,974 | 79,056 | 4 | 1,806 | 234,840 | 890,752 | 13·675 |
| Assessed Taxes - - - | 29,754 | 258 | 29,496 | 210 | - - | - - | - - | 210 | 29,286 | ·705 |
| Customs - - - - - | - - | 46 | { Excess charge 46 } | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | { Excess charge 46 | |
| Salt - - - - - - | 2,298 | - - | 2,298 | 5,259 | - - | - - | - - | 5,259 | { Excess charge 2,961 } | 228·851 |
| Stamps - - - - - | 48,723 | 799 | 47,924 | 3,077 | - - | - - | - - | 3,077 | 44,847 | 6·315 |
| Law and Justice, and Police - | 28,017 | 153 | 27,864 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 27,864 | |
| Public Works - - - | 1,400 | - - - | 1,400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,400 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil - - | 1,760 | 103 | 1,657 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,657 | |
| TOTAL - - - £. | 1,237,833 | 1,648 | 1,236,185 | 162,520 | 79,056 | 4 | 1,806 | 243,386 | 992,799 | |

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No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1864–65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 1,894,188 | 2,408 | 1,891,780 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 32,917 | 5 | 32,912 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 79,864 | 111 | 79,753 | | | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 28,069 | - - | 28,069 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 2,035,038 | 2,524 | 2,032,514 | 229,819 | 116,922 | 2,283 | 485 | 349,509 | 1,683,005 | 11·293 |
| Assessed Taxes | 52,280 | 281 | 51,999 | 746 | - - - | - - | - - | 746 | 51,253 | 1·426 |
| Customs | 82,619 | - - | 82,619 | 40,981 | - - - | - - | - - | 40,981 | 41,638 | 49·602 |
| Salt | 689,499 | - - | 689,499 | 23,446 | - - - | - - | - - | 23,446 | 666,053 | 3·400 |
| Stamps | 112,121 | 2,589 | 109,582 | 2,754 | - - - | - - | - - | 2,754 | 106,828 | 2·456 |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 100,644 | 3,128 | 97,516 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 97,516 | |
| Marine | 3,353 | - - | 3,353 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 3,353 | |
| Public Works | 90,865 | 6 | 90,859 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 90,859 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil | 16,560 | 1,282 | 15,278 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 15,278 | |
| Interest | 107 | - - | 107 | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | - - | 107 | |
| TOTAL £. | 3,183,086 | 9,760 | 3,173,326 | 297,746 | 116,922 | 2,283 | 485 | 417,436 | 2,755,890 | |



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No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY (including SIND), for the Year 1864-65, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary. | 9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 3,566,889 | 16,928 | 3,549,961 | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 108,191 | 487 | 107,704 | | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 367,323 | 4,350 | 362,973 | | | | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 89,055 | - - | 89,055 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 4,131,458 | 21,765 | 4,109,693 | 425,529 | 554,724 | 547,668 | 4,175 | 5 | 1,532,101 | 2,577,592 | 10·299 |
| Assessed Taxes | 337,250 | 2,336 | 334,914 | 12,197 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 12,197 | 322,717 | 3·616 |
| Customs | 791,890 | 56,609 | 735,281 | 63,303 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 63,303 | 671,978 | 7·993 |
| Salt | 444,068 | 54 | 444,014 | 40,027 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 40,027 | 403,987 | 9·013 |
| Opium | 2,105,958 | - - | 2,105,958 | 5,076 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5,076 | 2,100,882 | ·241 |
| Stamps | 573,009 | 3,693 | 569,316 | 26,293 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 26,293 | 543,023 | 4·588 |
| Mint | 146,716 | - - | 146,716 | 70,565 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 70,565 | 76,151 | 48·096 |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 92,982 | - - | 92,982 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 92,982 | |
| Marine | 130,457 | - - | 130,457 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 130,457 | |
| Public Works | 384,625 | - - | 384,625 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 384,625 | |
| Miscellaneous Civil | 64,477 | 1,874 | 62,603 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 62,603 | |
| Miscellaneous Military | 155,836 | - - | 155,836 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 155,836 | |
| Interest | 34,234 | - - | 34,234 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 34,234 | |
| TOTAL £. | 9,392,960 | 86,331 | 9,306,629 | 642,990 | 554,724 | 547,668 | 4,175 | 5 | 1,749,562 | 7,557,067 | |

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No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the CENTRAL PROVINCES for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 588,136 | 349 | 587,787 | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 6,433 | 31 | 6,402 | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 93,183 | 121 | 93,062 | | | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 79 | - - | 79 | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 687,831 | 501 | 687,330 | 146,942 | 105,865 | 4,688 | 3,368 | 260,813 | 426,517 | 21·363 |
| Assessed Taxes | 29,868 | 161 | 29,707 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 29,707 | |
| Customs | 10,194 | 4 | 10,190 | 1,663 | - - | - - | - - | 1,663 | 8,527 | 16·313 |
| Salt | 142,508 | - - | 142,508 | 23,247 | - - | - - | - - | 23,247 | 119,261 | 16·312 |
| Stamps | 50,742 | 772 | 49,970 | 2,021 | - - | - - | - - | 2,021 | 47,949 | 3·982 |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 21,726 | - - | 21,726 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 21,726 | |
| Public Works | 7,347 | - - | 7,347 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 7,347 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil | 140,407 | 81 | 140,326 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 140,326 | |
| TOTAL £. | 1,090,623 | 1,519 | 1,089,104 | 173,873 | 105,865 | 4,638 | 3,368 | 287,744 | 801,360 | |

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No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Miscellaneous. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 370,653 | 31 | 370,622 | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 237 | - | 237 | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 66,136 | 633 | 65,503 | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 437,026 | 664 | 436,362 | 41,572 | 18,154 | 2,238 | 61,964 | 374,398 | 9·512 |
| Assessed Taxes | 1,248 | 2 | 1,246 | - | - | - | - | 1,246 | |
| Salt | 4,123 | - | 4,123 | - | - | - | - | 4,123 | |
| Stamps | 16,727 | 334 | 16,393 | 629 | - | - | 629 | 15,764 | 3·769 |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 5,674 | 214 | 5,460 | - | - | - | - | 5,460 | |
| Public Works | 3,433 | - | 3,433 | - | - | - | - | 3,433 | |
| Miscellaneous - Civil | 3,253 | 1 | 3,252 | - | - | - | - | 3,252 | |
| Interest | 50 | 1 | 49 | - | - | - | - | 49 | |
| TOTAL £. | 471,534 | 1,216 | 470,318 | 42,201 | 18,154 | 2,238 | 62,593 | 407,725 | |

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No. 8.– AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. Miscellaneous. | 8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary. | 9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Including Cost of Salt and Opium. (See Account No. 13.) | Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium. |
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £ | £. | £. | £. | £. | | |
| Land Revenue | 4,184,645 | 3,212 | 4,181,433 | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 29,851 | 2 | 29,849 | | | | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 396,054 | 5 | 396,049 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 344,643 | - - | 344,643 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 4,955,193 | 3,219 | 4,951,974 | 428,971 | 299,969 | 36,001 | 20,820 | 6,767 | 792,528 | 4,159,446 | 8·656 | |
| Assessed Taxes | 147,867 | 707 | 147,160 | 3,251 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3,251 | 143,909 | 2·198 | |
| Customs | 203,878 | 4,000 | 199,878 | 16,904 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 16,904 | 182,974 | 8·291 | |
| Salt | 1,036,078 | - - | 1,036,078 | 142,506 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 142,506 | 893,572 | 13·754 | 2·356 |
| Stamps | 269,409 | 3,138 | 266,271 | 14,913 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 14,913 | 251,358 | 5·535 | |
| Mint | 94,734 | - - | 94,734 | 32,447 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 32,447 | 62,287 | 34·250 | |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 49,420 | - - | 49,420 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 49,420 | | |
| Marine | 3,246 | - - | 3,246 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3,246 | | |
| Public Works | 11,730 | - - | 11,730 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 11,730 | | |
| Miscellaneous Civil | 48,336 | 1,853 | 46,483 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 46,483 | | |
| Miscellaneous Military | 177,612 | - - | 177,612 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 177,612 | | |
| Interest | 9,092 | - - | 9,092 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 9,092 | | |
| TOTAL £. | 7,006,595 | 12,917 | 6,993,678 | 638,992 | 299,969 | 36,001 | 20,820 | 6,767 | 1,002,549 | 5,991,129 | | |



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No. 9.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 3. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 4. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 5. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 6. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 7. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 13,359 | 13,359 | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 285 | 285 | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 126,712 | 126,712 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 140,356 | 140,356 | 3,441 | 6,674 | 10,115 | 130,241 | 2·451 |
| Customs | 480 | 480 | 841 | - - | 841 | Excess Charge 361 | 175·208 |
| Stamps | 25,521 | 25,521 | 2,378 | - - | 2,378 | 23,143 | 9·317 |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 13,559 | 13,559 | - - | - - | - - | 13,559 | |
| Marine | 6,157 | 6,157 | - - | - - | - - | 6,157 | |
| Public Works | 11,530 | 11,530 | - - | - - | - - | 11,530 | |
| Miscellaneous—Civil | 7,432 | 7,432 | - - | - - | - - | 7,432 | |
| TOTAL £. | 205,035 | 205,035 | 6,660 | 6,674 | 13,334 | 191,701 | |

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No. 10.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PROVINCE of BRITISH BURMAH for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Miscellaneous. | 6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 7. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 561,397 | 291 | 561,106 | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 93,407 | 548 | 92,859 | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 99,740 | 828 | 98,912 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 754,544 | 1,667 | 752,877 | 129,591 | 30 | 129,621 | 623,256 | 17·174 |
| Assessed Taxes | 13,095 | 52 | 13,043 | 429 | - - | 429 | 12,614 | 3·276 |
| Customs | 205,524 | 3,491 | 202,033 | 12,447 | - - | 12,447 | 189,586 | 6·056 |
| Salt | 8,583 | - - | 8,583 | 348 | - - | 348 | 8,235 | 4·054 |
| Stamps | 34,869 | 636 | 34,233 | 1,046 | - - | 1,046 | 33,187 | 2·999 |
| Mint | - - | - - | - - | 304 | - - | 304 | Excess Charge 304 | |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 59,001 | 653 | 58,348 | - - | - - | - - | 58,348 | |
| Marine | 27,375 | - - | 27,375 | - - | - - | - - | 27,375 | |
| Public Works | 6,121 | - - | 6,121 | - - | - - | - - | 6,121 | |
| Miscellaneous, Civil | 2,621 | 281 | 2,340 | - - | - - | - - | 2,340 | |
| Interest | 395 | - - | 395 | - - | - - | - - | 395 | |
| TOTAL £. | 1,112,128 | 6,780 | 1,105,348 | 144,165 | 30 | 144,195 | 961,153 | |



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No. 11.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the POLITICAL TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of *India*, the Accounts of which are adjusted by the Accountant General to the Government of *India*, for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Miscellaneous. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 25,777 | 211 | 25,566 | | | | | | |
| Forest Revenue | 5,791 | - | 5,791 | | | | | | |
| Abkaree | 14,909 | 281 | 14,628 | | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 219,298 | - | 219,298 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL Land Revenue, &c. | 265,775 | 492 | 265,283 | 22,202 | 170,157 | 770 | 193,129 | 72,154 | 8·353 |
| Assessed Taxes | 116,391 | 404 | 115,987 | - | - | - | - | 115,987 | |
| Stamps | 2,363 | 16 | 2,347 | 96 | - | - | 96 | 2,251 | 4·062 |
| Mint | 136,409 | - | 136,409 | 63,589 | - | - | 63,589 | 72,820 | 46·616 |
| Post Office | 362,333 | 123 | 362,210 | 426,456 | - | - | 426,456 | Excess charge 64,246 | |
| Electric Telegraph | 99,099 | 188 | 98,911 | 263,750 | - | - | 263,750 | Excess charge 164,839 | |
| Law and Justice, and Police | 49,161 | - | 49,161 | - | - | - | - | 49,161 | |
| Public Works | 141 | - | 141 | - | - | - | - | 141 | |
| Miscellaneous Civil | 77,820 | 4 | 77,816 | - | - | - | - | 77,816 | |
| Miscellaneous Military | 402,119 | - | 402,119 | - | - | - | - | 402,119 | |
| Interest | 197,695 | - | 197,695 | - | - | - | - | 197,695 | |
| TOTAL £. | 1,709,306 | 1,227 | 1,708,079 | 776,093 | 170,157 | 770 | 947,020 | 761,059 | |

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## No. 12.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS under the Head of "Tributes and Contributions from Native States," in the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **PUNJAB:** | | |
| Tributes from the undermentioned States: | | |
| Mundee | 6,800 | |
| Kupoorthulla | 18,100 | |
| Chumba | 775 | |
| Sokeith | 5,300 | |
| Various Petty States | 2,094 | |
| | | 28,069 |
| **BOMBAY AND SIND:** | | |
| Tributes, &c.: | | |
| Subsidy from the Cutch Government | 18,695 | |
| Kattywar Tribute | 54,191 | |
| Various Petty States | 8,741 | |
| Contributions: | | |
| Jagheerdars Southern Mahratta Country, &c. | 7,428 | |
| | | 89,055 |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCES:** | | |
| Tributes: | | |
| Various Petty States | | 79 |
| **MADRAS:** | | |
| Peishcush and Subsidy: | | |
| Mysore Government | 245,000 | |
| Travancore - ditto | 21,332 | |
| Cochin - ditto | 78,311 | |
| | | 344,643 |
| **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:** | | |
| Tributes from the undermentioned States: | | |
| Kotah | 25,736 | |
| Odeypore | 21,081 | |
| Jhalwar | 5,500 | |
| Banswarra | 2,739 | |
| Doongerpore | 2,739 | |
| Jeypore | 40,000 | |
| Joudpore | 80 | |
| Serohee | 1,435 | |
| Boondee | 4,000 | |
| Various Petty States | 13,731 | |
| Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Chonte | 10,811 | |
| Contributions: | | |
| Joudpore | 11,500 | |
| Odeypore | 4,190 | |
| Kotah | 20,000 | |
| Holkar | 20,720 | |
| Bhopal | 18,182 | |
| Various Petty States | 16,854 | |
| | | 219,298 |
| | £. | 681,144 |



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## No. 13.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

(B.I.—1.) CHARGES of COLLECTION of the LAND, FOREST, and ABKAREE REVENUES.

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Board of Revenue, comprising proportion (five-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members and Secretaries, the remainder being charged upon the Customs, Salt and Opium Revenues; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office | 16,631 | |
| Local Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 50,552 | |
| Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 219,120 | |
| Establishment for collecting the Abkaree Revenues, and the Excise Duties in Calcutta, including Contingent Charges and cost of Abkaree Opium | 137,883 | |
| Revenue Survey | 66,053 | |
| Law Charges | 11,916 | |
| Forest Department; Salary, Establishment of the Superintendent | 397 | |
| | | 502,552 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Charges of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces; Salaries of the Members, Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 17,485 | |
| Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 33,442 | |
| Collectors of Revenue - - - ditto - - - ditto | 288,798 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement Charges | 39,717 | |
| Forest Department; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies | 42,193 | |
| | | 421,635 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Financial Commissioner; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies | 4,011 | |
| Commissioner and Superintendent of Police; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies | 8,359 | |
| Deputy Commissioner; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 65,235 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement Charges | 68,374 | |
| Forest Department; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies | 7,995 | |
| | | 153,974 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Financial Commissioner in the Punjab; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 8,758 | |
| Commissioners of Revenue in the Punjab; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 20,448 | |
| Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 161,534 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 17,077 | |
| Forest Establishment and Contingencies | 22,002 | |
| | | 229,819 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 15,397 | |
| Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 261,252 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies | 96,041 | |
| Forest Department; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 52,839 | |
| | | 425,529 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Commissioner of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies | 9,470 | |
| Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 58,946 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 69,006 | |
| Forest Department; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 9,520 | |
| | | 146,942 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Commissioner, Second Assistant Resident, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 31,440 | |
| Revenue Survey; Salaries and Contingent Charges | 10,084 | |
| Forest Department; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 48 | |
| | | 41,572 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 1,922,023 |

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No. 13.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | 1,922,023 |
| (B. I.—1.) Charges of Collection of the Land, Forest, and Abkaree Revenues—*continued.* | | |
| **Madras:** | £. | |
| Board of Revenue: Salaries of the Members and Secretaries of the Board, Secretary's Office, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - | 23,595 | |
| Collectors of Revenue, &c.: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - | 276,007 | |
| Abkaree: Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - | 15,683 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - | 78,118 | |
| Enam Commission: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - | 13,874 | |
| Forest Department: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - | 21,694 | |
| | | 428,971 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Collectors' and Surveyors' Establishments, Establishment of the Land Office, and various Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,441 | |
| | | 3,441 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Commissioners of Revenue: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 13,594 | |
| Deputy Commissioners: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - | 77,941 | |
| Abkaree: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies, including cost of Abkaree Opium - | 10,624 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 1,689 | |
| Forest Department: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - | 25,743 | |
| | | 129,591 |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | |
| Collectors of Revenue: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - | 10,791 | |
| Revenue Survey and Settlement: Salaries, Establishment, and Contingent Charges - | 2,650 | |
| Abkaree: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - - | 3,871 | |
| Forest Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - | 4,890 | |
| | | 22,202 |
| Total Charges of Collection of the Land, Forest, and Abkaree Revenues - - - £. | | 2,506,228 |
| (B. I.—2.) ASSESSED TAXES—Charges of Collection. | | |
| **Bengal:** | £. | |
| Income Tax: Salaries of the Secretary and Assessors, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 16,218 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Income Tax: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - | | 2,014 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Income Tax: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - | | 210 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Income Tax: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - | | 746 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Income Tax: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies at the Presidency and in the Districts - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 12,197 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 31,385 2,506,228 |



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No. 13.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 31,385 | 2,506,228 |
| (B. I.—2.) Assessed Taxes—Charges of Collection—*continued.* | | |
| **Madras:** | £. | |
| Income Tax: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies at the Presidency and in the Districts - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 3,251 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Income Tax: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - | - - | 429 |
| Total Charges of Collection of the Assessed Taxes - - - £. | | 35,065 |
| (B. I.—3.)—CUSTOMS—Charges of Collection: | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Customs Department - - - - - | 1,836 | |
| Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges | 2,374 | |
| Collectors of Customs: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - | 62,874 | |
| | | 67,084 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Customs Establishments, including Salary of the Commissioner - - | 481 | |
| Salaries of the Deputy Commissioner and Uncovenanted Collectors, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - | 7,571 | |
| | | 8,052 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Customs Establishment: Salaries of the Uncovenanted Collectors, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - | - - | 40,981 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Proportion of the Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners chargeable to the Customs Department - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 63,303 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Collectors of Customs: Proportion of Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 1,663 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Collector of Sea Customs at the Presidency: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 8,878 | |
| Establishments of various Revenue Collectorates, chargeable to Customs Department, including Land Customs Establishment - - - - | 8,026 | |
| | | 16,904 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - | - - | 841 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Collectors of Customs: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - | - - | 12,447 |
| Total Charges for Collecting the Customs - - - £. | | 211,275 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 2,752,568 |

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No. 13.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - | 2,752,568 |
| (B. I.—4.)—SALT—Charges of Collection, including Cost of Salt: | £. | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members, Secretary, and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,195 | |
| Superintendents of Golahs at Sulkea, Arracan, &c.: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - | 8,229 | |
| Salt Agents: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - | 15,404 | |
| | | 27,828 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 3,287 | |
| Salaries of Deputy Commissioners and Collectors, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 51,759 | |
| | | 55,046 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Salary of Assistant Commissioner, Establishment and Contingencies - | - - | 5,259 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Salaries of Collectors, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - | 22,351 | |
| Percentage to Salt Mine Mallicks - - - - - - - - - | 1,095 | |
| | | 23,446 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Proportion of the Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, chargeable upon the Duties levied on Salt - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 40,027 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Collectors, chargeable to Salt - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 23,247 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges at the various Revenue Collectorates, chargeable upon Sales of Salt - - - - - | 24,410 | |
| Charges for the Provision of Salt - - - - - - - - - | 118,096 | |
| | | 142,506 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - | 69 | |
| Commission on Collections - - - - - - - - - - - | 279 | |
| | | 348 |
| Total Charges of Collection of the Salt Revenue, including Cost of Salt - - £. | | 317,707 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 3,070,275 |



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No. 13.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 3,070,275 |
| **(B. I.—5.)—OPIUM—Charges of Collection, including Cost of Opium:** | | |
| **Bengal:** | £. | |
| Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Opium Department - - - - - | 3,673 | |
| Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,415 | |
| Agents for the provision of Opium: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the Agents and Sub-deputy Agents, including Commission to the Sub-deputy Agents, and to the Principal Assistants and Omlahs: | | |
| In Behar - - - - - - - - - - £. 81,737 | | |
| In Benares - - - - - - - - - - 101,934 | | |
| | 183,671 | |
| Transit and Freight Charges - - - - - - - - - - | 34,627 | |
| Salary of the Opium Examiner - - - - - - - - - | 240 | |
| Commission to Auctioneers for Sale of Opium - - - - - | 2,243 | |
| Advances to Manufacturers: | | |
| In Behar - - - - - - - - - - £. 1,174,565 | | |
| In Benares - - - - - - - - - - 965,471 | | |
| | 2,140,036 | |
| | | 2,371,905 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, chargeable to the Opium Department - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 5,076 |
| Total Charges of Collection of the Opium Revenue, including Cost of Opium - - £. | | 2,376,981 |
| **(B. I.—6.)—STAMPS—Charges of Collection:** | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Salary of the Superintendent of Stamps, Establishment of the Stamp Office at the Presidency, and Contingent Charges - - - - - | 7,502 | |
| Cost of Water-marked Paper - - - - - - - - - | 11,992 | |
| Collector of Calcutta Stamps: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 324 | |
| Establishments, &c. under the Collectors in the Provinces - - - | 941 | |
| Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - - - - - - - | 13,714 | |
| | | 34,473 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Establishment under Revenue Collectors, including Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Commissioner - - - - - - - - | 1,823 | |
| Commission to Vendors - - - - - - - - - | 10,402 | |
| Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - | 757 | |
| | | 12,982 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Commission to Vendors - - - - - - - - - - | 1,552 | |
| Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - | 1,525 | |
| | | 3,077 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Commission to Vendors - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,308 | |
| Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 446 | |
| | | 2,754 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges, including Discount to Vendors - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 19,376 | |
| Stores from England - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,917 | |
| | | 26,293 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 79,579 | 5,447,256 |

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No. 13.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 79,579 | 5,447,256 |
| (B. I.—6.)—STAMPS.—Charges of Collection—*continued.* | £. | |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Discount on Sale of Stamps, and Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - | 2,021 | |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Commission to Vendors of Stamps and Miscellaneous - - - - - - | 629 | |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Superintendent's fixed Salary - - - - - - - - - - | 1,193 | |
| Establishment and Contingent Charges, including Commission to Vendors, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9,571 | |
| Value of Water-marked Paper, &c. received from England - - - | 4,149 | |
| | 14,913 | |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - | 2,378 | |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - | 67 | |
| Discount on the Sale of Stamps - - - - - - - - - - | 979 | |
| | 1,046 | |
| GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | | |
| Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - | 96 | |
| TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the STAMP DUTIES - - - £. | | 100,662 |
| (B. I.—7.)—MINT. | | |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 66,264 | |
| Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,301 | |
| | 70,565 | |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 29,862 | |
| Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,585 | |
| | 32,447 | |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Discount on Sale of Copper Coins - - - - - - - - - - | 304 | |
| GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | | |
| Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 47,027 | |
| Loss of Weight in Melting, and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - | 14,119 | |
| Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,443 | |
| | 63,589 | |
| TOTAL MINT CHARGES - - - £. | | 166,905 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 5,714,823 |



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No. 13.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 5,714,823 |
| (B. I.—8.)—POST OFFICE.—CHARGES OF COLLECTION: | | |
| **Bengal:** | £. | |
| Director General: Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies - - - | 2,610 | |
| Salaries of the Postmaster General and Compiler of Post-office Accounts, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - - - - - | 6,211 | |
| Salaries of Inspectors, Postmasters, and Deputy Postmasters, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - | 59,991 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 2,360 | |
| | | 71,172 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Charges of the Office of the Postmaster General of the North Western Provinces - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,551 | |
| Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of the various District Post-offices - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 38,199 | |
| Mail-cart Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | 44,420 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 1,396 | |
| Bullock Train Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,678 | |
| | | 95,244 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, &c. of the Post-office - - | 5,820 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 218 | |
| | | 6,038 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Charges of the Offices of the Postmaster General, Inspecting and Deputy Postmasters, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - | 39,326 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 1,212 | |
| | | 40,538 |
| **Bombay:** | | |
| Salaries of the Postmaster General and his Deputy, &c. - - - - | 14,356 | |
| Establishment - - - - - - - - - - - - | 76,245 | |
| Contingencies, including Contract Allowance for conveying the Mails - | 23,814 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 2,382 | |
| | | 116,797 |
| **Sind:** | | |
| Salaries of Deputy Postmasters, Establishment and Contingencies - - | 14,556 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 401 | |
| | | 14,957 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Postmaster General - | 5,089 | |
| Salaries of the Inspectors and Deputy Postmasters, Establishments and Contingencies, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - | 63,367 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 2,172 | |
| | | 70,628 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmasters, &c. - - | 1,756 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 491 | |
| | | 2,247 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the Postmasters, &c. - - | 8,556 | |
| Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - - - - - - - | 279 | |
| | | 8,835 |
| TOTAL CHARGES of Collection of the POST-OFFICE REVENUE - - - £. | | 426,456 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 6,141,279 |

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No. 13.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 6,141,279 |
| (B. I.—9.)—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—CHARGES OF COLLECTION: | | |
| **Bengal:** | £. | |
| Director General of Telegraphs; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies | 4,734 | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 24,558 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 29,123 | |
| | | 58,415 |
| **Dacca:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 6,693 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,223 | |
| | | 9,916 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 14,584 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,177 | |
| | | 20,761 |
| **Pegu:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 8,860 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 360 | |
| | | 9,220 |
| **Bombay:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 17,237 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,442 | |
| | | 24,679 |
| **Indore:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 7,318 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,858 | |
| | | 11,176 |
| **Sind:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 10,861 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,593 | |
| Fees for Messages sent per Indo-European Telegraph above Fao - - | 4,378 | |
| | | 17,832 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 18,439 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,533 | |
| | | 19,972 |
| **East Coast:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - | 10,686 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 451 | |
| | | 11,137 |
| **Central India:** | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - | 10,346 | |
| Construction Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 5,143 | |
| | | 15,489 |
| STOREKEEPER: | | |
| Working Account: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - | | 62,431 |
| PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH: | | |
| Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 2,722 |
| TOTAL CHARGES on Account of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH - - - £. | | 263,750 |
| TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the REVENUES, including Cost of SALT and OPIUM - - £. | | 6,405,029 |



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## No. 14.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS out of the REVENUES, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended 30th April 1865.

| (B. II.)—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS. | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL:** | | | |
| STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES of the NIZAMUT: | | | |
| His Highness Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance | 85,465 | | |
| Her Highness Munnee Begum | 15,048 | | |
| Ditto - - Munnoo and Buhoo Begum | 2,820 | | |
| Rajmehal Family | 4,071 | | |
| Syed Azimally Khan | 5,599 | | |
| Raisoon Nissa Begum (Widow of Humayoonjah) | 11,646 | | |
| Syed Sufdar Ally | 2,640 | | |
| Syed Jaffer Ally | 2,128 | | |
| Syed Ahmed Reza Khan (minor) | 2,194 | | |
| Newab Shumshe Jehan Begum, Consort of Furreedoonjah | 5,227 | | |
| Newab Mulkuzamma Begum | 5,227 | | |
| Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum | 7,996 | | |
| Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum | 21,538 | | |
| | | 171,599 | |
| PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES: | | | |
| Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kielyan Sing) | 2,550 | | |
| Unnoo Chutter, Charges paid in Cuttack | 630 | | |
| Rannee Puddoo Rakha, of Lower Assam | 600 | | |
| Pensions to Hill Sirdars, Sonthall Pergunnahs | 1,550 | | |
| Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum | 1,479 | | |
| | | 6,809 | |
| SAYER COMPENSATIONS: | | | |
| Compensations exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each | 1,858 | | |
| Ditto - - not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each | 3,804 | | |
| Convention with the French Government:—Annual Compensation to that Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them | 44,600 | | |
| | | 50,262 | |
| TOTAL BENGAL - - - £. | | | 228,670 |
| **NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:** | | | |
| TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS: | | | |
| Ishreepersaud Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares | 10,000 | | |
| Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum each | 10,124 | | |
| Rajah Bulwunt Sing | 2,400 | | |
| Pensions granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures | 21,442 | | |
| Descendant of Mirza Jehandar Shaw | 11,748 | | |
| Political Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum | 19,313 | | |
| Ex-Rajah of Coorg | 3,360 | | |
| | | 78,387 | |
| PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES: | | | |
| Charitable Pensions not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum | 5,144 | | |
| Pensions and Charitable Allowances under 5,000 rupees per annum | 4,214 | | |
| | | 9,358 | |
| SAYER COMPENSATION: | | | |
| Rajah Mohender Sing | 2,209 | | |
| Newab Wuzeeroodowlah, Newab of Toke | 3,209 | | |
| Miscellaneous Sayer Compensations under 5,000 rupees per annum | 1,352 | | |
| | | 6,770 | |
| TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES - - - £. | | | 94,515 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 323,185 |

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No. 14.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, in Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 323,18 |
| (B. II.)—Allowances, &c. under Treaties and Engagements—*cont^d.* | | |
| **OUDE:** | | |
| Territorial and Political Pensions: | £. | |
| Newab Malka Jehan - - - - - - - - - - - - | 5,850 | |
| Newab Sooltan Roshan Arra Begum - - - - - - - - | 534 | |
| Political Pensions not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - | 72,376 | |
| Charitable Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - | 152 | |
| Maaffee or Jagheer Pensions - - - - - - - - - | 144 | |
| | | 79,056 |
| Total Oude - - - £. | | 79,056 |
| **PUNJAB:** | | |
| Territorial and Political Pensions: | | |
| Rajah Bukht Allee - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,680 | |
| Murdan Sing - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 960 | |
| Newab Allee Reza Khan - - - - - - - - - - - | 960 | |
| Rajah Fyztullub Khan - - - - - - - - - - - | 917 | |
| Rajah Jaswant Sing - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,000 | |
| Sirdar Shah Mahomed Khan - - - - - - - - - | 1,100 | |
| Mohun Lall - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 550 | |
| Bahadoor Jhung Khan - - - - - - - - - - | 1,200 | |
| Sirdar Dewa Sing - - - - - - - - - - - | 720 | |
| Rajah Rullia Ram - - - - - - - - - - - | 282 | |
| Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan - - - - - - - - - | 660 | |
| Sirdar Sooltan Secundar - - - - - - - - - - | 550 | |
| Nazir Kharoolla - - - - - - - - - - - - | 600 | |
| Mirza Illahee Bux - - - - - - - - - - - | 996 | |
| Stipends of Ranees of Deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to Dependents and Adherents - - - - - - - - - | 4,416 | |
| Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - - - - - - - - | 28,917 | |
| Political Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - - | 23,027 | |
| | | 68,535 |
| Pensions and Charitable Allowances: | | |
| Pension of Mirza Illahee Bux - - - - - - - - - | 250 | |
| Pension of Ranee Kisson Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghur - - | 500 | |
| Pension of Kour Khoshal Sing - - - - - - - - - | 500 | |
| Pension of Adjoodiapersaud - - - - - - - - - | 650 | |
| Charitable Allowances under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - | 40,628 | |
| | | 42,528 |
| Sayer Compensations: | | |
| Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 5,859 |
| Total Punjab - - - £. | | 116,922 |
| **BOMBAY AND SIND:** | | |
| Pension to the Family and Dependents of the late Nawab of Surat - - | 10,000 | |
| Their Highnesses the two Ranees of Sattara - - - - - - - | 6,000 | |
| Pertab Rao Googur - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,200 | |
| Various Pensions and Allowances of 5,000 rupees and under 10,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,907 | |
| Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - - | 51,192 | |
| Enamdars and Surrumjamdars - - - - - - - - - | 384,944 | |
| Compensation in lieu of Hucks abolished, &c. - - - - - | 57,542 | |
| Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahej - - - - - - - - - | 1,412 | |
| Allowances, &c., to the Ex-Ameers of Sind and others - - - - | 28,677 | |
| Commutation of Fractional part of Enams, &c. - - - - - | 6,648 | |
| Cristna Row Wittul - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,202 | |
| | | 554,724 |
| Total Bombay and Sind - - - £. | | 554,724 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 1,073,887 |



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No. 14.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont*ᵈ.

| | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | - - | 1,073,887 |
| (B. II.)—Allowances, &c. under Treaties and Engagements—*cont*ᵈ. | | | |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCES:** | £. | | |
| Gond Raja Sulliman Shah - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,684 | | |
| Janojee Rao Bhoslah Raja Bahadoor and the Widows of the late Ruler - | 19,500 | | |
| Trimbukjee Nana Aeehur Rao - - - - - - - - - - | 1,000 | | |
| Eshwant Rao Goojur - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,571 | | |
| Parbut Rao Goojur - - - - - - - - - - - | 654 | | |
| Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum | 6,357 | | |
| Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - - | 64,099 | | |
| | | 105,865 | |
| Total Central Provinces - - - £. | | | 105,865 |
| **EAST AND WEST BERAR:** | | | |
| Pensions to Mahratta Salianadars - - - - - - - - - | 3,821 | | |
| Mahratta Choute - - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,811 | | |
| Political Pensions, including Charitable and Religious Grants - - | 3,522 | | |
| | | 18,154 | |
| Total East and West Berar - - - £. | | | 18,154 |
| **MADRAS:** | | | |
| Tanjore: | | | |
| Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c. of his late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, including Commutation of Pensions, &c. - - - - - | 49,578 | | |
| Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing - - - | 1,754 | | |
| | | 51,332 | |
| Masulipatam: | | | |
| Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam - - - - - | | 4,705 | |
| Ceded Districts: | | | |
| Stipends and extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal - - - | | 3,633 | |
| Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances: | | | |
| Compensation in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations - - - - - - - - - - - | 96,271 | | |
| Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - - - - - | 5,860 | | |
| Pagoda and Mosque Allowances - - - - - - - - - - | 13,960 | | |
| Malikana, or share of the Revenues of Malabar enjoyed by the Native Princes of Malabar - - - - - - - - - - - | 30,103 | | |
| | | 146,194 | |
| Carnatic: | | | |
| Territorial and Political Pensions: | | | |
| Pensions, &c. to the Families and Dependents of the late Nawabs, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependents, &c. - - - - - - - - | 76,148 | | |
| Stipends, &c. to Prince Azum Jah Bahadoor - - - - - - - | 5,400 | | |
| Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam - - - - - | 355 | | |
| | | 81,903 | |
| Kurnal: | | | |
| Stipends to the Families and Dependents of the Nawab of Kurnal - - | | 12,202 | |
| Total Madras - - - £. | | | |
| **EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:** | | | |
| Political Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,135 | | |
| Local Pensions (Compensation to Landowners) - - - - - - | 2,539 | | |
| | | 6,674 | |
| Total Eastern Settlements - - - £. | | | 6,674 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 1,504,549 |

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No. 14.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - | 1,504,549 |
| (B. II.)—ALLOWANCES, &c. UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS—*cont^d.* | | |
| GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | £. | |
| Payment to the Khan of Khelat - - - - - - - - - - | 5,000 | |
| Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum, but not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - - - - - - | 15,047 | |
| Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - - - | 17,124 | |
| Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude - - - - - - | 120,000 | |
| Proportion of Pension of Maharajah Dulleep Sing - - - - - | 900 | |
| Pension of Ally Bahadoor, ex-Nawab of Banda - - - - - - | 3,600 | |
| Allowance for purchase of permanent houses, &c., to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippo Sultan - - - - - - - - | 3,080 | |
| Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg - - - - - - | 643 | |
| Compensation in lieu of Hucks abolished - - - - - - - | 2,948 | |
| Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, &c. - - - - - - - - - | 1,389 | |
| Charitable Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 476 | |
| | 170,157 | |
| TOTAL GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - - - £. | | 170,157 |
| TOTAL ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS out of the REVENUES - - - £. | | 1,674,706 |

## No. 15.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES to District and Village Officers, &c., for the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| (B. III.)—DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal: | | |
| Charges on account of Khas Mehal Collections - - - - - - - - - - | 3,292 | |
| North Western Provinces: | £. | |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - - - - | 4,500 | |
| Charges on account of Khas Mehal Collections - - - - - - | 792 | |
| | 5,292 | |
| Oude: | | |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - - - - - - - | 4 | |
| Punjab: | | |
| Mowajeeb Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,283 | |
| Bombay and Sind: | | |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - - - - - - - | 547,668 | |
| Central Provinces: | | |
| Allowances to Dewasthans and Warshasuns - - - - - - - - - | 4,638 | |
| Madras: | | |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - - - - - - - | 36,001 | |
| TOTAL ALLOWANCES TO DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS, &c. - - - £. | | 599,178 |



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## No. 16.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Payments, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| (B. IV.)—MISCELLANEOUS: | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **North Western Provinces:** | | | |
| Sundry items | | 1,614 | |
| **Oude:** | | | |
| District Dâk Establishment | 1,707 | | |
| Sundry items | 99 | | |
| | | 1,806 | |
| **Punjab:** | | | |
| Sundry items | | 485 | |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | | |
| Redemption of Huckdar's Bonds | 98 | | |
| District Dâk Establishment and Contingencies | 1,585 | | |
| Sundry items | 2,492 | | |
| | | 4,175 | |
| **Central Provinces:** | | | |
| District Dâk Establishment | 2,208 | | |
| Sundry items | 1,160 | | |
| | | 3,368 | |
| **East and West Berar:** | | | |
| District Tappals | 545 | | |
| Sundry items | 1,693 | | |
| | | 2,238 | |
| **Madras:** | | | |
| Charges on account of the Agricultural Exhibition, &c. | 963 | | |
| District Tappal Establishment | 8,815 | | |
| Sundry items | 11,042 | | |
| | | 20,820 | |
| **British Burmah:** | | | |
| Sundry items | | 30 | |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | | |
| District Dâk or Tappal Establishment | 419 | | |
| Sundry items | 351 | | |
| | | 770 | |
| Total Miscellaneous | | £. | 35,306 |

## No. 17.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Contingencies, Special and Temporary, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| (B. V.)—CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Sundry items | 5 | |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Expenses on account of the Cyclone at Masulipatam and the Inundation at Cuddalore | 6,767 | |
| Total Contingencies, Special and Temporary | £. | 6,772 |

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## No. 18.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MILITARY CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865, including the Charges defrayed in England.

| (C.)—ARMY. | Government of India. | Madras. | Bombay. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES: | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Army and Garrison Staff | 237,532 | 121,077 | 123,259 | |
| Administrative Staff | 96,065 | 49,216 | 46,080 | |
| Regimental Pay and Allowances | 3,903,765 | 1,542,909 | 1,323,470 | |
| Commissariat | 1,346,817 | 530,640 | 522,636 | |
| Stud and Remount | 122,289 | 48,862 | 416 | |
| Clothing | 132,751 | 25,763 | 43,266 | |
| Barrack | 234,192 | 59,372 | 62,895 | |
| Martial Law | 18,759 | 13,604 | 8,131 | |
| Medical | 255,848 | 96,035 | 88,420 | |
| Ordnance | 246,260 | 109,389 | 103,146 | |
| Ecclesiastical | 14,117 | 5,063 | 5,644 | |
| Education | 18,961 | 2,218 | 4,460 | |
| Surveys, Topographical and Trigonometrical | 82,693 | — | — | |
| Sea Transport | 197,556 | 85,778 | 71,250 | |
| Miscellaneous | 130,280 | 181,339 | 161,972 | |
| Volunteer Corps | 954 | 2,124 | 143 | |
| II.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES: | | | | |
| Rewards | 10,071 | 3,895 | 1,839 | |
| Retired Officers | 9,815 | 12,728 | 4,077 | |
| Pensions to Officers | 233,067 | 280,894 | 117,539 | |
| Ditto to Widows and Orphans | 5,128 | 3,283 | 2,154 | |
| Civil Pensions and Gratuities | 10,437 | 5,927 | 3,687 | |
| Europe Stores | 180,318 | 76,537 | 55,655 | |
| £. | 7,487,675 | 3,256,653 | 2,750,139 | |
| TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA £. | | | | 13,494,467 |

### CHARGES IN ENGLAND:

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EFFECTIVE: | | | |
| Cost of Education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst | 9,914 | | |
| Passage of Officers and Troops (No. 28) | 182,244 | | |
| The Imperial Government for Troops serving in India | 805,000 | | |
| Furlough Allowances | 169,413 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 24 | | |
| | | 1,166,595 | |
| NON-EFFECTIVE: | | | |
| The Imperial Government, on Account of Retired Pay, &c. of Troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 | 217,750 | | |
| Retired Pay, including Colonels' Allowances | 775,209 | | |
| Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund | 127,759 | | |
| | | 1,120,718 | |
| | | 2,287,313 | |
| RECEIPTS IN REDUCTION: | | | |
| Passage of Officers and Troops | | 7,294 | |
| | | | 2,280,019 |
| TOTAL MILITARY CHARGES OF INDIA £. | | | 15,774,486 |



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## No. 19.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the NAVAL and MARINE CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865, including the Charges defrayed in ENGLAND.

| (D. and F. VIII.)—NAVY AND MARINE. | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal:** | | | |
| Master Attendant's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 4,883 | | |
| Shipping Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 2,217 | | |
| Pilot Schooners | 79,368 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 920 | | |
| | | 87,388 | |
| CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF SEA-GOING VESSELS: | | | |
| Wages of Commanders, Officers, Engineers, Crews, &c. | 28,321 | | |
| Government Steam Factory, Steam Agent and Coal Depôts | 14,175 | | |
| Charges of Victuals | 3,125 | | |
| Miscellaneous Stores | 36,854 | | |
| Naval Storekeeper; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges | 1,725 | | |
| Kidderpore Dockyard | 2,596 | | |
| Ordnance Office (Marine Branch) | 640 | | |
| Salary and Establishment of the Agent for Transports | 1,237 | | |
| Marine Court, Marine Surgeons, &c. | 999 | | |
| Hire of Tug Steamers | 10,221 | | |
| Wages of Artificers | 53,844 | | |
| Ganges River Works | 987 | | |
| Conveyance of Rangoon, Bombay, and Chittagong Mail | 19,787 | | |
| Sundry Items | 4,153 | | |
| | | 178,664 | |
| | | | 266,052 |
| **Punjab:** | | | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | | 14,077 | |
| Purchase of Stores, &c. | | 5,576 | |
| | | | 19,653 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | | |
| Naval Charges | | 220,079 | |
| Stores from England, including (two-thirds) Freight | | 12,289 | |
| Shipping Master; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | | 1,479 | |
| Charges of the Indus Flotilla and other Miscellaneous Charges | | 27,222 | |
| | | | 261,069 |
| **Madras:** | | | |
| Superintendent of Marine; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges<br>Master Attendant's Office — ditto — ditto | | 4,515 | |
| Lighthouse Charges and Establishments at the Out-Ports | | 2,967 | |
| Stores | | 1,308 | |
| | | | 8,790 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | | |
| Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges | | 2,391 | |
| Lighthouse Charges | | 2,683 | |
| | | | 5,074 |
| | Carried forward £. | | 560,638 |

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No. 19.—General Abstract Account of the Naval and Marine Charges of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | 560,638 |
| British Burmah: | | |
| Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Superintending Engineer, Naval Dockyard at Rangoon; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges, including Charges on Account of Steamers, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 13,899 | |
| Purchase of Marine Stores, Coal, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,911 | |
| Charges on Account of Arracan Flotilla - - - - - - - - - - | 504 | |
| Rangoon Shipping Office; Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - | 55 | |
| Sundry items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,770 | |
| | | 24,189 |
| TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA - - - £. | | 584,777 |
| CHARGES IN ENGLAND: | | |
| Furlough and Absentee Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,467 | |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - | 54,084 | |
| Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy - - - - - | 941 | |
| Passage from India of Officers of the late Indian Navy, on Abolition of that Service - | 120 | |
| | | 56,612 |
| TOTAL MARINE CHARGES of INDIA - - - £. | | 641,389 |

## No. 20.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT expended for BUILDINGS, ROADS, and other PUBLIC WORKS, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| PUBLIC WORKS—MILITARY BUILDINGS. | Construction of Military Buildings and Fortifications. | Repairs. | TOTAL. | —— |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - | 28,461 | 55,089 | 83,550 | |
| North-Western Provinces - - - - - - - | 65,155 | 39,242 | 104,397 | |
| Punjab - - - - - - - - - - - | 86,291 | 45,703 | 131,994 | |
| Central Provinces - - - - - - - - - | 17,434 | 10,208 | 27,642 | |
| British Burmah - - - - - - - - - | 46,786 | 8,098 | 54,884 | |
| Oude - - - - - - - - - - - | 23,669 | 4,980 | 28,649 | |
| Straits Settlements - - - - - - - - - | 3,466 | 1,323 | 4,789 | |
| MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS: | | | | |
| Coorg - - - - - - - - - - - | 19 | - - | 19 | |
| Central India - - - - - - - - - - | 6,157 | 1,454 | 7,611 | |
| Rajpootana - - - - - - - - - - | 16,062 | 3,917 | 19,979 | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - - - £. | 293,500 | 170,014 | 463,514 | |
| MADRAS: | | | | |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - - | 72,011 | 14,541 | 86,552 | |
| Secunderabad - - - - - - - - - - | 30,288 | 4,572 | 34,860 | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS - - - £. | 102,299 | 19,113 | 121,412 | |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - | 252,861 | 27,177 | 280,038 | |
| TOTAL MILITARY - - - £. | 648,660 | 216,304 | - - | 864,964 |
| | | | Carried forward - - - £. | 864,964 |



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No. 20.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | Construction of Civil Buildings in all Departments. | Repairs. | Total. | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Brought forward - - - | - - | - - | - - | 864,964 |
| **Public Works—*continued.*** | | | | |
| **Civil Administration:** | | | | |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - | 68,498 | 11,048 | 79,546 | |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - | 103,786 | 26,010 | 129,796 | |
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - | 161,700 | 57,110 | 218,810 | |
| North-Western Provinces - - - - - - | 84,076 | 14,255 | 98,331 | |
| Punjab - - - - - - - - - - | 45,279 | 10,303 | 55,582 | |
| Central Provinces - - - - - - - - | 26,034 | 2,151 | 28,185 | |
| British Burmah - - - - - - - - - | 66,389 | 3,615 | 70,004 | |
| Oude - - - - - - - - - - | 23,667 | 1,996 | 25,663 | |
| Hyderabad - - - - - - - - - - | 6,290 | 423 | 6,713 | |
| Straits Settlements - - - - - - - - | 6,900 | 1,251 | 8,151 | |
| **Minor Administrations:** | | | | |
| Coorg - - - - - - - - - - | 195 | 107 | 302 | |
| Central India - - - - - - - - - - | 2,228 | 693 | 2,921 | |
| Rajpootana - - - - - - - - - - | 114 | 102 | 216 | |
| Total Civil Administration - - - £. | 595,156 | 129,064 | - - | 724,220 |
| | **Construction of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Tanks, Embankments, &c.** | **Repairs.** | **Total.** | |
| **Public Improvement:** | £. | £. | £. | |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - | 143,271 | 227,226 | 370,497 | |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - | 406,220 | 59,288 | 465,508 | |
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - | 202,153 | 131,757 | 333,910 | |
| North-Western Provinces - - - - - - | 136,426 | 145,663 | 282,089 | |
| Punjab - - - - - - - - - - | 174,877 | 147,098 | 321,975 | |
| Central Provinces - - - - - - - - | 129,486 | 14,746 | 144,232 | |
| British Burmah - - - - - - - - - | 63,238 | 9,920 | 73,158 | |
| Oude - - - - - - - - - - | 18,490 | 13,840 | 32,330 | |
| Hyderabad - - - - - - - - - - | 38,375 | 1,169 | 39,544 | |
| Straits Settlements - - - - - - - - | 17,263 | 2,133 | 19,396 | |
| **Minor Administrations:** | | | | |
| Coorg - - - - - - - - - - | 1,075 | 2,674 | 3,749 | |
| Central India - - - - - - - - - - | 26,454 | 13,415 | 39,869 | |
| Rajpootana - - - - - - - - - - | 868 | 139 | 1,007 | |
| Total Public Improvement - - - £. | 1,358,196 | 769,068 | - - | 2,127,264 |
| **Establishments and other Miscellaneous Charges:** | | | | |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 136,266 | |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 134,663 | |
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 116,522 | |
| North-Western Provinces - - - - - - | - - | - - | 151,999 | |
| Punjab - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 119,617 | |
| Central Provinces - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 50,873 | |
| British Burmah - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 43,538 | |
| Oude - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 26,574 | |
| Hyderabad - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 12,912 | |
| Straits Settlements - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 7,273 | |
| **Minor Administrations:** | | | | |
| Coorg - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 1,202 | |
| Central India - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 11,390 | |
| Rajpootana - - - - - - - - - - | - - | - - | 4,366 | |
| Total Establishments - - - £. | | | | 817,195 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | | 4,533,643 |

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No. 20.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - | - - | 4,533,643 |
| PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.* | | | |
| TOOLS AND PLANT: | | | |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 17,968 | |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 50,571 | |
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 10,383 | |
| North Western Provinces - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 13,981 | |
| Punjab - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 14,123 | |
| Central Province - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 9,061 | |
| British Burmah - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 3,084 | |
| Oude - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 2,381 | |
| Hyderabad - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 519 | |
| Straits Settlements - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 419 | |
| MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS: | | | |
| Coorg - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 507 | |
| Central India - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 4,756 | |
| Rajpootana - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 868 | |
| TOTAL TOOLS AND PLANT - - - £. | | | 128,621 |
| UNCLASSIFIED CHARGES, BEING PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS; EXPENDITURE ON STOCK, PURCHASE OF MATERIALS, &c. | | | |
| Central Provinces - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 16,041 | |
| Hyderabad - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 8,967 | |
| MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS: | | | |
| Coorg - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 203 | |
| Central India - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 10,261 | |
| Rajpootana - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 1,709 | |
| | | | 37,181 |
| | | | 4,699,445 |
| Deduct decrease on balances, *i.e.*, refunds from Contractors and value of Stores issued to works and included in above account, but paid for in previous year. | | | |
| Madras - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 16,322 | | |
| Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 83,871 | | |
| Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 71,137 | | |
| North Western Provinces - - - - - - - - - - | 85,195 | | |
| Punjab - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 72,880 | | |
| British Burmah - - - - - - - - - - - - | 5,605 | | |
| Oude - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 13,852 | | |
| Straits Settlements - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,232 | | |
| | | 359,094 | |
| | | | 359,094 |
| TOTAL - - - £. | | | 4,340,351 |
| Bengal: | | | |
| Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - - - - | 39,448 | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, and other Charges - - - - - - - - - - | 7,303 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 72,400 | | |
| | | 119,151 | |
| North Western Provinces: | | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, and other Charges - - - - - - - - - - | 4,260 | | |
| Compensation for Lands taken for Railways - - - - - - - | 3,625 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 39,500 | | |
| | | 47,385 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 166,536 | 4,340,351 |



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No. 20.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - | 166,536 | 4,340,351 |
| PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.* | | | |
| Oude: | | | |
| Compensation for Lands taken for Railways - - - - - - - - | 3,591 | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, and other Charges - - - - - - - - - | 1,261 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,600 | | |
| | | 11,452 | |
| Punjab: | | | |
| Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - - - - | 66,688 | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and other Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,284 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,600 | | |
| | | 77,572 | |
| Bombay and Sind: | | | |
| Compensation for Lands taken for Railways - - - - - - - | 198,838 | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and other Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,153 | | |
| Charges on account of Canal Department - - - - - - - | 17,578 | | |
| Railway Special Commissioner - - - - - - - - - - | 234 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 52,600 | | |
| | | 279,403 | |
| Central Provinces: | | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and other Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | 641 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,600 | | |
| | | 7,241 | |
| Madras: | | | |
| Compensation for Lands taken for Railway, Irrigation and Canal Companies - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 27,599 | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, and other Charges - - - - - - - - - - | 4,187 | | |
| Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company - - - | 4,524 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 26,300 | | |
| | | 62,610 | |
| British Burmah: | | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - | 6,600 | |
| GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | | | |
| Railway Special Commissioner - - - - - - - - - - | 39 | | |
| Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 32,800 | | |
| Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - | 593 | | |
| | | 33,432 | |
| | | | 644,846 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 4,985,197 |

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No. 20.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1865—*cont^d.*

| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,985,197 |
| PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.* | | | | |
| LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS. | | | | |
| **Government of India:** | | | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in India by the East India Railway Company - - - | 45,591 | | | |
| Gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts - - - | 67,841 | | | |
| | | Excess gain 21,750 | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in India on account of the Jubbulpore Line - - - | - - | 33,142 | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in India by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - | 1,731 | | | |
| Gain on the Net Traffic Receipts - - - - - | 3,533 | | | |
| | | Excess gain 1,802 | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in India by the South Eastern Railway Company - - | 2,653 | | | |
| Deduct gain on Capital Receipts - - - - - | 472 | | | |
| | | 2,181 | | |
| | | | 11,771 | |
| **Punjab:** | | | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in India by the Punjab Railway Company - - - - | - - | 24,742 | | |
| Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts - - - | | 520 | | |
| | | | 24,222 | |
| **Madras:** | | | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - | 22,423 | | | |
| Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts - | 17,929 | | | |
| | | 4,494 | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - | 6,357 | | | |
| Deduct gain on Net Traffic Receipts - - - - | 1,732 | | | |
| | | 4,625 | | |
| | | | 9,119 | |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the Railway Companies in the Bombay Presidency and Sind | 119,854 | | | |
| Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts - | 20,271 | | | |
| | | 99,583 | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on account of Advances made for the Indus Steam Flotilla and Indus Valley Survey - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,564 | | | |
| Deduct gain on Receipts - - - - - - - | 211 | | | |
| | | 1,353 | | |
| | | | 100,936 | |
| | | | | 146,048 |
| TOTAL CHARGES on ACCOUNT of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c. - - - £. | | | | 5,131,245 |



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## No. 21.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges on Account of Civil Services of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| (F. II.)—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Salary of the Lieutenant Governor | 10,000 | |
| Household of Lieutenant Governor | 3,845 | |
| Legislative Council; Salary of the Secretary, Establishment and Contingencies | 1,953 | |
| Public Offices; comprising the Bengal Secretariat and Office of Account and Audit, Money Order Department, Government Savings Bank, Superintendent of Stationery and Agent for Government Consignments, Labour Transport Department, &c. | 114,056 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department; Cathedral and Church Establishment | 22,949 | |
| Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including value of Medical Stores | 28,109 | |
| | | 180,912 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Salary of the Lieutenant Governor | 10,000 | |
| Household of Lieutenant Governor | 2,254 | |
| Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, Accountant's Office, Civil Paymaster's Office, Currency Department and Oordoo Translator | 37,450 | |
| Ecclesiastical Establishment | 16,745 | |
| Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c. | 18,131 | |
| Government Press | 16,380 | |
| | | 100,960 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Chief Commissioner at Lucknow; Salary and Allowances of the Chief Commissioner, his Secretary and Military Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 16,421 | |
| Ecclesiastical Establishment | 4,113 | |
| Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c. | 6,305 | |
| | | 26,839 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Salary of the Lieutenant Governor | 10,000 | |
| Household of the Lieutenant Governor | 1,118 | |
| Public Offices; Accountant's, Civil Paymaster's, Civil Pension Paymaster's, Secretariat, Currency Department, &c. | 32,017 | |
| Ecclesiastical Establishment | 17,496 | |
| Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including Vaccine Charges | 13,565 | |
| | | 74,196 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Salaries of the Governor and Members of the Council | 25,397 | |
| Governor's Household | 11,774 | |
| Salary of the Commissioner of Sind, including Establishment and Contingencies | 11,206 | |
| Legislative Council; Salary of the Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 2,299 | |
| Public Offices at the Presidency; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Savings Bank, Currency Department, &c. | 87,773 | |
| Printing Charges | 4,126 | |
| Stationery | 3,748 | |
| Ecclesiastical Establishment | 29,452 | |
| Medical Department, including Vaccine Charges | 25,996 | |
| | | 201,771 |
| Carried forward £. | | 584,678 |

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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - | 584,678 |
| (F. II.)—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments—*continued.* | | |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Chief Commissioner - - - - | 16,158 | |
| Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General | 2,180 | |
| Medical Department, including Vaccine Charges - - - - - - - - | 8,013 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department - - - - - - - - - | 1,976 | |
| Paper Currency Department, Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 1,072 | |
| | | 29,399 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Salary of the Military Secretary, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,436 | |
| Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General - | 1,453 | |
| Medical Department, including Vaccine Establishment - - - - - - - | 1,082 | |
| | | 4,971 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - - - - - - - - | 25,600 | |
| Governor's Household - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 8,885 | |
| Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Currency Department, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - | 75,849 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department; Church Establishment, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Chaplains, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 40,684 | |
| Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including Vaccine Establishment - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 23,479 | |
| Board of Examiners; Salary of the Secretary to the Board, Office Establishment, Moonshee Allowance, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,721 | |
| Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 23,560 | |
| | | 199,778 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Salaries of the Governor, Secretary and Aide-de-Camp - - - - - - - | 4,889 | |
| Salaries of Resident Councillors and Assistant Residents at Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, and Superintendent of Province Wellesley, including Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | 13,550 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department; Salary of Chaplains, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,712 | |
| Medical Department; Salaries and Establishments of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c. | 2,652 | |
| | | 23,803 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Chief Commissioner; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - | 9,072 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,743 | |
| Medical Department; Salaries of Surgeons, &c. - - - - - - - - - | 5,428 | |
| Office of Account; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - | 3,178 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 193 | |
| | | 21,614 |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | |
| Salaries of the Governor General and Members of the Supreme Council, including Travelling Allowances of Additional Members - - - - - - - - - | 77,784 | |
| Governor General's Household - - - - - - - - - - - - | 14,714 | |
| Indian Secretariats; Foreign, Home, Financial, Public Works, and Military Departments - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 110,508 | |
| Public Offices; comprising the Accountant General's Office, General and Loan Branches, General Treasury, Civil Paymaster's and Auditor General's Offices, &c. - | 44,332 | |
| Secretary to the Board of Examiners; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - | 4,085 | |
| Paper Currency Establishment and other Charges - - - - - - - - | 3,376 | |
| Ecclesiastical Department; Salary and Visitation Allowance of the Lord Bishop, Salary of Domestic Chaplain, Archdeacon, &c. - - - - - - - - - - | 8,988 | |
| Medical Department - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 443 | |
| Printing Establishments in the Secretariats and Office of Account - - - - - | 22,587 | |
| | | 286,817 |
| Total Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - £. | | 1,151,060 |



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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **(F. III.)—LAW AND JUSTICE:** | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Justices of the Peace: Salaries of the Justices, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 4,503 | |
| Court of Small Causes at the Presidency: Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 12,940 | |
| Coroner's Office: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies | 1,130 | |
| **Provincial and Zillah Courts:** | | |
| Provincial, City and District Courts, including Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil | 407,267 | |
| Registration of Assurances | 4,137 | |
| Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs | 4,789 | |
| Inspector of Gaols | 4,957 | |
| Mofussil Gaol Charges, including Diet, &c., of Convicts transported to the Eastern Settlements | 136,000 | |
| | | 575,723 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts: Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingencies | 33,308 | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies | 217,824 | |
| Registration of Assurances | 1,475 | |
| Inspector of Prisons: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies | 4,815 | |
| Charges on account of Prisoners; Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c. | 59,334 | |
| | | 316,756 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Judicial Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies | 6,203 | |
| Commissioners of Circuit: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies | 8,359 | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts—Deputy Commissioner, &c.: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies | 35,109 | |
| Gaol Establishments and Contingencies, including Diet, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners | 21,142 | |
| | | 70,813 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Judicial Commissioner: Establishment and Contingent Charges | 8,260 | |
| Commissioners of Circuit: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 20,410 | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 121,718 | |
| Inspector of Prisons | 2,464 | |
| Charges on account of Prisoners: Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c. | 44,759 | |
| | | 197,611 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| High Court and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction: | | |
| High Court of Judicature — Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers, &c. | 80,622 | |
| Coroner's Office | 896 | |
| Sheriff's Establishment | 1,905 | |
| Court of Small Causes at the Presidency | 12,546 | |
| House of Correction | 8,253 | |

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provincial Courts, including Mofussil Courts of Small Causes | 212,320 | | |
| Registration of Assurances | 3,009 | | |
| Mofussil Gaols: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of Inspector, and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners | 46,812 | | |
| | | 262,141 | |
| | | | 366,363 |
| Carried forward | | £. | 1,527,266 |

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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - | 1,527,266 |
| (F. III.)—Law and Justice—*continued.* | | |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Judicial Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - | 5,899 | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts: including Courts of Small Causes, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 53,228 | |
| Gaol Establishment and Contingencies, and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - | 20,319 | |
| | | 79,446 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 556 | |
| Gaol Establishment and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,028 | |
| | | 7,584 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| High Court, and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction: | | |
| High Court of Judicature—Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers, &c. - - - | 53,561 | |
| Coroner's Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 710 | |
| Sheriff's Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,806 | |
| Court of Small Causes at the Presidency - - - - - - - - - | 8,038 | |
| Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - - - - - - - - - - | 213 | |
| Allowances for Establishment, &c., to the Administrator General - - - | 720 | |
| Magisterial Courts at the Presidency - - - - - - - - - - | 6,212 | |
| Provincial and Zillah Courts: £. | | |
| Provincial, Civil and Criminal Courts - - - - - - - 247,463 | | |
| Registrar General of Assurances: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - 3,281 | | |
| Mofussil Gaols: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Inspector General, and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - 51,130 | | |
| | 301,874 | |
| | | 373,134 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Salaries of the Recorders and Registrar, Establishments of the Courts of Judicature, Courts of Requests, Sheriff, and Coroner, &c. in the Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 18,032 | |
| Salary, Establishment, &c. of Superintendents of Convicts, including Diet, Clothing, &c. to Convicts and Prisoners - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,498 | |
| | | 22,530 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the several Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, and of the Magistrate of Rangoon - | 44,460 | |
| Gaol Establishment and Contingencies, including Diet, Clothing, &c. to Prisoners - | 19,469 | |
| Port Blair: Settlement and Marine Charges, Commissariat Establishment, and Stock purchase - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 54,096 | |
| | | 118,025 |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | |
| High Court of Judicature: Salaries of the Chief Justice, Puisne Judges, Officers and Establishments under the High Court, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers, and Contingent Charges - - - - - - | 135,173 | |
| Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - | 658 | |
| Gaol Establishment and Contingencies, &c. - - - - - - - - - | 608 | |
| | | 136,439 |
| Total Law and Justice - - - £. | | 2,264,424 |



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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| (F. IV.)—POLICE: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Calcutta Police: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner and Executive Police, &c. | 35,556 | |
| Suburban Police | 5,76 | |
| Inspector General of Police, including Constabulary Force | 484,647 | |
| Bhootan Expedition Charges | 9,745 | |
| Cossia Expedition Charges | 156 | |
| | | 535,864 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Inspector General of Police, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General | 14,891 | |
| Establishment of Superintendents, Inspectors, Constables, and Mounted Constables, &c. | 358,544 | |
| | | 373,435 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Civil and Military Police | | 118,856 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Inspector General of Police; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 5,897 | |
| Executive Police Force, including Military Police, &c. | 286,361 | |
| | | 292,258 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Police Charges at the Presidency | 39,374 | |
| Mofussil Police, including Guzerat Irregular Horse | 357,632 | |
| | | 397,006 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Inspector General of Police | 3,821 | |
| Police; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies, including Executive and Mounted Police | 116,113 | |
| | | 119,934 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Inspector General of Police | 933 | |
| Salary and Establishment of the Superintendent, including Thanadaree Establishment, Mounted Police, &c. | 25,702 | |
| | | 26,635 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Police Charges at the Presidency, including Marine Police | 23,248 | |
| Provincial Police, and Sibbundy Corps | 329,748 | |
| | | 352,996 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Police Charges | | 4,466 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Police; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies | | 119,452 |
| GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | | |
| Inspector General of Police | 4,529 | |
| Suppression of Thuggee | 11,987 | |
| Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, including Executive and Mounted Police | 4,132 | |
| | | 20,648 |
| TOTAL POLICE £. | | 2,361,550 |

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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **(F. V.)—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.** | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools | 21,524 | |
| Presidency, Medical, Sanscrit, and other Colleges at Calcutta and in the Mofussil | 59,758 | |
| Schools at the Presidency and in the Provinces | 43,796 | |
| Donations to Scientific and Literary Institutions, &c. | 14,367 | |
| Grants-in-aid | 27,080 | |
| | | 166,525 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools, Colleges, and Schools, and Scientific Institutions | | 82,248 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Grants-in-aid to Schools | 3,141 | |
| Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors | 3,699 | |
| Schools | 6,230 | |
| | | 13,070 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Schools | 12,057 | |
| Lahore and Delhi Colleges | 3,121 | |
| City and Zillah Schools, including Lahore Medical School and Grants-in-aid | 30,339 | |
| Scientific Institution, &c., Government Book Depôt and Grants to the Agri-Horticultural Society | 834 | |
| | | 46,351 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools | 15,045 | |
| Bombay University, Grant Medical College, English and Vernacular Schools, including grants for Educational purposes | 56,134 | |
| Scientific Societies and other Public Institutions, &c. | 14,490 | |
| | | 85,669 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Director of Public Instruction and Inspector of Schools | 4,031 | |
| School Establishment, including Grants-in-Aid | 10,874 | |
| Scientific Institution, &c. | 8 | |
| | | 14,913 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| School Establishment | | 2,569 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges | 12,894 | |
| Madras University; Presidency College, Medical College, Civil Engineering College, Provincial and Vernacular Schools, &c. | 48,037 | |
| Scientific Institutions; Museum of Economic Geology, Library of Oriental Manuscripts, Public Observatory, &c. | 12,531 | |
| Sundry Items | 315 | |
| | | 73,777 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Allowances to Schools, &c. | | 2,639 |
| Carried forward | £. | 487,761 |



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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 487,761 |
| (F. V.)—Education, Science and Art—*continued.* | | |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Schools; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Grants-in-Aid - - | 3,123 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,319 | |
| | | 5,442 |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | |
| Calcutta University; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Registrar, Allowances to Examiners, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 4,775 | |
| Survey and Observatories, including Museums, &c. - - - - - - - - - | 32,816 | |
| School Establishment and Contingencies, &c. - - - - - - - - - - | 1,186 | |
| | | 38,777 |
| Total Education, Science and Art - - - £. | | 531,980 |
| (F. VI.)—POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES: | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Charges of the Political Agencies under the Lieutenant Governor - - - - - | 3,749 | |
| Temporary Embassies and Missions - - - - - - - - - - - | 2,547 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 662 | |
| | | 6,958 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Charges of the Political Agencies under the Lieutenant Governor - - - - - | - - - | 703 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Pay of British Envoy at Cabool, and other Political Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 6,527 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 10,015 | |
| | | 16,542 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts - - - - - - - | 66,960 | |
| Political Agent at Aden; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - | 15,040 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,053 | |
| | | 85,053 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 54 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts; Allowances, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 6,674 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Political Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 4,179 |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | |
| Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts; Salaries, Allowances, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 83,628 | |
| Temporary Embassies and Missions - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,267 | |
| Presents made in the name of the Governor General, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of Rank, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 34,869 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 486 | |
| | | 120,250 |
| Total Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - - - £. | | 240,404 |

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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **(F. VII.)—SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES:** | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Pensions of the Revenue Department | 37,096 | |
| Pensions of other Public Departments, &c. | | |
| Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes, including Charges on account of Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c. | 44,468 | |
| | | 81,564 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Pensions of the Revenue Department | 10,546 | |
| Pensions of other Public Departments, including Mutiny Pensions | 20,516 | |
| Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes, including Charges on account of Hospitals and Dispensaries | 14,042 | |
| | | 45,104 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Pensions of the Revenue Department | 497 | |
| Pensions of other Public Departments | 3,322 | |
| Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes | 4,267 | |
| | | 8,086 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Pensions of the Revenue Department | 2,144 | |
| Pensions of other Public Departments, &c. including Mutiny Pensions | 12,017 | |
| Dispensaries and Hospitals and other Charitable Allowances | 8,388 | |
| Gratuities, &c. to Discharged Men of different Departments | 550 | |
| | | 23,099 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Superannuations of the Revenue Department | 47,631 | |
| Superannuations of other Public Departments | | |
| Donations, &c. to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and other Charitable Institutions | 33,359 | |
| Donations to Service Funds | 186,262 | |
| Gratuities and Special Rewards | 13,444 | |
| | | 280,696 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Pensions of the Revenue Department | 15,169 | |
| Pensions of other Public Departments | | |
| Charitable Dispensaries | 3,202 | |
| Gratuities and Charitable Allowances | 4,290 | |
| | | 22,661 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Pensions | 228 | |
| Gratuities, &c. | 112 | |
| | | 340 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Pensions of the Revenue Department | 16,558 | |
| Pensions of other Public Departments, &c. | 26,119 | |
| Annuities of the Old Civil Fund | 17,877 | |
| Donations to Service Funds | 195,258 | |
| Donations to Public and Charitable Institutions, Gratuities, &c. | 39,594 | |
| | | 295,406 |
| Carried forward £. | | 756,956 |



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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - | 756,956 |
| (F. VII.)—Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes—*continued.* | | |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Pensions | 2,265 | |
| Hospitals, including Gratuities, &c. | 3,658 | |
| | | 5,923 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Pensions of the Revenue Department<br>Pensions of other Public Departments | 1,821 | |
| Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities and other Charitable Allowances | 4,004 | |
| | | 5,825 |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | |
| Pensions | 18,517 | |
| Donation to Service Funds | 248,590 | |
| Gratuities, &c. for Charitable and other purposes | 5,856 | |
| | | 272,963 |
| Total Superannuations, &c. - - - £. | | 1,041,667 |
| (F. IX.)—MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Subsistence Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ | 1,266 | |
| Petty Establishments and Contingencies | 251 | |
| Tour Charges of the Lieutenant Governor | 3,278 | |
| Assessment and Rates on Government Buildings | 4,276 | |
| Sundry Items | 10,933 | |
| | | 20,004 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Subsistence Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ, &c. | 1,414 | |
| Tour Charges of the Lieutenant Governor | 3,066 | |
| Endowed Gardens, Tea Nurseries and Plantations | 6,925 | |
| Sundry Items | 12,101 | |
| | | 23,506 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Subsistence Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ | 40 | |
| Sundry Items | 1,041 | |
| | | 1,081 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Botanical Gardens, Tea Nurseries and Plantations | 2,614 | |
| Discount on Supply Bills | 4,968 | |
| Tour Charges of the Lieutenant Governor | 3,952 | |
| Sundry Items | 16,438 | |
| | | 27,972 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Allowances to Civil Servants out of Employ, and to Junior Civil Servants while qualifying for Employment in Public Offices | 5,335 | |
| Contribution to the Municipal Fund | 3,248 | |
| Tour Charges of the Governor | 2,944 | |
| Sundry Items | 24,054 | |
| | | 35,581 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 108,144 |

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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 108,144 |
| (F. IX.)—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.* | | |
| **Central Provinces:** | | |
| Discount on Supply Bills | 1,957 | |
| Sundry Items | 5,467 | |
| | | 7,424 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Loss by difference of Exchange on Hyderabad Rupees | 10,691 | |
| Sundry Items | 755 | |
| | | 11,446 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Allowances to Civil Servants out of Employ, and to Junior Civil Servants qualifying for the Public Service | 16,790 | |
| Conservancy Establishment and Contribution to Municipal Fund | 3,853 | |
| Tour Charges of the Governor | 3,415 | |
| House Rent and Taxes | 2,002 | |
| Sundry Items | 25,201 | |
| | | 51,261 |
| **Eastern Settlements:** | | |
| Charges for Suppression of Piracy | 6,353 | |
| Sundry Items | 468 | |
| | | 6,821 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Sundry Items | 1,721 | |
| Conservancy Assignment | 400 | |
| | | 2,121 |
| GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | | |
| Allowances to Civil Servants out of Employ, and to Junior Civil Servants qualifying for the Public Service | 14,637 | |
| Governor General's Tour Charges | 36,082 | |
| Discount on Bills and Loss by difference of Exchange | 42,700 | |
| Sundry Items | 91,632 | |
| | | 185,051 |
| TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS - - - £. | | 372,268 |
| (F. X.)—CIVIL CONTINGENCIES: | | |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Compensation for Loss of Property in the late Cyclone | - - | 535 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Charges on account of Agricultural Exhibition | 800 | |
| Charges on account of Cotton Experiments | 433 | |
| Compensation for Loss of Property and other Charges on account of the Mutiny | 923 | |
| Sundry Items | 1,902 | |
| | | 4,058 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 4,593 |



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No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 4,593 |
| (F. X.)—Civil Contingencies—*continued.* | | |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Compensation for Loss of Property during the Mutiny - - - - - - - | 1,202 | |
| Charges on account of the Oude Exhibition - - - - - - - - | 261 | |
| | | 1,463 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Payments for Capture of Rao Shahib, a Rebel - - - - - - - - | 1,000 | |
| Charges on account of the Dublin Exhibition - - - - - - - - | 259 | |
| Charges on account of the Punjab Exhibition - - - - - - - - | 15 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 103 | |
| Charges on account of Experimental Silk Operations - - - - - - - | 91 | |
| Compensation for Loss of Property during the Mutiny - - - - - - | 7,938 | |
| | | 9,406 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Charges on account of Cotton Experiments - - - - - - - - - | 11,099 | |
| Charges on account of Exhibitions - - - - - - - - - - | 73 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,189 | |
| | | 12,361 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 26 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Charges on account of Exploring the Hill Ranges of Southern India, and of making Drawings of the Pictorial and Architectural Remains in the Caves at Adjunta - - | 955 | |
| Charges on account of Experimental Cotton Cultivation - - - - - - | 388 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 334 | |
| | | 1,677 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Charges on account of Cotton Experiments - - - - - - - - | 55 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 567 | |
| | | 622 |
| General and Political—Government of India: | | |
| Record, and other Special Commissions - - - - - - - - - | 7,591 | |
| Sundry Items - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 874 | |
| | | 8,465 |
| Total Civil Contingencies - - - £. | | 38,613 |

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## No. 22.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the GUARANTEED INTEREST on the CAPITAL of RAILWAY and other COMPANIES, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:** | | | |
| East Indian Railway Company | 12,197 | | |
| East Indian Railway Company, Jubbulpore Line | 361 | | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company | 338 | | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company | 595 | | |
| | | 13,491 | |
| **PUNJAB:** | | | |
| Punjab Railway | | 646 | |
| **BOMBAY:** | | | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company | 18,506 | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company | 1,083 | | |
| Sind Railway Company | 1,053 | | |
| | | 20,642 | |
| | | | 34,779 |
| **ENGLAND:** | | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company | | 233,859 | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company | | 19,019 | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company | | 73,104 | |
| East Indian Railway Company | | 1,089,762 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company | | 573,965 | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company | | 42,302 | |
| Madras Railway Company | | 355,232 | |
| Sind Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways) | | 261,765 | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company | | 37,861 | |
| | | | 2,686,869 |
| | | TOTAL £. | 2,721,648 |



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# No. 23.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Sums paid and payable for Interest on India Debt, in the Year ended the 30th April 1865; showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date.

## AMOUNT of the Interest paid in the Year 1864–65.

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| **India and Bengal:** | | |
| Government of India, including Eastern Settlements: | | |
| Interest on Loans | 2,960,976 | |
| Ditto - on Treasury Bills | £. 278 | |
| Ditto - on Treasury Notes | 27,805 | |
| Ditto - on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Bank, &c. | 163,918 | |
| | 192,001 | |
| | | 3,152,977 |
| **Bengal:** | | |
| Interest on Deposits of the Government Savings Bank, Land Revenue Collections, &c. | | 10,283 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | |
| Interest on Temporary Loans | 800 | |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 1,849 | |
| | | 2,649 |
| **Oude:** | | |
| Interest on Treasury Notes | | 450 |
| **Punjab:** | | |
| Interest on Temporary Loans | | 888 |
| **Madras:** | | |
| Interest on Loans | 924 | |
| Ditto - on Treasury Notes | 17,930 | |
| Ditto - on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Bank, &c. | 60,147 | |
| | | 79,001 |
| **Bombay and Sind:** | | |
| Interest on Treasury Notes | 258 | |
| Ditto - on Treasury Bills | 47 | |
| Ditto - on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Bank, &c. | 14,614 | |
| | | 14,919 |
| **British Burmah:** | | |
| Interest on other Accounts | | 84 |
| **East and West Berar:** | | |
| Interest on account of Service Funds | | 10 |
| | £. | 3,261,261 |

## The AMOUNT of Interest payable on the Public Debts outstanding at the several Presidencies of India, on the 30th April 1865, was as follows:—

| | AMOUNT of DEBT. | RATE of INTEREST. | ANNUAL AMOUNT of INTEREST. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **India and Bengal:** | | | |
| Registered Debt: | £. | | £. |
| Loans | 360,724 | 6 per Cent. | 21,643 |
| Ditto | 10,606,350 | 5½ per Cent. | 583,349 |
| Ditto | 20,109,265 | 5 per Cent. | 1,005,463 |
| Ditto | 352,230 | 4½ per Cent. | 15,850 |
| Ditto | 32,661,396 | 4 per Cent. | 1,306,456 |
| Ditto | 86,100 | 3½ per Cent. | 3,013 |
| Ditto | 763 | 10 per Cent. | 76 |
| Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough | 1,278,209 | 6, 5, 4, & 3¾ p' Ct. | 51,362 |
| Treasury Notes | 11,960 | 3 and 2½ pies per Cent. per Diem | 568 |
| Treasury Bills | 405,000 | 4 per Cent. | 16,200 |
| Loan on account of the Mysore Princes | 2,570,413 | 6 and 4½ per Cent. | 154,075 |
| Civil, Medical, &c. Funds | 169,354 | 8, 4, & 3½ p' Cent. | 6,453 |
| Miscellaneous Deposits | 68,611,764 | | 3,164,508 |
| **North Western Provinces:** | | | |
| Miscellaneous Deposits | 20,000 | 4 per Cent. | 800 |
| Treasury Notes | 40,296 | 5 per Cent. | 2,015 |
| | 60,296 | | 2,815 |
| **Oude:** | | | |
| Treasury Notes | 12,000 | 5 per Cent. | 600 |
| **Punjab:** | | | |
| Treasury Notes | 12,400 | 5 per Cent. | 620 |
| Police Superannuation Fund (Investment Account) | 8,150 | 4½ per Cent. | 367 |
| | 20,550 | | 987 |
| **Madras:** | | | |
| Loans | 15,400 | 8 per Cent. | 1,232 |
| Ditto | 8,020 | 6 per Cent. | 481 |
| Civil, Military, and Medical Funds | 864,269 | 6, 5, & 4½ p' Cent. | 49,187 |
| Miscellaneous Deposits | 125,102 | 6, 5, & 4 p' Cent. | 5,088 |
| Treasury Bills | 20 | 3 and 2½ pies per Cent. per Diem | 1 |
| Treasury Notes | 489,682 | 5 & 4 per Cent. | 19,897 |
| Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore | 5,378 | 4 per Cent. | 215 |
| | 1,507,871 | | 76,101 |
| **Bombay:** | | | |
| Civil Annuity (Indian Navy) | 1,830,137 | 8, 6, 5, & 4 p' Ct. | 131,141 |
| Provident, Military, and other Service Funds | | | |
| Miscellaneous Deposits | 293,183 | 6, 5, 4, & 3¾ p 'Ct. | 12,462 |
| Treasury Notes | 2,049 | 5, 4, & 3½ per Cent. | 98 |
| Treasury Bills | 855 | 3 pies p' Ct. p' Diem | 49 |
| | 2,126,224 | | 143,750 |
| **Central Provinces:** | | | |
| Treasury Notes | 7,940 | 5 per Cent. | 397 |
| **British Burmah:** | | | |
| Treasury Notes | 2,010 | 5 per Cent. | 100 |
| Police Superannuation Fund (Investment Account) | 3,800 | 4½ per Cent. | 171 |
| | 5,810 | | 271 |
| £. | 72,352,455 | | 3,389,429 |

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## No. 24.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES of INDIA, for the Year ending 30th April 1865, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

| | Number of Account. | Bengal. | North Western Provinces. | Oude. | Punjab. | Bombay and Sind. | Central Provinces. | East and West Berar. | Madras. | Eastern Settlements. | British Burmah. | General and Political Government of India. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NET REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:** | | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Per Account | 1 | 11,510,650 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 2 | — | 4,743,860 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 3 | — | — | 992,799 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 4 | — | — | — | 2,755,890 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 5 | — | — | — | — | 7,557,067 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 801,360 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 407,725 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,991,129 | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 191,701 | — | — | — |
| Ditto | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 961,153 | — | — |
| Ditto | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 761,059 | — |
| TOTAL NET RECEIPTS | £. | 11,510,650 | 4,743,860 | 992,799 | 2,755,890 | 7,557,067 | 801,360 | 407,725 | 5,991,129 | 191,701 | 961,153 | 761,059 | 36,674,393 |
| **EXPENDITURE:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | | — | — | — | — | 2,750,139 | — | — | 3,256,653 | — | — | 7,487,675 | 13,494,467 |
| Indian Navy and Marine | | 266,052 | — | — | 19,663 | 261,069 | — | — | 8,790 | 5,074 | 24,139 | — | 584,777 |
| Public Works (including the One per Cent. Income Tax Fund) | | 727,639 | 516,756 | 84,548 | 540,211 | 1,357,044 | 255,633 | 68,656 | 781,096 | 25,007 | 190,779 | 583,877 | 5,131,245 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments | | 180,912 | 100,960 | 26,830 | 74,196 | 201,771 | 29,399 | 4,971 | 199,778 | 23,803 | 21,614 | 286,817 | 1,151,060 |
| Law and Justice | | 575,723 | 316,756 | 70,813 | 197,611 | 366,363 | 79,446 | 7,564 | 373,134 | 22,530 | 118,025 | 136,439 | 2,264,424 |
| Police | | 535,804 | 373,435 | 118,856 | 292,258 | 397,006 | 119,034 | 26,635 | 352,096 | 4,466 | 119,452 | 20,648 | 2,361,550 |
| Education, Science, and Art | | 166,525 | 82,248 | 13,070 | 46,351 | 85,669 | 14,913 | 2,569 | 73,777 | 2,639 | 5,442 | 38,777 | 531,980 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | | 6,958 | 703 | — | 16,542 | 85,053 | 54 | — | 6,674 | — | 4,170 | 120,250 | 240,404 |
| Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c. | | 61,554 | 45,104 | 8,086 | 23,099 | 280,696 | 22,661 | 340 | 295,406 | 5,923 | 5,825 | 272,963 | 1,041,667 |
| Miscellaneous | | 20,004 | 23,506 | 1,081 | 27,973 | 35,581 | 7,424 | 11,446 | 51,261 | 6,821 | 2,121 | 185,051 | 372,268 |
| Civil Contingencies | | 535 | 4,058 | 1,463 | 9,406 | 12,361 | — | 26 | 1,677 | — | 622 | 8,465 | 38,613 |
| Interest | | 10,283 | 2,649 | 450 | 838 | 14,919 | — | 10 | 79,001 | 8,558 | 84 | 3,144,419 | 3,261,261 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | £. | 2,572,059 | 1,466,175 | 325,206 | 1,248,187 | 5,847,671 | 529,464 | 122,236 | 5,480,243 | 104,821 | 492,273 | 12,285,381 | 30,473,716 |
| Local Surplus, carried to Account No. 25 | | 8,938,591 | 3,277,685 | 667,593 | 1,507,703 | 1,709,396 | 271,896 | 285,489 | 510,886 | 86,880 | 468,880 | — | Net Local Surplus 6,200,677 |
| Local Deficit, carried to Account No. 25 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11,524,322 | |
| | £. | 11,510,650 | 4,743,860 | 992,799 | 2,755,890 | 7,557,067 | 801,360 | 407,725 | 5,991,129 | 191,701 | 961,153 | 761,059 | 36,674,393 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Charges defrayed in England (per Account No. III.) | £. 4,802,401 |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies (per Account No. III.) | 1,591,797 |
| | 6,394,198 |
| Deduct—Local Surplus brought down | 6,200,677 |
| EXCESS of EXPENDITURE over INCOME | £. 193,521 |

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No. 25.—AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the Treasuries of INDIA, on the 30th April 1864; the AMOUNT of DEBT incurred and discharged during the Year 1864-65; including the AMOUNT of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts, the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, and between the several Presidencies and Provinces; and the TOTAL BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1865.

## RECEIPTS.

| | Bengal. | North Western Provinces. | Oude. | Punjab. | Bombay, including Sind. | Central Provinces. | East and West Berar. | Madras. | Eastern Settlements. | British Burmah. | General and Political Government of India. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Aggregate of Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1864 | 1,468,630 | 1,645,270 | 312,178 | 763,929 | 1,876,746 | 397,194 | 411,115 | 3,181,030 | 38,716 | 393,215 | 2,143,089 | 12,632,012 |
| DEBT Incurred: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,256,225 | 1,256,225 |
| Treasury Notes | 1,860 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 8,150 | 200 | - | - | 102,150 | 8,044 | 2,010 | 171,705 | 299,149 |
| Bills outstanding | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87,448 | 87,448 |
| Service Funds | 23,759 | 15,973 | 5,064 | 9,084 | 334,563 | 3,651 | 502 | 446,825 | 354 | 4,196 | 773,457 | 1,617,422 |
| Deposits | 1,913,868 | 1,536,248 | 216,347 | 684,944 | 1,173,871 | 158,146 | 19,699 | 1,202,833 | 52,529 | 95,960 | 348,665 | 7,401,910 |
| Sale of Waste Lands | 39,341 | - | 995 | 3,675 | - | 1,784 | - | 33,904 | 2,253 | 138 | - | 82,090 |
| Local Funds | 556,664 | 579,569 | 127,954 | 300,931 | 762,363 | 148,111 | 98,520 | 173,364 | - | 81,821 | 65,414 | 2,893,810 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,017 | 33,851 | 30,881 | 5,796 | - | 34,441 | - | 94 | - | - | 37,365 | 146,947 |
| Advances Recoverable | 3,430 | 7,300 | 47,464 | 36,676 | 67,945 | 4,796 | 2,883 | 986,670 | - | 73,696 | 1,425,466 | 2,656,326 |
| Prize Money | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 471 | 471 |
| Local Remittances | 485,300 | - | 181,255 | - | - | 86,538 | - | 165,199 | - | 44,525 | 6,510 | 969,327 |
| TOTAL DEBT incurred £. | 3,029,179 | 2,176,441 | 610,060 | 1,048,558 | 2,338,881 | 437,467 | 121,664 | 3,110,539 | 63,180 | 302,340 | 4,172,816 | 17,411,125 |
| SUPPLIES from London: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills on the Secretary of State for India for Interest of Indian Debt | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 196 | - | - | 997 | 1,193 |
| Other Bills on the Secretary of State for India | - | - | - | - | 29,106 | - | - | 8,097 | - | - | 31,589 | 68,792 |
| Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loans paid in England | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 66,848 | 66,848 |
| Advances made in England, repaid | 583 | 526 | 262 | 626 | 176,892 | 55 | 114 | 299,682 | - | 115 | 544,280 | 1,023,135 |
| Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government | - | - | 240 | - | 992 | - | 107 | 3,119 | 283 | - | 78,869 | 83,619 |
| Invoice Value of Stores | 46,741 | 2 | - | 1,978 | 124,639 | - | - | 134,475 | - | 3,497 | 244,113 | 555,445 |
| Traffic Receipts on account of Indian Railways | - | - | - | 4,569 | 223,609 | - | - | 178,592 | - | - | 723,081 | 1,129,851 |
| Railway Capital | - | - | - | 1,148 | 1,698 | - | - | 39,809 | - | - | 46,895 | 89,550 |
| TOTAL SUPPLIES from LONDON £. | 47,324 | 528 | 511 | 8,321 | 556,936 | 55 | 221 | 663,970 | 283 | 3,612 | 1,736,672 | 3,018,433 |
| ACCOUNTS Current between the Presidencies: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to) | - | - | - | - | 1,935,666 | - | - | - | - | - | 13,887,571 | 15,823,237 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account No. 24) | 8,938,591 | 3,277,685 | 667,593 | 1,507,763 | 1,709,396 | 271,896 | 285,489 | 510,886 | 86,680 | 466,880 | - | 17,724,999 |
| £. | 13,483,724 | 7,099,924 | 1,590,342 | 3,328,511 | 8,417,625 | 1,106,612 | 818,489 | 7,466,425 | 189,059 | 1,168,047 | 21,941,048 | 66,609,806 |

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## PAYMENTS:

| | Bengal. | North Western Provinces. | Oude. | Punjab. | Bombay, including Sind. | Central Provinces. | East and West Berar. | Madras. | Eastern Settlements. | British Burmah. | General and Political. Government of India. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Debt Discharged:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,270,834 | 1,270,834 |
| Treasury Notes | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | 50 | 79,460 | - | 164,998 | 244,658 |
| Treasury Bills | - | - | - | - | 540 | - | - | - | - | - | 730 | 1,270 |
| Bills outstanding | - | - | - | - | 168,000 | - | - | 57 | - | - | - | 168,057 |
| Service Funds | 14,698 | 4,185 | 1,089 | 10,045 | 213,074 | 97 | - | 423,063 | 67 | - | 679,958 | 1,346,276 |
| Deposits | 1,857,066 | 1,630,701 | 242,826 | 733,943 | 762,440 | 179,184 | 30,784 | 1,197,538 | 37,385 | 76,918 | 374,410 | 7,123,195 |
| Local Funds | 671,500 | 571,570 | 133,187 | 339,348 | 648,776 | 147,597 | 122,196 | 217,260 | - | 74,128 | 58,456 | 2,984,018 |
| Miscellaneous | 23,458 | 15,952 | 39,099 | 2,939 | 60,000 | 4,162 | - | 85,030 | - | - | 303,970 | 535,510 |
| Advances recoverable | 65,453 | 30,568 | 46,830 | 38,511 | 160,108 | 8,717 | 5,096 | 1,076,829 | 14 | 85,841 | 495,072 | 2,013,039 |
| Prize Money | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49,991 | 49,991 |
| Local Remittances | - | 109,323 | - | 119,686 | 219,555 | - | 3,691 | - | 565 | - | - | 452,820 |
| Total Debt Discharged - £. | 2,632,175 | 2,362,299 | 463,031 | 1,244,472 | 2,232,643 | 339,757 | 161,767 | 2,999,827 | 117,491 | 236,887 | 3,398,419 | 16,189,668 |
| **Supplies to London:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India discharged | - | - | - | - | 2,530,295 | - | - | 322,942 | - | - | 4,251,294 | 7,104,531 |
| Bills on Her Majesty's Government transmitted | - | - | - | - | 131 | - | - | - | - | - | 70,571 | 70,702 |
| Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, repayable in England | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,835 | 9,420 | - | 154,930 | 170,185 |
| Miscellaneous | 904 | - | - | - | 10,571 | - | 7 | 15,765 | - | - | 40,831 | 68,078 |
| Payments on account of the Irrigation and Canal Company | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 262,131 | - | - | - | 262,131 |
| Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies | - | - | - | 272,162 | 1,335,599 | - | - | 318,707 | - | - | 899,459 | 2,825,927 |
| Total Supplies to London £. | 904 | - | - | 272,162 | 3,876,596 | - | 7 | 925,380 | 9,420 | - | 5,426,085 | 10,510,554 |
| **Accounts Current between the Presidencies:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Debits to) | 8,904,963 | 2,851,805 | 797,056 | 881,063 | - | 364,945 | 263,241 | 1,121,900 | 23,560 | 538,212 | - | 15,746,265 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account No. 24) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,524,322 | 11,524,322 |
| Cash Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1865 | 1,945,669 | 1,885,820 | 329,355 | 930,214 | 2,308,386 | 401,910 | 394,474 | 2,419,318 | 88,588 | 392,948 | 1,592,222 | 12,638,897 |
| £. | 13,483,734 | 7,099,924 | 1,590,342 | 3,328,511 | 8,417,625 | 1,106,612 | 818,489 | 7,466,425 | 189,039 | 1,168,047 | 21,941,048 | 66,609,806 |

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## No. 26.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Payments on Account of Indian Railways, deducting Traffic and other Receipts.

| | Amount Drawn in India. | Deduct Capital Received in India. | Net Amount Drawn in India. | TOTAL. | TOTAL of India. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| East Indian Railway, Extension Line - - | 489,805 | 41,698 | 447,607 | | |
| East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore Line - - | 364,202 | - - | 364,202 | | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - | 18,706 | - - | 18,706 | | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway - - | 13,755 | 5,197 | 8,558 | | |
| Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No. 22 - - - - - - | - - | - - | 13,491 | | |
| | | | 852,564 | | |
| Deduct,— | | | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings of the East Indian Railway - - - - - - - | - - | 699,057 | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - - | - - | 38,857 | | | |
| | | 737,914 | | | |
| Excess of Working Charges over Traffic Earnings of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway - - - - - | - - | 14,833 | | | |
| | | | 723,081 | | |
| | | | | 129,483 | |
| PUNJAB: | | | | | |
| Punjab Railways - - - - - - | 271,516 | 1,148 | 270,368 | | |
| Deduct,— | | | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings, Punjab Railway - | - - | - - | 4,569 | | |
| | | | 265,799 | | |
| Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No. 22 - - - - - - | - - | - - | 646 | | |
| | | | | 266,445 | |
| MADRAS: | | | | | |
| Madras Railway - - - - - - - | 247,778 | 33,119 | 214,659 | | |
| Great Southern of India Railway - - | 70,929 | 6,690 | 64,239 | | |
| | | | 278,898 | | |
| Deduct,— | | | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings of the Madras Railway - - - - - - - - | - - | 165,224 | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings of the Great Southern of India Railway - - - - - | - - | 13,368 | | | |
| | | | 178,592 | | |
| | | | | 100,306 | |
| BOMBAY AND SIND: | | | | | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - - | 953,186 | 978 | 952,208 | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway | 339,236 | - - | 339,236 | | |
| Sind Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla - | 22,585 | 720 | 21,815 | | |
| | | | 1,313,259 | | |
| Deduct,— | | | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - - - - | - - | 144,037 | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway - | - - | 74,047 | | | |
| Net Traffic Earnings of the Sind Railway | - - | 5,525 | | | |
| | | | 223,609 | | |
| | | | 1,089,650 | | |
| Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No 22 - - - - - - | - - | - - | 20,642 | | |
| | | | | 1,110,292 | |
| Total Net Payments to the Railway Companies in India - - - £. | | | | | 1,606,526 |

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## No. 27.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Sums paid and payable for Interest on the Home Debt of India, for the Year ended the 30th April 1865; showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date bearing Interest.

| | Amount of Debt, 30th April 1865. | Rate of Interest. | Amount of Interest paid in the Year ended 30th April 1865. | Annual Amount of Interest Payable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | | £. | £. |
| East India Bonds | 3,096,000 | 5 per Cent. | 189,999 | 154,800 |
| East India Debentures | 4,868,000 | 4 per Cent. | 197,480 | 194,720 |
| India Five per Cent. Stock | 15,720,100 | 5 per Cent. | 786,005 | 786,005 |
| India Four per Cent. Stock | 2,441,000 | 4 per Cent. | 97,640 | 97,640 |
| | 26,125,100 | - - - | 1,221,124 | 1,233,165 |
| East India Stock | 6,000,000 | 10½ per Cent. | 629,970 | 630,000 |
| £. | 32,125,100 | - - - | 1,851,094 | 1,863,165 |

## No. 28.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges in England for Transport of Troops, in the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Officers and Troops to India | | 81,810 |
| Preserved Provisions, Grocery, Bedding, and other Supplies for the use of the Troops on the Voyage outward, &c. | | 9,648 |
| Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Officers and Troops homeward | | 88,498 |
| Medical Attendance upon Troops on the Homeward Voyage | | 1,049 |
| Expenses connected with the Examination of Troop Ships, and the Embarkation of Troops proceeding to India | | 1,234 |
| Miscellaneous | | 5 |
| | £. | 182,244 |
| Receipts in Reduction | £. | 7,294 |



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No. 29.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Particulars comprised under the Head of "Civil Charges," in the Statement of the Home Expenditure (No. III.), in the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Home Establishment: Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and Member of the London Medical Board - - | 117,795 | | |
| Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 - - - | 2,152 | | |
| Stores Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 13,434 | | |
| Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,714 | | |
| Bank of England and Bank of Ireland, for management of Debt - - | 10,313 | | |
| Postage of Despatches to and from India - - - - - - - | 4,647 | | |
| Office Contingencies: Rent, Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Books, Maps and Charts, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, Bookbinding, Advertisements, Postage, and various petty Charges - | 21,049 | | |
| | | 173,104 | |
| Amount paid under Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - | | 46,785 | |
| Indo-European Telegraph - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 9,132 | |
| Telegraph Land Lines through Turkey - - - - - - - - - - - | | 1,539 | |
| Telegraph Land Lines through Persia - - - - - - - - - - - | | 428 | |
| Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad - - - - - - - - | | 2,400 | |
| On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph - - - - - - - - | | 18,027 | |
| On account of Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - - - - - | | 12,000 | |
| On account of Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - - - - | | 33,843 | |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 220,649 | |
| Compensation Pensions to Officers and Petty Officers, &c. of the Maritime Service of the East India Company - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 16,432 | |
| Furlough and Absentee Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - | | 68,020 | |
| New India Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 118,797 | |
| Purchase of Land for improving the Site of the India Office, and the Approaches thereto - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 13,371 | |
| New Stores Warehouses - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 15,586 | |
| East India Company, for Expenses in respect of their Capital Stock and Dividends | | 2,840 | |
| Poplar Fund: Pensions and Expenses of Hospital - - - - - - - | | 3,554 | |
| Annual Donation to Bengal Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - | | 2,500 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 759,007 | |

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No. 29.—General Abstract Account of Civil Charges, &c, in the Year ended the 30th April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 759,007 | |
| Gratuities, Subscriptions to Charities, and Relief to Distressed Natives of India | 2,097 | |
| Gratuities to Families of Officers killed in Action | 345 | |
| Maintenance of Lunatics from India | 7,596 | |
| Transport of Convicts from India to Western Australia | 676 | |
| Passage and Outfit of Commander in Chief at Madras, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, Schoolmasters, Civil Engineers, &c. | 8,658 | |
| Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers | 7,069 | |
| Expenses on account of Officers acquiring Scientific Knowledge | 1,080 | |
| Agents at the Outports and Abroad: Salaries and Expenses | 2,290 | |
| Expenses in connection with the introduction of Cinchona Plants into India | 371 | |
| Medals | 1,500 | |
| Indian Law Commission | 3,986 | |
| Indian Accounts Commission | 4,276 | |
| Allowances to Officers under Special Circumstances, Cost of Manufacture and Printing Stock Certificates, &c. | 3,525 | |
| | | 802,476 |
| Receipts in Reduction: | | |
| Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balances, &c. | 124,326 | |
| Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c. | 11,432 | |
| On account of Maintenance of Lunatics | 354 | |
| Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph | 6,439 | |
| The War Office for One and a half years' Rent of Warley Barracks | 2,250 | |
| On account of Stamps, Fines, &c. | 4,716 | |
| | 149,517 | |
| Proceeds of Sale of Stores Warehouses, in Leadenhall Street | 38,283 | |
| | | 187,800 |
| | £. | 614,676 |



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## No. 30.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Stores Exported to INDIA, in the Year ended the 30th April 1865.

| | BENGAL. | | | MADRAS. | | | BOMBAY. | | | TOTAL Invoice Amount of Stores Exported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cost. | Freight. | TOTAL. | Cost. | Freight. | TOTAL. | Cost. | Freight. | TOTAL. | |
| CIVIL STORES: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Stationery | 21,400 | 118 | 21,518 | 14,713 | 228 | 14,941 | 3,588 | 29 | 3,617 | 40,076 |
| Mint Stores | 50,736 | 146 | 50,882 | 51,940 | 297 | 52,237 | 39,543 | 242 | 39,785 | 142,904 |
| Public Works Stores | 3,673 | 98 | 3,771 | 10,615 | 345 | 10,960 | 5,068 | 113 | 5,181 | 19,912 |
| Telegraph Stores | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 533 | 14 | 547 | 547 |
| Miscellaneous Stores | 12,941 | 191 | 13,132 | 2,535 | 57 | 2,592 | 7,918 | 61 | 7,979 | 23,703 |
| £. | 88,750 | 553 | 89,303 | 79,803 | 927 | 80,730 | 56,650 | 459 | 57,109 | 227,142 |
| MILITARY STORES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical | 4,054 | 64 | 5,018 | 2,273 | 37 | 2,310 | 784 | 5 | 789 | 8,117 |
| Miscellaneous Stores | 192,429 | 1,302 | 193,731 | 97,386 | 613 | 97,999 | 57,175 | 1,134 | 58,309 | 350,039 |
| £. | 197,383 | 1,366 | 198,749 | 99,659 | 650 | 100,309 | 57,959 | 1,139 | 59,098 | 358,156 |
| Marine Stores | 1,790 | 163 | 1,953 | - - | - - | - - | 17,239 | 82 | 17,321 | 19,274 |
| Total Amount of Stores Exported - - £. | 287,923 | 2,082 | 290,005 | 179,462 | 1,577 | 181,039 | 131,848 | 1,680 | 133,528 | 604,572 |

Fort William,
Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts,
Central Accounts Branch, 6 March 1866.

*R. P. Harrison*,
Comptroller General of Accounts.

India Office,
14 May 1866.

*William G. Goodliffe*,
Accountant General.

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# PART II.

## ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,

## AND CASH BALANCES,

## 1865-66;

### AND A COMPARISON WITH THE ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 1864-65.



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Account II.—An Estimated Account of the Total Income of the Revenues of India, in the Year ending 30th April 1866; together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, including Repayments, Allowances, and Drawbacks, and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of the Revenues, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 72

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No. 1.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - - - - - - - p. 76

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Oude Territory for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - - - - - p. 77

No. 3.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Central Provinces for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - - - - - p. 78

No. 4.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Provinces of British Burmah for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 79

No. 5.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the East and West Berar Districts for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - - p. 80

No. 6.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Eastern Settlements for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - - - - - p. 81

No. 7.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Bengal for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 82

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No. 8.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the North Western Provinces for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 83

No. 9.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Punjab Territories for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - - - - - p. 84

No. 10.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Madras for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - - p. 85

No. 11.—An Estimated Account of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, for the Year 1865-66; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - p. 86

## II.—SUNDRY ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS.

No. 12.—General Abstract Account of the Estimated Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India, for the Year ending 30th April 1866, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province - - - p. 87

No. 13.—An Account of the Aggregate of Balances of Public Money in the Treasuries of India on the 30th April 1865; the Amount of Debt estimated to be incurred and discharged during the Year 1865-66, including the amount of Advances and Repayments on various Accounts; the Supplies to and from London, and between the several Presidencies and Provinces; and the Total Estimated Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1866 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 88

## III.—GENERAL ABSTRACTS of the Total Estimated Revenues and Charges of the several Districts.

No. 14.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of India, including the Charges disbursed in England, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 90

No. 15.—General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - - - - - - p. 91

No. 16.—A Statement of the Charges defrayed in England, on account of the Indian Territory, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - p. 91

No. 17.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - - - - p. 92

No. 18.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Oude Territory, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - p. 93

No. 19.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - p. 94

No. 20.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of British Burmah, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - - - p. 95

No. 21.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the East and West Berar Districts, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - p. 96

No. 22.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Eastern Settlements, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - p. 97

No. 23.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - p. 98



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No. 24.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the North Western Provinces, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - p. 99

No. 25.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - p. 100

No. 26.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - p. 101

No. 27.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the Year 1864-65, and as estimated for the Year 1865-66 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 102

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# ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,

# AND CASH BALANCES,

# 1865-66.



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No. I.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues of INDIA for the Year 1865–66; with the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue, &c. | £. | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 20,066,200 | 130,806 | 19,935,394 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 690,600 | - - - | 690,600 |
| Forest | 414,300 | 290 | 414,010 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 2,271,700 | 2,455 | 2,269,245 |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. £. | 23,442,800 | 133,551 | 23,309,249 |
| Income Tax | 671,900 | 11,769 | 660,131 |
| Customs | 2,384,700 | 177,235 | 2,207,465 |
| Salt | 5,396,200 | 52,580 | 5,343,620 |
| Opium | 8,638,800 | - - - | 8,638,800 |
| Stamps | 2,024,900 | 30,665 | 1,994,235 |
| Mint | 438,500 | - - - | 438,500 |
| Post Office | 357,450 | - - - | 357,450 |
| Telegraph | 124,950 | - - - | 124,950 |
| Law and Justice | 585,600 | 5,430 | 580,170 |
| Police | 182,600 | - - - | 182,600 |
| Marine | 237,900 | 7,500 | 230,400 |
| Education | 55,300 | - - - | 55,300 |
| Interest | 239,200 | - - - | 239,200 |
| Miscellaneous | 565,600 | - - - | 565,600 |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 678,740 | - - - | 678,740 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 1,016,400 | - - - | 1,016,400 |
| Grand Total £. | 47,041,540 | 418,730 | 46,622,810 |

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the Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into were Collected, converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

| CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. | | | | 8. | 9. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. | |
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | | |
| 2,008,225 | | | | | | |
| — | | | | | | |
| 248,9 | | | | | | |
| 267,7 | | | | | | |
| 2,524,935 | 1,910,542 | 410,496 | 4,845,973 | 18,463,276 | 10·770 | |
| 15,372 | - - - | - - - | 15,372 | 644,759 | 2·287 | |
| 195,157 | - - - | - - - | 195,157 | 2,012,308 | 8·183 | |
| | | | | | Including Cost of Salt and Opium. | Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium. |
| 345,463 | - - | - - - | 345,463 | 4,998,157 | 6·401 | 4·163 |
| 1,935,670 | - - - | - - - | 1,935,670 | 6,703,130 | 22·406 | 1·387 |
| 81,471 | - - - | - - - | 81,471 | 1,912,764 | 4·023 | |
| 151,609 | - - - | - - - | 151,609 | 286,891 | 34·574 | |
| 432,886 | - - - | - - - | 432,886 | Excess charge 75,436 | 121·103 | |
| 351,698 | - - - | - - - | 351,698 | Excess charge 226,748 | 281·470 | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 580,170 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 182,600 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 230,400 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 55,300 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 239,200 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 565,600 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 678,740 | | |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,016,400 | | |
| 6,034,261 | 1,910,542 | 410,496 | 8,355,299 | 38,267,511 | | |



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No. II.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the TOTAL INCOME of the Revenues of INDIA in the Year ending 30th April 1866; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACKS, and ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of the REVENUES, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

| HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | GROSS RECEIPTS, as stated in Column 1 of the Account of Income, No. I. | Number of Account. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | |
| Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c. | 23,442,800 | I. |
| Income Tax | 671,900 | |
| Customs | 2,384,700 | ,, |
| Salt | 5,396,200 | |
| Opium | 8,638,800 | |
| Stamps | 2,024,900 | ,, |
| Mint | 438,500 | ,, |
| Post Office | 357,450 | |
| Telegraph | 124,950 | |
| Law and Justice | 585,600 | III. |
| Police | 182,600 | |
| Marine | 237,900 | ,, |
| Education | 55,300 | ,, |
| Interest | 239,200 | |
| Miscellaneous | 565,600 | |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 678,740 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 1,016,400 | |
| £. | 47,041,540 | |

| EXPENDITURE. | — |
|---|---|
| | £. |
| Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 418,730 |
| PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE: | |
| Charges of Collection, &c. | 6,034,261 |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE, including Cost of Salt and Opium | 6,452,991 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 1,910,542 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 410,496 |
| TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium | 8,774,029 |
| Charges in India, including Interest on Debt, and the Value of Stores received from England | 32,206,241 |
| Charges in England, excluding the Value of Stores, &c. supplied to India | 4,987,009 |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts | 1,053,676 |
| EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE | 20,585 |
| £. | 47,041,540 |

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No. III.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, in the Year ending 30th April 1866 (after abating the EXPENDITURE defrayed thereout by the several REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, and the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of those REVENUES), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c. | 18,463,276 | |
| Income Tax | 644,759 | |
| Customs | 2,012,308 | |
| Salt | 4,098,157 | |
| Opium | 6,703,180 | |
| Stamps | 1,912,764 | |
| Mint | 286,891 | |
| Post Office (Deficit) | 75,436 | |
| Telegraph (Deficit) | 226,748 | |
| Law and Justice | 580,170 | |
| Police | 182,600 | |
| Marine | 230,400 | |
| Education | 55,300 | |
| Interest | 239,200 | |
| Miscellaneous | 565,600 | |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 678,740 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 1,016,400 | |
| | | 38,267,511 |
| | £. | 38,267,511 |

| CHARGES IN INDIA: | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | | 2,725,053 |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | | 526,108 |
| Administration and Public Departments | | 1,080,310 |
| Law and Justice | | 2,439,018 |
| Police | | 2,398,770 |
| Marine | | 536,495 |
| Education, Science, and Art | | 660,549 |
| Ecclesiastical | | 159,724 |
| Medical Services | | 281,888 |
| Stationery and Printing | | 189,064 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | | 192,363 |
| Miscellaneous | | 387,373 |
| Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances | | 686,626 |
| Army | | 13,568,630 |
| Public Works:— | £. | |
| Public Works | 4,774,540 | |
| Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways | 346,920 | |
| Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions | 121,240 | |
| Income Tax Grant | 110,000 | |
| | | 5,352,700 |
| | | 31,134,671 |
| Stores from England, including Freight | | 1,071,570 |
| | | 32,206,241 |
| **CHARGES IN ENGLAND:** | | |
| Civil Charges | | 645,360 |
| Military Charges | | 2,402,882 |
| Marine Charges | | 59,032 |
| | | 3,107,274 |
| Interest on Debt | | 1,879,735 |
| | | 4,987,009 |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England | 2,932,843 | |
| Less,—Net Traffic Receipts | 1,879,167 | |
| | | 1,053,676 |
| EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE | | 20,585 |
| | £. | 38,267,511 |

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## No. IV.--ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of Estimated BALANCES of CASH in the TREASURIES of INDIA, on the 30th April 1865; the Amount of DEBT estimated to be incurred and discharged during the Year 1865-66; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON; the BALANCE of SUPPLIES between the several PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES on unadjusted Accounts, and the TOTAL ESTIMATED BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1866.

| No. of Account. | | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Aggregate of Balances in the Treasuries of India on the 30th April 1865 | | 12,638,897 |
| | **DEBT INCURRED:** | £. | |
| | Treasury Notes issued | 260,100 | |
| | Civil, Military, and other Service Funds | 113,980 | |
| | Deposits | 171,330 | |
| | Local Funds | 88,547 | |
| | Advances, Repayments, less Advances | 96,244 | |
| | Miscellaneous | 60,830 | |
| | Local Remittances | 67,413 | |
| | | | 858,444 |
| | Local Indian Surplus | | 6,061,270 |
| | | £. | 19,558,611 |

| No. of Account. | **DEBT DISCHARGED:** | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Loans | 49,500 | |
| | Treasury Notes | 190,550 | |
| | Prize Money to be discharged | 28,400 | |
| | | | 268,450 |
| | Supplies to London: | | |
| | Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of London | 10,712,912 | |
| | Less,—Bills drawn on England, Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in repayment of Advances made in England to Service Funds, Net Traffic Receipts of Railways, &c. | 4,502,117 | |
| | | | 6,210,795 |
| | Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies and Provinces on unadjusted Accounts | | 220,000 |
| | Estimated Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 30th April 1866 | | 12,859,366 |
| | | £. | 19,558,611 |

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# APPENDIX.

## ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CASH BALANCES.

## 1865–66.

I.—District Revenues and Charges - - - - - pp. 76 to 86.
II.—Sundry Abstract Accounts - - - - - pp. 87 to 89.
III.—General Abstracts of the Total Revenues and Charges of the several Districts - - - - - pp. 90 to 102.



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No. 1.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 21,400 | 10 | 21,390 | 9,350 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 89,000 | - | 89,000 | — | | | | | |
| Forest | 7,900 | - | 7,900 | 2,400 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | 5,750 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 128,300 | 10 | 128,290 | 17,500 | 173,066 | - | 190,566 | Excess Charge, 62,276 | 13·689 |
| Income Tax | 30,000 | 50 | 29,950 | - | - | - | - | 29,950 | |
| Stamps | 3,100 | - | 3,100 | 262 | - | - | 262 | 2,838 | 8·451 |
| Mint | 203,300 | - | 203,300 | 60,000 | - | - | 60,000 | 143,300 | 29·513 |
| Post Office | 357,450 | - | 357,450 | 432,886 | - | - | 432,886 | Excess Charge, 75,436 | 121·103 |
| Telegraph | 124,950 | - | 124,950 | 351,698 | - | - | 351,698 | Excess Charge, 226,748 | 281·470 |
| Law and Justice | 40,000 | - | 40,000 | - | - | - | - | 40,000 | |
| Police | 1,300 | - | 1,300 | - | - | - | - | 1,300 | |
| Education | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | 3,000 | |
| Interest | 200,000 | - | 200,000 | - | - | - | - | 200,000 | |
| Miscellaneous | 305,000 | - | 305,000 | - | - | - | - | 305,000 | |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 405,030 | - | 405,030 | - | - | - | - | 405,030 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 100 | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | 100 | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT of INDIA - £. | 1,801,530 | 60 | 1,801,470 | 862,346 | 173,066 | - | 1,035,412 | 766,058 | |

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2-2.

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the OUDE TERRITORY, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 27,890 - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 8,071,075.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year; after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 7. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND, REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 1,059,300 | 505 | 1,058,795 | 147,969 | | | | |
| Forest | 12,400 | - - | 12,400 | 7,610 | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 80,000 | 10 | 79,990 | 6,679 | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 1,151,700 | 515 | 1,151,185 | 162,258 | 77,415 | 239,673 | 911,512 | 14·088 |
| Income Tax | 12,500 | 270 | 12,230 | 90 | - - | 90 | 12,140 | ·72 |
| Salt | 2,700 | - - | 2,700 | 6,468 | - - | 6,468 | Excess Charge, 3,768 | 239·5 |
| Stamps | 58,000 | 1,600 | 56,400 | 3,218 | - - | 3,218 | 53,182 | 5·548 |
| Law and Justice | 13,200 | 465 | 12,735 | - - | - - | - - | 12,735 | |
| Police | 10,000 | - - | 10,000 | - - | - - | - - | 10,000 | |
| Education | 300 | - - | 300 | - - | - - | - - | 300 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,500 | - - | 2,500 | - - | - - | - - | 2,500 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 900 | - - | 900 | - - | - - | - - | 900 | |
| TOTAL OUDE TERRITORY £. | 1,251,800 | 2,850 | 1,248,950 | 172,034 | 77,415 | 249,449 | 999,501 | |

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No. 3.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the CENTRAL PROVINCES, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Governmen Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 108,650 - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 6,678,659.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 587,800 | 30,200 | 557,600 | 137,254 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 200 | - - | 200 | — | | | | | |
| Forest | 19,300 | - - | 19,300 | 14,000 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 90,000 | - - | 90,000 | 2,343 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 697,300 | 30,200 | 667,100 | 153,597 | 130,275 | 2,910 | 286,782 | 380,318 | 22·027 |
| Income Tax | 9,000 | - - | 9,000 | 10 | - - | - - | 10 | 8,990 | ·1 |
| Customs | 11,100 | - - | 11,100 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 11,100 | |
| Salt | 165,500 | - - | 165,500 | 38,740 | - - | - - | 38,740 | 126,760 | 23 407 |
| Stamps | 60,000 | 515 | 59,485 | 2,870 | - - | - - | 2,870 | 56,615 | 4·783 |
| Law and Justice | 16,100 | 165 | 15,935 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 15,935 | |
| Police | 13,100 | - - | 13,100 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 13,100 | |
| Education | 100 | - - | 100 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 100 | |
| Miscellaneous | 5,000 | - - | 5,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5,000 | |
| Public Works - Miscellaneous | 10,000 | - - | 10,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10,000 | |
| TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES £. | 987,200 | 30,880 | 956,320 | 195,217 | 130,275 | 2,910 | 328,402 | 627,018 | |

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No. 4.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the Provinces of BRITISH BURMAH, for the Year 1865–66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 81,416 - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 1,732,844.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 5. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 6. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 7. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 560,000 | 861 | 559,139 | 82,000 | | | |
| Forest | 90,000 | - - | 90,000 | 31,200 | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 100,000 | 165 | 99,835 | 10,600 | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 750,000 | 1,026 | 748,974 | 128,800 | 128,800 | 625,174 | 16·506 |
| Income Tax | 5,000 | 89 | 4,911 | 200 | 200 | 4,711 | 4· |
| Customs | 190,000 | 20,135 | 169,865 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 157,465 | 6·526 |
| Salt | 7,500 | - - | 7,500 | 500 | 500 | 7,000 | 6·6 |
| Stamps | 35,000 | 350 | 34,650 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 33,550 | 3·142 |
| Mint | - - | - - | - - | 400 | 400 | { Excess charge, 400 } | |
| Law and Justice | 30,000 | - - | 30,000 | - - | - - | 30,000 | |
| Police | 11,000 | - - | 11,000 | - - | - - | 11,000 | |
| Marine | 4,400 | - - | 4,400 | - - | - - | 4,400 | |
| Education | 300 | - - | 300 | - - | - - | 300 | |
| Interest | 500 | - - | 500 | - - | - - | 500 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,000 | - - | 2,000 | - - | - - | 2,000 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 1,700 | - - | 1,700 | - - | - - | 1,700 | |
| TOTAL BRITISH BURMAH £. | 1,037,400 | 21,600 | 1,015,800 | 138,400 | 138,400 | 877,400 | |



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No. 5.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 16,556 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 1,100,328.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 7. NET RECEIPTS into the Government Treasuries. | 8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 368,800 | 230 | 368,570 | 51,152 | | | | |
| Forest | 300 | - - | 300 | 1,018 | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 66,000 | 20 | 65,980 | — | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 435,100 | 250 | 434,850 | 52,170 | 16,829 | 68,999 | 365,851 | 11·99 |
| Income Tax | 800 | 10 | 790 | - - | - - | - - | 790 | |
| Salt | 4,500 | - - | 4,500 | - - | - - | - - | 4,500 | |
| Stamps | 19,800 | 740 | 19,060 | 700 | - - | 700 | 18,360 | 3·53 |
| Law and Justice | 2,500 | - - | 2,500 | - - | - - | - - | 2,500 | |
| Police | 4,900 | - - | 4,900 | - - | - - | - - | 4,900 | |
| Education | 300 | - - | 300 | - - | - - | - - | 300 | |
| Interest | 100 | - - | 100 | - - | - - | - - | 100 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,500 | - - | 2,500 | - - | - - | - - | 2,500 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 2,700 | - - | 2,700 | - - | - - | - - | 2,700 | |
| TOTAL EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS £. | 478,200 | 1,000 | 472,200 | 52,870 | 16,829 | 69,699 | 402,501 | |

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No. 6.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 1,198 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION 273,741.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 2. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 3. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 4. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 5. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 6. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 8,000 | 3,330 | | | | |
| Forest | 300 | 40 | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 126,700 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 135,000 | 3,370 | 5,600 | 8,970 | 126,030 | 2·496 |
| Customs | - | 843 | - | 843 | {Excess Charge} 843 | |
| Stamps | 26,000 | 2,216 | - | 2,216 | 23,784 | 8·523 |
| Law and Justice | 8,200 | - | - | - | 8,200 | |
| Marine | 6,200 | - | - | - | 6,200 | |
| Miscellaneous | 13,000 | - | - | - | 13,000 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 | |
| TOTAL EASTERN SETTLEMENTS £. | 189,400 | 6,429 | 5,600 | 12,029 | 177,371 | |

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No. 7.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, for the Year 1865-66, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 261,383 - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 40,829,511.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 7. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 3,816,500 | 24,000 | 3,792,500 | 294,626 | | | | |
| Forest | 2,300 | - | 2,300 | 3,000 | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 703,900 | 1,500 | 702,400 | 143,483 | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 4,522,700 | 25,500 | 4,497,200 | 441,109 | 224,880 | 665,989 | 3,831,211 | 9·753 |
| Income Tax | 180,000 | 8,000 | 172,000 | 6,000 | - | 6,000 | 166,000 | 3·3 |
| Customs | 1,023,000 | 64,000 | 959,000 | 55,043 | - | 55,043 | 903,957 | 5·38 |
| | | | | | | | | Including Cost of Salt and Opium. / Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium. |
| Salt | 2,570,000 | 52,500 | 2,517,500 | 20,223 | - | 20,223 | 2,497,277 | ·786 / — |
| Opium | 6,350,000 | - | 6,350,000 | 1,932,023 | - | 1,932,023 | 4,417,977 | 30·425 / 1·83 |
| Stamps | 600,000 | 13,000 | 587,000 | 22,822 | - | 22,822 | 564,178 | 3·803 |
| Mint | - | - | - | 1,600 | - | 1,600 | Excess charge 1,600 | |
| Law and Justice | 177,600 | - | 177,600 | - | - | - | 177,600 | |
| Police | 44,200 | - | 44,200 | - | - | - | 44,200 | |
| Marine | 141,100 | 7,500 | 133,600 | - | - | - | 133,600 | |
| Education | 26,600 | - | 26,600 | - | - | - | 26,600 | |
| Interest | 100 | - | 100 | - | - | - | 100 | |
| Miscellaneous | 65,000 | - | 65,000 | - | - | - | 65,000 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 30,000 | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | 30,000 | |
| TOTAL BENGAL PRESIDENCY - £. | 15,730,300 | 170,500 | 15,559,800 | 2,478,820 | 224,880 | 2,703,700 | 12,856,100 | |

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No. 8.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 84,370 - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 28,069,572.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 4,017,200 | 36,000 | 3,981,200 | 346,087 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions | 139,300 | - - | 139,300 | — | | | | | |
| Forest | 63,300 | - - | 63,300 | 39,051 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 225,000 | 500 | 224,500 | 31,626 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 4,444,800 | 36,500 | 4,408,300 | 416,764 | 97,970 | 10,608 | 525,342 | 3,882,958 | 9·376 |
| Income Tax | 77,500 | 1,000 | 76,500 | 900 | - - | - - | 900 | 75,600 | 1·161 |
| Customs | 64,300 | 200 | 64,100 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 64,100 | |
| Salt | 470,000 | - - | 470,000 | 65,720 | - - | - - | 65,720 | 404,280 | 13·982 |
| Stamps | 268,000 | 5,000 | 263,000 | 15,501 | - - | - - | 15,501 | 247,499 | 5·783 |
| Law and Justice | 69,500 | 1,800 | 67,700 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 67,700 | |
| Police | 46,200 | - - | 46,200 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 46,200 | |
| Education | 6,500 | - - | 6,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6,500 | |
| Interest | 400 | - - | 400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 400 | |
| Miscellaneous | 50,000 | - - | 50,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 50,000 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 200,000 | - - | 200,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 200,000 | |
| TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES - - £. | 5,697,200 | 44,500 | 5,652,700 | 498,885 | 97,970 | 10,608 | 607,463 | 5,045,237 | |



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No. 9.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 100,406 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 14,794,611.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 1,934,600 | 10,150 | 1,924,450 | 181,076 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 27,500 | - - | 27,500 | — | | | | | |
| Forest | 30,000 | 30 | 29,970 | 26,430 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 82,800 | 140 | 82,660 | 7,570 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 2,074,900 | 10,320 | 2,064,580 | 215,076 | 117,245 | 2,380 | 334,701 | 1,729,879 | 10·365 |
| Income Tax | 22,500 | 100 | 22,400 | 192 | - - | - - | 192 | 22,208 | ·853 |
| Customs | 85,000 | 400 | 84,600 | 31,829 | - - | - - | 31,829 | 52,771 | 37·445 |
| Salt | 680,000 | 50 | 679,950 | 32,850 | - - | - - | 32,850 | 647,100 | 4·83 |
| Stamps | 125,000 | 2,860 | 122,140 | 3,150 | - - | - - | 3,150 | 118,990 | 2·52 |
| Law and Justice | 68,700 | 3,000 | 65,700 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 65,700 | |
| Police | 32,400 | - - | 32,400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 32,400 | |
| Marine | 2,400 | - - | 2,400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2,400 | |
| Education | 4,500 | - - | 4,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,500 | |
| Miscellaneous | 10,000 | - - | 10,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10,000 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 130,000 | - - | 130,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 130,000 | |
| TOTAL PUNJAB TERRITORIES £. | 3,285,400 | 16,730 | 3,218,670 | 283,097 | 117,245 | 2,380 | 402,722 | 2,815,948 | |

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No. 10.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA, 126,400 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 22,886,187

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 4,200,000 | 10,350 | 4,189,650 | 398,860 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 344,600 | - - | 344,600 | — | | | | | |
| Forest | 38,000 | - - | 38,000 | 29,700 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 420,000 | - - | 420,000 | 27,000 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 5,002,600 | 10,350 | 4,992,250 | 455,560 | 309,671 | 36,761 | 801,992 | 4,190,258 | 9·106 |
| Income Tax | 75,000 | 650 | 74,350 | 1,850 | - - | - - | 1,850 | 72,500 | 2·46 |
| Customs | 210,000 | 20,000 | 190,000 | 16,740 | - - | - - | 16,740 | 173,260 | 7·971 |
| | | | | | | | | | Including Cost of Salt. / Excluding Cost of Salt. |
| Salt | 1,040,000 | - - | 1,040,000 | 144,400 | - - | - - | 144,400 | 895,600 | 13·884 / 2·272 |
| Stamps | 310,000 | 3,000 | 307,000 | 11,398 | - - | - - | 11,398 | 295,602 | 3·676 |
| Mint | 60,000 | - - | 60,000 | 22,830 | - - | - - | 22,830 | 37,170 | 38·05 |
| Law and Justice | 56,200 | - - | 56,200 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 56,200 | |
| Police | 4,500 | - - | 4,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,500 | |
| Marine | 2,100 | - - | 2,100 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2,100 | |
| Education | 4,800 | - - | 4,800 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,800 | |
| Interest | 10,500 | - - | 10,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10,500 | |
| Miscellaneous | 44,000 | - - | 44,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 44,000 | |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 130,130 | - - | 130,130 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 130,130 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 40,000 | - - | 40,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 40,000 | |
| TOTAL MADRAS PRESIDENCY - - £. | 6,989,830 | 34,000 | 6,955,830 | 652,778 | 309,671 | 36,761 | 999,210 | 5,956,620 | |



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No. 9.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 100,406 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 14,794,611.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 1,934,600 | 10,150 | 1,924,450 | 181,076 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 27,500 | - - | 27,500 | — | | | | | |
| Forest | 30,000 | 30 | 29,970 | 26,430 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 82,800 | 140 | 82,660 | 7,570 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 2,074,900 | 10,320 | 2,064,580 | 215,076 | 117,245 | 2,380 | 334,701 | 1,729,879 | 10·365 |
| Income Tax | 22,500 | 100 | 22,400 | 192 | - - | - - | 192 | 22,208 | ·853 |
| Customs | 85,000 | 400 | 84,600 | 31,829 | - - | - - | 31,829 | 52,771 | 37·445 |
| Salt | 680,000 | 50 | 679,950 | 32,850 | - - | - - | 32,850 | 647,100 | 4·83 |
| Stamps | 125,000 | 2,860 | 122,140 | 3,150 | - - | - - | 3,150 | 118,990 | 2·52 |
| Law and Justice | 68,700 | 3,000 | 65,700 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 65,700 | |
| Police | 32,400 | - - | 32,400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 32,400 | |
| Marine | 2,400 | - - | 2,400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2,400 | |
| Education | 4,500 | - - | 4,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,500 | |
| Miscellaneous | 10,000 | - - | 10,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10,000 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 130,000 | - - | 130,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 130,000 | |
| TOTAL PUNJAB TERRITORIES £. | 3,285,400 | 16,730 | 3,218,670 | 283,097 | 117,245 | 2,380 | 402,722 | 2,815,948 | |

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No. 10.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, for the Year 1865-66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA, 126,400 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 22,886,187

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue | 4,200,000 | 10,350 | 4,189,650 | 398,860 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 344,600 | - - | 344,600 | — | | | | | |
| Forest | 38,000 | - - | 38,000 | 29,700 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 420,000 | - - | 420,000 | 27,000 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. | 5,002,600 | 10,350 | 4,992,250 | 455,560 | 309,671 | 36,761 | 801,992 | 4,190,258 | 9·106 |
| Income Tax | 75,000 | 650 | 74,350 | 1,850 | - - | - - | 1,850 | 72,500 | 2·46 |
| Customs | 210,000 | 20,000 | 190,000 | 16,740 | - - | - - | 16,740 | 173,260 | 7·971 |
| | | | | | | | | | Including Cost of Salt. / Excluding Cost of Salt. |
| Salt | 1,040,000 | - - | 1,040,000 | 144,400 | - - | - - | 144,400 | 895,600 | 13·884 / 2·272 |
| Stamps | 310,000 | 3,000 | 307,000 | 11,398 | - - | - - | 11,398 | 295,602 | 3·676 |
| Mint | 60,000 | - - | 60,000 | 22,830 | - - | - - | 22,830 | 37,170 | 38·05 |
| Law and Justice | 56,200 | - - | 56,200 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 56,200 | |
| Police | 4,500 | - - | 4,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,500 | |
| Marine | 2,100 | - - | 2,100 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2,100 | |
| Education | 4,800 | - - | 4,800 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,800 | |
| Interest | 10,500 | - - | 10,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10,500 | |
| Miscellaneous | 44,000 | - - | 44,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 44,000 | |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 130,130 | - - | 130,130 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 130,130 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 40,000 | - - | 40,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 40,000 | |
| TOTAL MADRAS PRESIDENCY £. | 6,989,830 | 34,000 | 6,955,830 | 652,778 | 309,671 | 36,761 | 999,210 | 5,956,620 | |



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No. 11.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, including Sind, for the Year 1865–66; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 139,893 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - POPULATION, 12,179,180.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | 1. GROSS RECEIPTS. | 2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks. | 3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. | CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. 4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. | 5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. | 6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. | 8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. | 9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND REVENUE, &c.: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| Land Revenue - - - - - - - | 3,492,600 | 18,500 | 3,474,100 | 356,521 | | | | | |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 90,000 | - | 90,000 | — | | | | | |
| Forest - - - - - - - - | 150,500 | 260 | 150,240 | 94,540 | | | | | |
| Abkaree (Excise) - - - - - - | 367,300 | 120 | 367,180 | 32,670 | | | | | |
| Total Land Revenue, &c. - - | 4,100,400 | 18,880 | 4,081,520 | 483,731 | 757,591 | 357,837 | 1,599,159 | 2,482,361 | 11·797 |
| Income Tax - - - - - - - | 259,600 | 1,600 | 258,000 | 6,130 | - - | - - | 6,130 | 251,870 | 2·361 |
| Customs - - - - - - - - | 801,300 | 72,500 | 728,800 | 78,302 | - - | - - | 78,302 | 650,498 | 9·771 |
| Salt - - - - - - - - | 456,000 | 30 | 455,970 | 36,562 | - - | - - | 36,562 | 419,408 | 8·017 |
| Opium - - - - - - - - | 2,288,800 | - | 2,288,800 | 3,647 | - - | - - | 3,647 | 2,285,153 | ·159 |
| Stamps - - - - - - - - | 520,000 | 3,600 | 516,400 | 18,234 | - - | - - | 18,234 | 498,166 | 3·506 |
| Mint - - - - - - - - | 175,200 | - - | 175,200 | 66,779 | - - | - - | 66,779 | 108,421 | 38·115 |
| Law and Justice - - - - - - | 103,600 | - - | 103,600 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 103,600 | |
| Police - - - - - - - - | 15,000 | - - | 15,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 15,000 | |
| Marine - - - - - - - - | 81,700 | - - | 81,700 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 81,700 | |
| Education - - - - - - - - | 8,900 | - - | 8,900 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 8,900 | |
| Interest - - - - - - - - | 27,600 | - - | 27,600 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 27,600 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - | 66,600 | - - | 66,600 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 66,600 | |
| Army—Miscellaneous - - - - | 143,580 | - - | 143,580 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 143,580 | |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous - - - | 600,000 | - - | 600,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 600,000 | |
| TOTAL BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, including SIND - £. | 9,648,280 | 96,610 | 9,551,670 | 693,385 | 757,591 | 357,837 | 1,808,813 | 7,742,857 | |

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## No. 12.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Estimated Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies and Provinces of INDIA, for the Year ending 30th April 1866, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

| | Number of Account. | GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. | | | | | | Bengal. | North Western Provinces. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay, including Sind. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General and Political. | Oude. | Central Provinces. | British Burmah. | East and West Berar. | Eastern Settlements. | | | | | | |
| **NET REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:** | | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Per Account | 1 | 766,058 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 2 | - - | 999,501 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 3 | - - | - - | 627,918 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 4 | - - | - - | - - | 877,400 | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 5 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 402,501 | | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 6 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 177,371 | | | | | | |
| Ditto | 7 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 12,856,100 | | | | | |
| Ditto | 8 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5,045,237 | | | | |
| Ditto | 9 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2,815,948 | | | |
| Ditto | 10 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5,956,620 | | |
| Ditto | 11 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 7,742,857 | |
| Total Net Receipts | £. | 766,058 | 999,501 | 627,918 | 877,400 | 402,501 | 177,371 | 12,856,100 | 5,045,237 | 2,815,948 | 5,956,620 | 7,742,857 | 38,267,511 |
| **EXPENDITURE:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | | 2,725,053 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2,725,053 |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | | 318,271 | 900 | 800 | 200 | 110 | 3,170 | 4,900 | 3,700 | 1,150 | 86,900 | 111,007 | 526,108 |
| Administration and Public Departments | | 311,252 | 39,890 | 35,620 | 30,000 | 8,749 | 16,411 | 141,247 | 111,496 | 97,458 | 128,782 | 159,405 | 1,080,310 |
| Law and Justice | | 130,138 | 69,696 | 73,068 | 130,100 | 9,112 | 23,656 | 618,310 | 368,466 | 185,638 | 392,772 | 438,067 | 2,439,018 |
| Police | | 11,110 | 113,090 | 131,017 | 120,690 | 41,362 | 4,320 | 551,857 | 378,758 | 283,200 | 388,955 | 374,411 | 2,398,770 |
| Marine | | - - | - - | - - | 80,000 | - - | 15,622 | 255,516 | - - | 25,000 | 18,920 | 191,437 | 536,495 |
| Education, Science, and Art | | 112,779 | 14,560 | 17,180 | 7,000 | 2,894 | 2,900 | 179,855 | 93,155 | 50,920 | 82,078 | 97,233 | 660,549 |
| Ecclesiastical | | 10,523 | 3,916 | 3,742 | 4,000 | - - | 2,617 | 25,000 | 17,800 | 17,710 | 39,518 | 34,898 | 159,724 |
| Medical Services | | 220 | 9,111 | 13,870 | 7,000 | 1,705 | 6,220 | 60,846 | 39,353 | 23,746 | 52,561 | 67,256 | 281,888 |
| Stationery and Printing | | 17,548 | 2,230 | 1,190 | - - | 538 | 350 | 33,687 | 22,870 | 9,000 | 28,844 | 22,807 | 139,064 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | | 59,081 | - - | 450 | 5,800 | - - | - - | 632 | 29,325 | 7,350 | 10,170 | 79,555 | 192,363 |
| Miscellaneous | | 146,101 | 4,965 | 12,389 | 1,600 | 13,453 | 1,550 | 18,000 | 41,261 | 25,751 | 74,668 | 47,635 | 387,373 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | | 162,656 | 5,160 | 16,189 | 3,500 | 920 | 1,680 | 53,000 | 31,433 | 16,887 | 242,213 | 153,058 | 686,696 |
| Army | | 7,557,790 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3,262,770 | 2,748,070 | 13,568,630 |
| Public Works | | 200,074 | 179,400 | 288,030 | 232,300 | 112,700 | 32,200 | 849,766 | 773,460 | 612,283 | 610,752 | 1,461,735 | 5,352,700 |
| | | 11,757,576 | 442,918 | 593,545 | 572,190 | 191,543 | 110,696 | 2,792,616 | 1,911,077 | 1,356,038 | 5,419,898 | 5,986,574 | 31,134,671 |
| Stores from England, including Freight | | 461,751 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 234,451 | - - | - - | 163,691 | 211,677 | 1,071,570 |
| Total Expenditure | £. | 12,219,327 | 442,918 | 593,545 | 572,190 | 191,543 | 110,696 | 3,027,067 | 1,911,077 | 1,356,038 | 5,583,589 | 6,196,251 | 32,206,241 |
| Local Surplus carried to Account No. 13 | | - - | 556,583 | 34,373 | 305,210 | 210,958 | 66,675 | 9,829,033 | 3,134,160 | 1,459,910 | 373,031 | 1,544,606 | Net Local Surplus 6,061,270 |
| Local Deficit carried to Account No. 13 | | 11,453,269 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | |
| | £. | 766,058 | 999,501 | 627,918 | 877,400 | 402,501 | 177,371 | 12,856,100 | 5,045,237 | 2,815,948 | 5,956,620 | 7,742,857 | 38,267,511 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Local Surplus brought down | | £. 6,061,270 |
| Deduct,—Charges defrayed in England (per Account No. III.) | £. 4,987,009 | |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies (per Account No. III.) | 1,053,676 | |
| | | 6,040,685 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure | | £. 20,585 |



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No. 13.—AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the Treasuries of INDIA, on the 30th April 1865; the AMOUNT of DEBT estimated to be incurred and discharged during the Year 1865–66; including the AMOUNT of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts, the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, and between the several PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES, and the Total Estimated BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries, on the 30th April 1866.

## RECEIPTS.

| | GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. | | | | | | Bengal. | North Western Provinces. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay, including Sind. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General and Political. | Oude. | Central Provinces. | British Burmah. | East and West Berar. | Eastern Settlements. | | | | | | |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Aggregate of Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1865 | 1,592,222 | 329,355 | 401,910 | 392,948 | 394,474 | 38,588 | 1,945,662 | 1,885,820 | 930,214 | 2,419,313 | 2,308,386 | 12,638,897 |
| DEBT Incurred: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans | 1,250,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,400 | - - | - - | - - | 1,251,400 |
| Treasury Notes | 200,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 7,000 | 53,100 | - - | 260,100 |
| Service Funds | 675,870 | 10,090 | 3,300 | 6,000 | 980 | 600 | - - | 41,500 | 7,500 | 389,250 | 223,200 | 1,358,290 |
| Deposits | 326,120 | 186,088 | 107,500 | 50,000 | 10,279 | 121,500 | 1,739,500 | 1,380,600 | 598,980 | 1,392,783 | 530,160 | 6,443,510 |
| Local Funds | 121,500 | 102,700 | 102,758 | 80,000 | 104,837 | - - | 410,760 | 484,600 | 287,970 | 168,383 | 445,354 | 2,308,862 |
| Miscellaneous | 80,180 | - - | - - | - - | 170 | - - | - - | 2,060 | 100 | 111,400 | - - | 193,910 |
| Advances Recoverable | 20,490 | 56,500 | 15,800 | 40,000 | 8,000 | - - | 5,000 | 54,300 | 67,280 | 357,670 | 77,870 | 702,910 |
| Prize Money | 340 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 340 |
| Local Remittances | 60,000 | 50,000 | - - | 100,000 | - - | 50 | - - | - - | - - | 17,663 | - - | 227,713 |
| TOTAL DEBT Incurred £. | 2,734,500 | 405,378 | 229,358 | 276,000 | 124,266 | 122,150 | 2,155,260 | 1,964,460 | 968,830 | 2,490,249 | 1,276,584 | 12,747,035 |
| SUPPLIES from LONDON: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills on the Secretary of State for India for Interest of Indian Debt | 900 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 200 | - - | 1,100 |
| Other Bills on the Secretary of State for India | 20,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 11,640 | 20,000 | 51,640 |
| Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loans paid in England | 70,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 70,000 |
| Advances made in England—repaid | 340,000 | - - | - - | - - | 50 | - - | - - | 400 | - - | 266,100 | 140,000 | 746,550 |
| Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government | 280,138 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 360 | 61,367 | 139,570 | 481,435 |
| Invoice Value of Stores | 548,263 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 234,455 | - - | - - | 228,216 | 253,866 | 1,264,800 |
| Traffic Receipts on account of Indian Railways | 948,750 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 27,500 | 297,917 | 605,000 | 1,879,167 |
| Railway Capital | 2,842 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,583 | 7,425 |
| TOTAL SUPPLIES from LONDON £. | 2,210,893 | - - | - - | - - | 50 | - - | 234,455 | 400 | 27,860 | 865,440 | 1,163,019 | 4,502,117 |
| ACCOUNTS CURRENT between the Presidencies: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to) | 14,719,120 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,798,110 | 16,517,230 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account No. 12) | - - | 556,583 | 34,373 | 305,210 | 210,958 | 66,675 | 9,829,033 | 3,134,160 | 1,459,910 | 373,031 | 1,544,606 | 17,514,539 |
| £. | 21,256,735 | 1,291,316 | 665,641 | 974,158 | 729,748 | 227,413 | 14,164,410 | 6,984,840 | 3,386,814 | 6,148,038 | 8,090,705 | 63,919,818 |

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## PAYMENTS.

| | Government of India. | | | | | | Bengal. | North Western Provinces. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay, including Sind. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General and Political. | Oude. | Central Provinces. | British Burmah. | East and West Berar. | Eastern Settlements. | | | | | | |
| **Debt Discharged:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Loans | 1,288,400 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 12,500 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,300,900 |
| Treasury Notes | 190,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 150 | 400 | 190,550 |
| Service Funds | 646,570 | 20 | 80 | 6,000 | - - | 500 | - - | 400 | 7,400 | 362,740 | 220,600 | 1,244,310 |
| Deposits | 452,390 | 197,100 | 105,000 | 55,000 | 7,760 | 112,000 | 1,731,900 | 1,177,364 | 596,900 | 1,302,166 | 534,600 | 6,272,180 |
| Local Funds | 10,150 | 100,300 | 134,729 | 38,000 | 102,116 | - - | 561,414 | 433,800 | 280,780 | 200,357 | 358,669 | 2,220,315 |
| Miscellaneous | 20,210 | - - | - - | - - | 170 | - - | - - | 1,300 | - - | 111,400 | - - | 133,080 |
| Advances recoverable | 6,500 | 30,000 | 16,000 | 40,000 | 9,100 | - - | 100,000 | 59,836 | 52,600 | 250,000 | 42,630 | 606,666 |
| Prize Money | 21,910 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,790 | 5,040 | 28,740 |
| Local Remittances | - - | - - | - - | - - | 341 | - - | - - | 54,120 | 65,839 | - - | 40,000 | 160,300 |
| Total Debt Discharged £. | 2,636,130 | 327,420 | 255,809 | 139,000 | 119,487 | 125,000 | 2,393,314 | 1,726,820 | 1,003,519 | 2,228,603 | 1,201,939 | 12,157,041 |
| **Supplies to London:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India, discharged | 4,157,700 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 598,700 | 2,243,600 | 7,000,000 |
| Bills on Her Majesty's Government, transmitted | 40,000 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 40,000 |
| Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, repayable in England | 131,520 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10,570 | 280 | 142,370 |
| Miscellaneous | 25,580 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 250 | - - | - - | 18,230 | 106,730 | 150,790 |
| Payments on account of the Irrigation and Canal Company | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 159,500 | - - | 159,500 |
| Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies | 819,326 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 510,355 | 448,892 | 1,441,679 | 3,220,252 |
| Total Supplies to London £. | 5,174,126 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 250 | - - | 510,355 | 1,235,892 | 3,792,289 | 10,712,912 |
| **Accounts Current between the Presidencies:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Debits to) | - - | 670,690 | 65,340 | 386,000 | 170,000 | 67,730 | 10,034,290 | 3,707,590 | 1,299,240 | 336,350 | - - | 16,737,230 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account No. 12) | 11,453,269 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 11,453,269 |
| Cash Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1866 | 1,993,210 | 293,206 | 344,492 | 449,158 | 440,261 | 34,683 | 1,736,556 | 1,550,430 | 573,700 | 2,347,193 | 3,096,477 | 12,859,366 |
| £. | 21,256,735 | 1,291,316 | 665,641 | 974,158 | 729,748 | 227,413 | 14,164,410 | 6,984,840 | 3,386,814 | 6,148,038 | 8,090,705 | 63,919,818 |

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## No. 14.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, including the Charges disbursed in ENGLAND, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864–65. £. | Estimate, 1865–66. £. |
|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue | 20,095,061 | 20,066,200 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 681,144 | 690,600 |
| Forest | 351,757 | 414,300 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 2,224,036 | 2,271,700 |
| Income Tax | 1,281,817 | 671,900 |
| Customs | 2,296,929 | 2,384,700 |
| Salt | 5,523,584 | 5,396,200 |
| Opium | 7,361,405 | 8,638,800 |
| Stamps | 1,972,098 | 2,024,900 |
| Mint | 377,859 | 438,500 |
| Post Office | 362,333 | 357,450 |
| Telegraph | 99,099 | 124,950 |
| Law and Justice | 527,830 | 585,600 |
| Police | 148,166 | 182,600 |
| Marine | 308,095 | 237,900 |
| Education | 50,353 | 55,300 |
| Interest | 247,624 | 239,200 |
| Miscellaneous | 419,467 | 565,600 |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 735,567 | 678,740 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 588,673 | 1,016,400 |
| TOTAL REVENUES and RECEIPTS of all the PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES of INDIA £. | 45,652,897 | 47,041,540 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income | 193,521 | — |
| £. | 45,846,418 | 47,041,540 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864–65. £. | Estimate, 1865–66. £. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 2,963,901 | 2,725,053 |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 297,360 | 526,108 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 257,513 | 418,730 |
| Land Revenue | 1,903,292 | 2,008,225 |
| Forest | 187,321 | 248,989 |
| Abkaree | 228,090 | 267,721 |
| Income Tax | 35,065 | 15,372 |
| Customs | 207,064 | 195,157 |
| Salt — Cost | 118,096 | 120,771 |
| Salt — Charges | 195,308 | 224,692 |
| Opium — Cost | 2,140,036 | 1,815,800 |
| Opium — Charges | 228,630 | 119,870 |
| Stamps | 77,581 | 81,471 |
| Mint | 157,468 | 151,609 |
| Post Office | 426,456 | 432,886 |
| Telegraph | 261,028 | 351,698 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 595,094 | 410,496 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 985,983 | 1,080,310 |
| Law and Justice | 2,243,065 | 2,439,018 |
| Police | 2,361,011 | 2,398,770 |
| Marine Charges | 571,627 | 536,495 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 530,249 | 660,549 |
| Ecclesiastical | 148,854 | 159,724 |
| Medical Services | 245,680 | 281,888 |
| Stationery and Printing | 123,346 | 139,064 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 240,648 | 192,363 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 1,675,037 | 1,910,542 |
| Miscellaneous | 402,066 | 387,373 |
| Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances | 909,425 | 686,626 |
| Army | 13,181,957 | 13,568,630 |
| Public Works — Public Works | 4,329,726 | 4,774,540 |
| Public Works — Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways | 394,846 | 346,920 |
| Public Works — Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions | 146,048 | 121,240 |
| Public Works — Income Tax Grant | 250,000 | 110,000 |
| Stores from England, including Freight:— | | |
| Stamps | 23,058 | 34,946 |
| Mint | 9,328 | 14,386 |
| Post Office | — | 3,223 |
| Telegraph | 2,722 | 103,832 |
| Marine | 13,596 | 186,852 |
| Stationery | 56,071 | 44,869 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,439 | 461 |
| Army | 312,510 | 547,259 |
| Public Works | 10,625 | 135,742 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN INDIA £. | 39,452,220 | 40,980,270 |
| Charges in England, excluding the Value of Stores, &c. supplied to India (Account No. 16) | 4,802,401 | 4,987,009 |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts (Account No. 16) | 1,591,797 | 1,053,676 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure | — | 20,585 |
| £. | 45,846,418 | 47,041,540 |

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## No. 15.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of INDIA, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. | | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | PAYMENTS: | £. | £. |
| Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the Year | 12,632,012 | 12,638,897 | Debt discharged | 16,189,668 | 12,157,041 |
| RECEIPTS: | | | Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government | 10,510,554 | 10,712,912 |
| Local Indian Surplus | 6,200,677 | 6,061,270 | Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on Unadjusted Accounts) | - - | 220,000 |
| Debt incurred | 17,411,125 | 12,747,035 | Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the Year | 12,638,897 | 12,859,366 |
| Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government | 3,018,433 | 4,502,117 | | | |
| Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on Unadjusted Accounts) | 76,872 | — | | | |
| £. | 39,339,119 | 35,949,319 | £. | 39,339,119 | 35,949,319 |

## No. 16.—A STATEMENT of the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND, on Account of the INDIAN TERRITORY, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. | | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEBT: | £. | £. | MILITARY CHARGES—EFFECTIVE—*continued.* | £. | £. |
| Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock | 629,970 | 629,970 | Brought forward | 2,845,728 | 2,944,174 |
| Interest on Loans contracted in England | 1,221,124 | 1,249,765 | The Imperial Government for Troops serving in India | 805,000 | 645,000 |
| CIVIL CHARGES: | | | Furlough Allowances | 169,413 | 199,069 |
| Home Establishments, &c. | 173,104 | 179,565 | On account of Contracts for Construction of Vessels for conveyance of Troops between this Country and India | — | 177,021 |
| Amount paid under Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury | 46,785 | 54,778 | Miscellaneous | 24 | 30 |
| Indo-European Telegraph | 9,132 | 13,751 | NON-EFFECTIVE: | | |
| Telegraph Land Lines through Turkey | 1,539 | — | The Imperial Government, on account of Retired Pay, &c. of Troops serving or having served in India (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27) | 217,750 | 222,500 |
| „ „ through Persia | 428 | — | Retired Pay, including Colonels' Allowances | 775,209 | 760,984 |
| Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad | 2,400 | 2,400 | Pensions—Lord Clive's Fund | 127,759 | 125,494 |
| On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph | 18,027 | 18,027 | MARINE CHARGES: | | |
| „ Malta and Alexandria Telegraph | - - | 627 | Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 1,467 | 1,856 |
| „ Mission to the Court of Persia | 12,000 | 12,000 | Pensions and Retired Allowances | 54,084 | 56,743 |
| „ Her Majesty's Establishments in China | 33,843 | 18,736 | Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy | 941 | 308 |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances | 237,081 | 237,838 | Passage from India of Officers of the late Indian Navy on Abolition of that Service | 120 | 125 |
| Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 68,020 | 77,587 | £. | 4,997,495 | 5,133,304 |
| Miscellaneous, including New India Office | 200,117 | 149,766 | Receipts in Reduction | 195,094 | 146,295 |
| MILITARY CHARGES: | | | NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND £. | 4,802,401 | 4,987,009 |
| EFFECTIVE: | | | | | |
| Cost of Education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst | 9,914 | 9,791 | Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts £. | 1,591,797 | 1,053,676 |
| Cost of Education and Pay of Assistant Surgeons at Netley and Allowances and Passage to India on Appointment | - - | 9,157 | | | |
| Passage of Officers and Troops | 182,244 | 280,416 | | | |
| Carried forward £. | 2,845,728 | 2,944,174 | | | |

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## No. 17.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, for the Year 1864–65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865–66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864–65. | Estimate, 1865–66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 25,777 | 21,400 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 80,298 | 89,000 |
| Forest | 5,791 | 7,900 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 14,909 | 10,000 |
| Income Tax | 116,391 | 30,000 |
| Customs | — | — |
| Stamps | 2,363 | 3,100 |
| Mint | 136,409 | 203,300 |
| Post Office | 362,333 | 357,450 |
| Telegraph | 99,099 | 124,950 |
| Law and Justice | 41,514 | 40,000 |
| Police | 6,966 | 1,300 |
| Education | 3,638 | 3,000 |
| Interest | 197,695 | 200,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 212,357 | 305,000 |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 402,119 | 405,030 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 141 | 100 |
| | 1,707,800 | 1,801,530 |
| Deficit | 11,038,177 | 11,453,269 |
| £. | 12,745,977 | 13,254,799 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864–65. | Estimate, 1865–66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 2,963,854 | 2,725,053 |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 180,565 | 313,271 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 1,227 | 60 |
| Land Revenue | 16,105 | 9,350 |
| Forest | 4,731 | 2,400 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 3,871 | 5,750 |
| Customs | 52 | — |
| Stamps | 97 | 262 |
| Mint | 61,323 | 60,000 |
| Post Office | 426,456 | 432,886 |
| Telegraph | 261,028 | 351,698 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 285,221 | 311,252 |
| Law and Justice | 133,037 | 130,138 |
| Police | 21,134 | 11,110 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 40,786 | 112,779 |
| Ecclesiastical | 8,929 | 10,523 |
| Medical Services | 443 | 220 |
| Stationery and Printing | 26,812 | 17,548 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 92,167 | 59,081 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 165,157 | 173,066 |
| Miscellaneous | 159,169 | 146,101 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 273,604 | 162,636 |
| Army | 7,307,357 | 7,557,790 |
| Public Works: Public Works | 82,158 | 102,098 |
| Public Works: Supervision and Cost of Lands for Railways | 632 | — |
| Public Works: Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions | 11,771 | — |
| Public Works: Income Tax Grant | 32,800 | 110,000 |
| | | 12,805,072 |
| Deduct—Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions | | 12,024 |
| | | 12,793,048 |
| Stores from England, including Freight:— | | |
| Mint | 2,443 | 4,908 |
| Post Office | - | 3,223 |
| Electric Telegraph | 2,722 | 103,832 |
| Army | 180,318 | 349,788 |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | — |
| £. | 12,745,977 | 13,254,799 |

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## No. 18.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the OUDE TERRITORY for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 1,044,155 | 1,059,300 |
| Forest | 5,521 | 12,400 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 76,205 | 80,000 |
| Income Tax | 29,754 | 12,500 |
| Salt | 2,298 | 2,700 |
| Stamps | 48,723 | 58,000 |
| Law and Justice | 17,880 | 13,200 |
| Police | 10,137 | 10,000 |
| Education | - | 300 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,690 | 2,500 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 1,400 | 900 |
| £. | 1,237,763 | 1,251,800 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 450 | 900 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 1,648 | 2,850 |
| Land Revenue | 124,670 | 147,969 |
| Forest | 7,995 | 7,610 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 6,021 | 6,679 |
| Income Tax | 210 | 90 |
| Salt | 5,259 | 6,468 |
| Stamps | 3,053 | 3,218 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers | 4 | — |
| Administration and Public Departments | 35,978 | 39,890 |
| Law and Justice | 61,932 | 69,696 |
| Police | 118,310 | 113,090 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 13,070 | 14,560 |
| Ecclesiastical | 4,053 | 3,916 |
| Medical Services | 8,791 | 9,111 |
| Stationery and Printing | 2,194 | 2,230 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 79,056 | 77,415 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,261 | 4,965 |
| Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances | 5,600 | 5,160 |
| Public Works: | | |
| Public Works proper | 101,745 | 179,400 |
| Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways | 4,852 | — |
| Income Tax Grant | 6,600 | — |
| | 596,647 | 695,217 |
| Surplus | 641,116 | 556,583 |
| £. | 1,237,763 | 1,251,800 |

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## No. 19.— GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the CENTRAL PROVINCES, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 588,136 | 587,800 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 79 | 200 |
| Forest | 6,433 | 19,300 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 93,183 | 90,000 |
| Income Tax | 29,868 | 9,000 |
| Customs | 10,194 | 11,100 |
| Salt | 142,508 | 165,500 |
| Stamps | 50,742 | 60,000 |
| Law and Justice | 14,633 | 16,100 |
| Police | 7,093 | 13,100 |
| Education | 36 | 100 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,149 | 5,000 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 7,347 | 10,000 |
| £. | 952,401 | 987,200 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | - | 800 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 1,519 | 30,880 |
| Land Revenue | 126,259 | 137,254 |
| Forest | 9,520 | 14,000 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 1,086 | 2,343 |
| Income Tax | - | 10 |
| Customs | 1,663 | — |
| Salt | 23,247 | 38,740 |
| Stamps | 2,021 | 2,870 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 4,638 | 2,910 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 35,576 | 35,620 |
| Law and Justice | 70,026 | 73,068 |
| Police | 119,208 | 131,017 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 14,588 | 17,180 |
| Ecclesiastical | 1,975 | 3,742 |
| Medical Services | 11,113 | 13,870 |
| Stationery and Printing | 1,143 | 1,190 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 54 | 450 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 106,197 | 130,275 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,460 | 12,389 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 19,459 | 16,189 |
| Public Works — Public Works | 276,034 | 276,000 |
| Public Works — Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways | 641 | 12,030 |
| Income Tax Grant | 6,600 | — |
| | 843,027 | 952,827 |
| Surplus | 109,374 | 34,373 |
| £. | 952,401 | 987,200 |

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## No. 20.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of BRITISH BURMAH, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 561,897 | 560,000 |
| Forest | 93,407 | 90,000 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 99,740 | 100,000 |
| Income Tax | 13,095 | 5,000 |
| Customs | 205,524 | 190,000 |
| Salt | 8,583 | 7,500 |
| Stamps | 34,869 | 35,000 |
| Law and Justice | 49,208 | 30,000 |
| Police | 9,798 | 11,000 |
| Marine | 28,138 | 4,400 |
| Education | 309 | 300 |
| Interest | 395 | 500 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,312 | 2,000 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 6,121 | 1,700 |
| £. | 1,112,891 | 1,037,400 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 84 | 200 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 6,780 | 21,600 |
| Land Revenue | 79,469 | 82,000 |
| Forest | 25,743 | 31,200 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 10,624 | 10,600 |
| Income Tax | 429 | 200 |
| Customs | 12,447 | 12,400 |
| Salt | 348 | 500 |
| Stamps | 1,046 | 1,100 |
| Mint | — | 400 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 25,468 | 30,000 |
| Law and Justice | 117,599 | 130,100 |
| Police | 118,905 | 120,690 |
| Marine | 24,099 | 30,000 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 5,429 | 7,000 |
| Ecclesiastical | 3,618 | 4,000 |
| Medical Services | 5,321 | 7,000 |
| Stationery and Printing | 56 | — |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 4,170 | 5,800 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,373 | 1,600 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 5,805 | 3,500 |
| Public Works — Public Works proper | 235,566 | 232,300 |
| Public Works — Income Tax Grant | 6,600 | — |
| Stores from England, including Freight—Public Works | 3,497 | — |
| | 695,476 | 732,190 |
| Surplus | 417,415 | 305,210 |
| £. | 1,112,891 | 1,037,400 |



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## No. 21.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 370,653 | 368,800 |
| Forest | 237 | 300 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 66,136 | 66,000 |
| Income Tax | 1,248 | 800 |
| Salt | 4,123 | 4,500 |
| Stamps | 16,727 | 19,800 |
| Law and Justice | 2,699 | 2,500 |
| Police | 2,975 | 4,900 |
| Education | 286 | 300 |
| Interest | 50 | 100 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,967 | 2,500 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 3,433 | 2,700 |
| £. | 471,534 | 473,200 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds, and on other Accounts | 10 | 110 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 1,216 | 1,000 |
| Land Revenue | 38,169 | 51,152 |
| Forest | 48 | 1,018 |
| Stamps | 629 | 700 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 7,759 | 8,749 |
| Law and Justice | 7,584 | 9,112 |
| Police | 26,332 | 41,362 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 2,569 | 2,894 |
| Medical Services | 1,082 | 1,705 |
| Stationery and Printing | 892 | 538 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 17,654 | 16,829 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,017 | 13,453 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 340 | 920 |
| Public Works | 103,515 | 112,700 |
| | 219,816 | 262,242 |
| Surplus | 251,718 | 210,958 |
| £. | 471,534 | 473,200 |

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## No. 22.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 13,359 | 8,000 |
| Forest | 285 | 300 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 126,712 | 126,700 |
| Customs | 480 | — |
| Stamps | 25,521 | 26,000 |
| Law and Justice | 13,559 | 8,200 |
| Marine | 3,817 | 6,200 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,432 | 13,000 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 11,530 | 1,000 |
| £. | 202,695 | 189,400 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 8,559 | 3,170 |
| Land Revenue | 3,441 | 3,330 |
| Forest | - | 40 |
| Customs | 841 | 843 |
| Stamps | 2,378 | 2,216 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 18,440 | 16,411 |
| Law and Justice | 22,228 | 23,656 |
| Police | 4,466 | 4,320 |
| Marine | 5,075 | 15,622 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 2,639 | 2,900 |
| Ecclesiastical | 2,712 | 2,617 |
| Medical Services | 6,305 | 6,220 |
| Stationery and Printing | 303 | 350 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 6,674 | 5,600 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,821 | 1,550 |
| Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances | 1,665 | 1,680 |
| Public Works | 29,796 | 32,200 |
| £. | 122,343 | 122,725 |
| Surplus | 80,352 | 66,675 |
| £. | 202,695 | 189,400 |

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## No. 23.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the Total Revenues and Charges of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY for the Year 1864–65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865–66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864–65. | Estimate, 1865–66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 3,810,488 | 3,816,500 |
| Forest | 1,976 | 2,300 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 689,088 | 703,900 |
| Income Tax | 385,005 | 180,000 |
| Customs | 942,113 | 1,023,000 |
| Salt | 2,784,547 | 2,570,000 |
| Opium | 5,255,447 | 6,350,000 |
| Stamps | 600,906 | 600,000 |
| Law and Justice | 152,818 | 177,600 |
| Police | 9,400 | 44,200 |
| Marine | 138,622 | 141,100 |
| Education | 25,733 | 26,600 |
| Interest | 6,032 | 100 |
| Miscellaneous | 51,710 | 65,000 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 33,684 | 30,000 |
| £. | 14,887,064 | 15,780,300 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864–65. | Estimate, 1865–66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 10,283 | 4,900 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 122,572 | 170,500 |
| Land Revenue | 302,120 | 294,626 |
| Forest | 397 | 3,000 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 137,883 | 143,483 |
| Income Tax | 16,218 | 6,000 |
| Customs | 62,874 | 55,043 |
| Salt Charges | 28,633 | 20,223 |
| Opium — Cost | 2,140,036 | 1,815,800 |
| Opium — Charges | 223,554 | 116,223 |
| Stamps | 22,480 | 22,822 |
| Mint | — | 1,600 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 142,502 | 141,247 |
| Law and Justice | 580,359 | 618,310 |
| Police | 536,819 | 551,857 |
| Marine | 262,337 | 255,516 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 166,226 | 179,855 |
| Ecclesiastical | 23,585 | 25,000 |
| Medical Services | 60,457 | 60,846 |
| Stationery and Printing | 37,859 | 33,687 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 6,958 | 632 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 228,670 | 224,880 |
| Miscellaneous | 20,231 | 18,000 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 48,607 | 53,000 |
| Public Works — Public Works | 692,016 | 744,966 |
| Public Works — Supervision and Cost of Lands for Railways | 46,751 | 104,800 |
| Public Works — Income Tax Grant | 72,400 | — |
| Stores from England, including Freight:— | | |
| Stamps | 11,992 | 32,226 |
| Marine | — | 127,750 |
| Stationery | 34,815 | 28,165 |
| Miscellaneous | 214 | 252 |
| Public Works | 22 | 46,058 |
| £. | 6,034,870 | 5,901,267 |
| Surplus | 8,852,194 | 9,829,033 |
| £. | 14,887,064 | 15,780,300 |

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## No. 24.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES for the Year 1864–65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865–66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864–65. | Estimate, 1865–66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 4,035,471 | 4,017,200 |
| Tributes and Contributions | 139,000 | 139,800 |
| Forest | 67,148 | 63,800 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 214,827 | 225,000 |
| Income Tax | 169,059 | 77,500 |
| Customs | 60,231 | 64,300 |
| Salt | 411,880 | 470,000 |
| Stamps | 237,708 | 268,000 |
| Law and Justice | 45,091 | 69,500 |
| Police | 49,684 | 46,200 |
| Education | 5,809 | 6,500 |
| Interest | 19 | 400 |
| Miscellaneous | 23,926 | 50,000 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 37,797 | 200,000 |
| £. | 5,497,650 | 5,697,200 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864–65. | Estimate, 1865–66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 2,711 | 3,700 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 13,543 | 44,500 |
| Land Revenue | 303,205 | 346,087 |
| Forest | 42,193 | 39,051 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 26,037 | 31,626 |
| Income Tax | 2,014 | 900 |
| Customs | 8,132 | — |
| Salt | 55,046 | 65,720 |
| Stamps | 12,982 | 15,501 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 4,500 | 10,608 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 103,893 | 111,496 |
| Law and Justice | 315,770 | 368,466 |
| Police | 372,587 | 378,758 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 78,650 | 93,155 |
| Ecclesiastical | 15,905 | 17,800 |
| Medical Services | 29,719 | 39,353 |
| Stationery and Printing | 18,962 | 22,870 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 32,018 | 29,325 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 95,015 | 97,970 |
| Miscellaneous | 27,357 | 41,261 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 33,457 | 31,433 |
| Public Works: | | |
| Public Works | 594,338 | 760,780 |
| Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways | 7,885 | 12,680 |
| Income Tax Grant | 39,500 | — |
| Stores from England, including Freight: Public Works | 2 | — |
| £. | 2,235,421 | 2,563,040 |
| Surplus | 3,262,229 | 3,134,160 |
| £. | 5,497,650 | 5,697,200 |

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## No. 25.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 1,894,188 | 1,934,600 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 28,069 | 27,500 |
| Forest | 32,917 | 30,000 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 79,864 | 82,800 |
| Income Tax | 52,280 | 22,500 |
| Customs | 82,619 | 85,000 |
| Salt | 689,499 | 680,000 |
| Stamps | 112,121 | 125,000 |
| Law and Justice | 69,373 | 68,700 |
| Police | 31,271 | 32,400 |
| Marine | 3,353 | 2,400 |
| Education | - - | 4,500 |
| Interest | 107 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 16,814 | 10,000 |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 90,865 | 130,000 |
| £. | 3,183,340 | 3,235,400 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 888 | 1,150 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 9,760 | 16,730 |
| Land Revenue | 189,312 | 181,076 |
| Forest | 22,002 | 26,430 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 7,653 | 7,570 |
| Income Tax | 746 | 192 |
| Customs | 40,848 | 31,829 |
| Salt | 28,440 | 32,850 |
| Stamps | 2,755 | 3,150 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 2,288 | 2,380 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 51,320 | 97,458 |
| Law and Justice | 194,796 | 185,633 |
| Police | 291,376 | 283,200 |
| Marine | 19,641 | 25,000 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 46,384 | 50,920 |
| Ecclesiastical | 17,941 | 17,710 |
| Medical Services | 21,947 | 23,746 |
| Stationery and Printing | 8,382 | 9,000 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 16,492 | 7,350 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 116,922 | 117,245 |
| Miscellaneous | 31,486 | 25,751 |
| Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances | 14,711 | 16,837 |
| Public Works: | | |
| Public Works | 568,499 | 548,025 |
| Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways | 70,972 | 20,363 |
| Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions | 24,222 | 43,895 |
| Income Tax Grant | 6,600 | — |
| Stores from England, including Freight: Public Works | 1,912 | — |
| £. | 1,803,290 | 1,775,490 |
| Surplus | 1,380,050 | 1,459,910 |
| £. | 3,183,340 | 3,235,400 |

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## No. 26.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 4,184,645 | 4,200,000 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 344,643 | 344,600 |
| Forest | 29,851 | 38,000 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 396,054 | 420,000 |
| Income Tax | 147,867 | 75,000 |
| Customs | 203,878 | 210,000 |
| Salt | 1,036,078 | 1,040,000 |
| Stamps | 269,409 | 310,000 |
| Mint | 94,734 | 60,000 |
| Law and Justice | 43,790 | 56,200 |
| Police | 5,630 | 4,500 |
| Marine | 3,246 | 2,100 |
| Education | 4,585 | 4,800 |
| Interest | 9,092 | 10,500 |
| Miscellaneous | 43,755 | 44,000 |
| Miscellaneous — Army | 177,612 | 180,130 |
| Miscellaneous — Public Works | 11,780 | 40,000 |
| £. | 7,006,599 | 6,989,830 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Service Funds and on other Accounts | 78,938 | 86,900 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 12,917 | 34,000 |
| Land Revenue | 377,336 | 398,860 |
| Forest | 21,853 | 29,700 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 15,683 | 27,000 |
| Income Tax | 3,251 | 1,850 |
| Customs | 16,904 | 16,740 |
| Salt — Cost | 118,096 | 120,771 |
| Salt — Charges | 24,410 | 28,629 |
| Stamps | 10,764 | 11,398 |
| Mint | 29,880 | 22,830 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers | 36,001 | 36,761 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 126,336 | 128,782 |
| Law and Justice | 372,909 | 392,772 |
| Police | 353,359 | 388,955 |
| Marine | 9,358 | 18,920 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 73,626 | 82,073 |
| Ecclesiastical | 40,684 | 39,518 |
| Medical Services | 47,278 | 52,561 |
| Stationery and Printing | 21,176 | 28,844 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 6,674 | 10,170 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 299,968 | 309,671 |
| Miscellaneous | 79,706 | 74,668 |
| Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances | 257,521 | 242,213 |
| Army | 3,180,116 | 3,262,770 |
| Public Works — Public Works | 671,066 | 571,881 |
| Public Works — Supervision and Cost of Lands for Railways | 36,310 | 25,147 |
| Public Works — Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions | 9,119 | 13,724 |
| Public Works — Income Tax Grant | 26,300 | — |
| Stores from England, including Freight: | | |
| Stamps | 4,149 | 2,600 |
| Mint | 2,585 | 3,896 |
| Stationery | 17,508 | 11,536 |
| Marine | 1,308 | 1,921 |
| Miscellaneous | 485 | 144 |
| Army | 76,537 | 134,034 |
| Public Works | 3,657 | 9,560 |
| £. | 6,463,798 | 6,616,799 |
| Surplus | 542,801 | 373,031 |
| £. | 7,006,599 | 6,989,830 |

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## No. 27.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, including SIND, for the Year 1864-65, and as Estimated for the Year 1865-66.

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Land Revenue | 3,566,792 | 3,492,600 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 89,055 | 90,000 |
| Forest | 108,191 | 150,500 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 367,323 | 367,300 |
| Income Tax | 337,250 | 259,600 |
| Customs | 791,890 | 801,300 |
| Salt | 444,068 | 456,000 |
| Opium | 2,105,958 | 2,288,800 |
| Stamps | 573,009 | 520,000 |
| Mint | 146,716 | 175,200 |
| Law and Justice | 77,765 | 103,600 |
| Police | 15,217 | 15,000 |
| Marine | 130,919 | 81,700 |
| Education | 9,957 | 8,900 |
| Interest | 34,234 | 27,600 |
| Miscellaneous | 54,355 | 66,600 |
| Miscellaneous — Army | 155,836 | 143,580 |
| Miscellaneous — Public Works | 384,625 | 600,000 |
| £. | 9,393,160 | 9,648,280 |

| EXPENDITURE: | 1864-65. | Estimate, 1865-66. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. |
| Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 47 | — |
| Interest on Service Funds and on other Accounts | 14,872 | 111,007 |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 86,331 | 96,610 |
| Land Revenue | 343,206 | 356,521 |
| Forest | 52,839 | 94,540 |
| Abkaree (Excise) | 18,332 | 32,670 |
| Income Tax | 12,197 | 6,130 |
| Customs | 63,303 | 78,302 |
| Salt | 39,925 | 36,562 |
| Opium | 5,076 | 3,647 |
| Stamps | 19,376 | 18,234 |
| Mint | 66,265 | 66,779 |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. | 547,668 | 357,837 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 153,495 | 159,405 |
| Law and Justice | 366,825 | 438,067 |
| Police | 398,515 | 374,411 |
| Marine | 251,117 | 191,437 |
| Education, Science, and Art | 86,282 | 97,233 |
| Ecclesiasical | 29,452 | 34,898 |
| Medical Services | 53,224 | 67,256 |
| Stationery and Printing | 5,567 | 22,807 |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 82,115 | 79,555 |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 559,724 | 757,591 |
| Miscellaneous | 48,185 | 47,635 |
| Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 248,656 | 153,058 |
| Army | 2,694,484 | 2,748,070 |
| Public Works — Public Works | 974,993 | 1,214,190 |
| Public Works — Supervision and Cost of Lands for Railways | 226,803 | 171,900 |
| Public Works — Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions | 100,986 | 75,645 |
| Public Works — Income Tax Grant | 52,600 | — |
| Stores from England, including Freight: | | |
| Stamps | 6,917 | 120 |
| Mint | 4,300 | 5,582 |
| Marine | 12,288 | 57,181 |
| Stationery | 3,748 | 5,168 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,732 | 65 |
| Army | 55,655 | 63,437 |
| Public Works | 1,505 | 80,124 |
| £. | 7,691,555 | 8,103,674 |
| Surplus | 1,701,605 | 1,544,606 |
| £. | 9,393,160 | 9,648,280 |

India Office,
14 May 1866.

*William G. Goodliffe,*
Accountant General.

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EAST INDIA
(FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS).

# FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOR THE YEAR 1864/65;

AND

## ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CASH BALANCES FOR 1865/66;

WITH A COMPARISON OF THE TWO YEARS.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *May* 1866.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

272.

*Under* 12 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

## HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 15 May 1866.

## LIST.


No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865 - - - - - p. 2

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866 - - - - p. 8

No. 3.—An Account of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India, on 1st May 1866 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 14

No. 4.—A List of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1866 - - p. 15

No. 5.—An Account of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, granted or created in Great Britain, between 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866 - - - - p. 16

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India Office,
14 May 1866.



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No. 1. - - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance 1st May 1864 - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 4,596,274 | 3 | - |
| Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 6,789,473 | 7 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous Home Receipts: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In reduction of Civil Charges: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest realized from investment of Cash Balance, &c. - - - | 124,326 | 9 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c. - - - - - | 11,431 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| On account of maintenance of lunatics - - - - - - | 353 | 17 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Her Majesty's Treasury, on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph - - - - - - | 6,438 | 15 | - | | | | | | | | | |
| The War Office, for one and a half year's rent of Warley Barracks - | 2,250 | - | - | | | | | | | | | |
| On account of stamps, fines, &c. - | 4,716 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 149,516 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Proceeds of sale of Stores, Warehouses in Leadenhall-street - - - - - - - - - - | | | | 38,283 | 6 | - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 187,800 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| In reduction of Military Charges: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passage of officers and troops - - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | 7,293 | 18 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 195,094 | - | 2 |
| Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies - | | | | | | | 44,673 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| „ expenses of Madras Troops employed at Labuan - - - | | | | | | | 2,869 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| „ pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital - | | | | | | | 7,971 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| „ supplies to H.M. ships on the East India Station - - | | | | | | | 51,366 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 106,880 | 13 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous receipts on account of India - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 82,631 | 8 | 4 |
| Subscriptions on account of the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds of India - - - | | | | | | | | | | 62,378 | 2 | - |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | | | | | | | | 11,832,731 | 14 | 7 |

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## No. 1.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East India Bonds paid off | | 20,000 – – | |
| India 4 per Cent. Debentures paid off | | 166,500 – – | |
| | | | 186,500 – – |
| CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA: | | | |
| DEBT: | | | |
| Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock | | 629,970 1 6 | |
| Interest on Loans contracted in England: | | | |
| East India Bonds | 139,998 17 – | | |
| India 4 per Cent. Debentures | 197,480 – – | | |
| India 5 per Cent. Stock | 786,005 – – | | |
| India 4 per Cent. Stock | 97,640 – – | | |
| | | 1,221,123 17 – | |
| CIVIL CHARGES: | | | 1,851,093 18 6 |
| Home Establishment: | | | |
| Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and Member of the London Medical Board | 117,794 12 2 | | |
| Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 | 2,152 2 – | | |
| Stores Department: | | | |
| Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c. | 13,433 10 3 | | |
| Law charges | 3,714 8 5 | | |
| Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for management of debt | 10,313 – 8 | | |
| Postage of despatches to and from India | 4,646 15 11 | | |
| Office Contingencies: | | | |
| Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges | 21,049 3 9 | | |
| | | 173,103 13 2 | |
| Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury | | 46,785 1 3 | |
| Indo-European Telegraph | | 9,132 8 10 | |
| Telegraph land lines through Turkey | | 1,539 7 9 | |
| Ditto - ditto through Persia | | 428 2 5 | |
| Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the mail service between Bussorah and Bagdad | | 2,400 – – | |
| On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph | | 18,027 – – | |
| „ Mission to the Court of Persia | | 12,000 – – | |
| „ Her Majesty's Establishments in China | | 33,843 9 6 | |
| Pensions and retired allowances | | 220,048 10 4 | |
| Compensation pensions to officers and petty officers, &c. of the Maritime Service of the East India Company | | 16,431 12 9 | |
| Furlough and absentee allowances | | 68,020 8 6 | |
| New India Office | | 118,796 15 3 | |
| Purchase of land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto | | 13,370 8 6 | |
| Carried forward £. | | 734,526 18 3 | 1,851,093 18 6 186,500 – – |



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No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | | | 11,832,731 | 14 | 7 |
| **Receipts—*continued.*** | | | | | | |
| **Indian Railway, and other Guaranteed Companies:** | | | | | | |
| Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract: | | | | | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - | 721,041 | – | – | | | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - | 54,000 | – | – | | | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - | 200,000 | – | – | | | |
| East Indian Railway Company - - - - - - - | 1,974,908 | – | – | | | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - - | 281,844 | – | – | | | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - - | 2,500 | – | – | | | |
| Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - - | 555,952 | – | – | | | |
| Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - - - - - - - | 30,525 | – | – | | | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - | 117,405 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 3,938,175 | – | – |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | | 15,770,906 | 14 | 7 |

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Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 734,526 18 3 | 1,851,093 18 6 | 186,500 – – |
| DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* | | | |
| CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—*continued.* | | | |
| CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.* | | | |
| New Stores Warehouses - - - - - - - - - | 15,586 8 7 | | |
| East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock and dividends - - - - - - - - | 2,839 18 – | | |
| Poplar Fund; Pensions, and Expenses of Hospital - - | 3,553 14 3 | | |
| Annual donation to Bengal civil fund - - - - - - | 2,500 – – | | |
| Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India - - - - - - - - - - | 2,097 – 5 | | |
| Gratuities to families of officers killed in action - - - | 345 3 5 | | |
| Maintenance of lunatics from India - - - - - - | 7,595 11 7 | | |
| Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia - - | 676 5 10 | | |
| Passage and outfit of Commander in Chief at Madras, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, Schoolmasters, Civil Engineers, &c. - - - | 8,658 2 – | | |
| Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers - - - - | 7,068 10 – | | |
| Expenses on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge | 1,079 15 8 | | |
| Agents at the outports and abroad; salaries and expenses - | 2,290 5 11 | | |
| Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona plants into India - - - - - - - - - - | 371 6 4 | | |
| Medals - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,500 2 11 | | |
| Indian Law Commission - - - - - - - - - | 3,985 12 2 | | |
| Indian Accounts Commission - - - - - - - - | 4,276 4 2 | | |
| Allowances to officers under special circumstances, cost of manufacture and printing stock certificates, &c. - - | 3,524 15 10 | | |
| | | 802,475 15 4 | |
| MILITARY CHARGES: | | | |
| *Effective.* | £. s. d. | | |
| Cost of education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst - - - | 9,914 5 – | | |
| Passage of officers and troops - - - | 182,243 10 5 | | |
| The Imperial Government for troops serving in India - - - - - | 805,000 – – | | |
| Furlough allowances - - - - - | 169,413 6 4 | | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - | 23 14 4 | | |
| | 1,166,594 16 1 | | |
| *Non-effective.* | | | |
| The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 - - - - - - | 217,750 – – | | |
| Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances | 775,208 15 11 | | |
| Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund - - - | 127,758 17 2 | | |
| | 1,120,717 13 2 | | |
| | | 2,287,312 9 3 | |
| MARINE CHARGES: | | | |
| Furlough and absentee allowances - - - - - - | 1,482 7 – | | |
| Pensions and retired allowances - - - - - - | 54,068 16 10 | | |
| Commutation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy | 941 6 9 | | |
| Passage from India of officers of the late Indian Navy on abolition of that service - - - - - - - | 120 – – | | |
| | | 56,612 10 7 | |
| | | | 4,997,494 13 8 |
| PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS: | | | |
| Military and other stores - - - - - - - - | 701,579 3 8 | | |
| On account of contract for constructing Carwar (Sedashegar) Pier - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,196 16 3 | | |
| Freight of stores - - - - - - - - - - | 9,940 17 4 | | |
| | | 712,716 17 3 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 712,716 17 3 | 5,183,994 13 8 |



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No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - | 15,770,906 | 14 | 7 |

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| £. | 15,770,906 | 14 | 7 |

Having examined the Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of 106, that all sums of money, stores, and property specified therein as received and disbursed by the officers of the documents, and authorities connected therewith are complete and satisfactory.

India Audit Office, 4 December 1865.

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Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 712,716 17 3 | 5,183,994 13 8 |
| DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* | | |
| PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS—*continued.* | | |
| Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan - - - - - - - - - - | 72,836 18 6 | |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds: | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - | £. s. d. 233,858 17 9 | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - | 19,018 17 4 | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - | 73,103 12 9 | |
| East Indian Railway Company - - - - - | 1,089,762 - 5 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - | 573,965 11 5 | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - | 42,301 19 1 | |
| Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - | 355,231 16 2 | |
| Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - - - | 261,765 - 11 | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - | 37,861 10 11 | |
| | 2,686,869 6 9 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | |
| Interest of India Debt paid by Bills on London - - | 1,189 19 9 | |
| Purchase of horses and sheep - - - - - - | 6,662 7 3 | |
| Burmah and Persian Donation Batta - - - - | 226 - 8 | |
| Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing - | 20,600 - - | |
| Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - | 3,787 8 7 | |
| Amount of Bills drawn from Persia for disbursements on account of the Government of India - - - - | 7,826 19 1 | |
| Kurrachee Harbour: Engineering Expenses - - - | 736 10 - | |
| Cotton Seed shipped to Madras - - - - - | 380 12 - | |
| Advances on account of Indian pay, &c. - - - | 6,772 9 4 | |
| | 48,182 6 8 | |
| | | 3,520,605 9 2 |
| DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA: | | |
| Advances to the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds of India - - | 537,555 7 - | |
| Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds - - | 247,663 9 - | |
| Her Majesty's Postmaster General on account of postage collected in India - | 41,501 - 3 | |
| Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c. | 232,235 11 2 | |
| Prize money - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 56,609 6 9 | |
| | | 1,115,564 14 2 |
| Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.: | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - - | 222,596 5 5 | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - - | 2,346 8 - | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - - - | 80,174 9 4 | |
| East Indian Railway Company - - - - - - - - | 489,116 7 6 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - - - | 390,310 3 10 | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - - - | 59,195 16 7 | |
| Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - | 541,367 1 11 | |
| Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - - - - - - - | 245,627 15 4 | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - - | 5,115 18 11 | |
| | | 2,035,850 6 10 |
| | | 11,856,015 3 10 |
| Balance on 30th April 1865 - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 3,914,891 10 9 |
| | £. | 15,770,906 14 7 |

*George Friend*, Accountant General.

India from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865, I beg to report, in terms of the 52d section of the 21 & 22 Vict. cap. Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, have been duly accounted for, and that the vouchers,

*G. I. Jameson*, Major General, Auditor.



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## No. 2.

## AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

| RECEIPTS. | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance 1st May 1865 | | | 3,914,891 |
| India Five per Cent. Stock.—Sale proceeds | | | 882,800 |
| Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India | | | 6,998,898 |
| Bullion received from India (Gold).—Sale proceeds | | | 159,858 |
| MISCELLANEOUS HOME RECEIPTS: | | | |
| In Reduction of Civil Charges: | | | |
| Interest realized from investment of Cash Balance, &c. | 79,144 | | |
| Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c. | 11,914 | | |
| On account of maintenance of lunatics | 283 | | |
| Indo-European Telegraph:—Amount received from the Ottoman Government in adjustment of accounts with that Government for Telegraphic Messages | 7,927 | | |
| The War Office, for first instalment of purchase money of Warley Barracks | 15,000 | | |
| Proceeds of sales of coals at the Indian Coal Depôt at Suez | 3,622 | | |
| On account of Stamps, Fines, &c. | 1,825 | | |
| | | 119,715 | |
| In Reduction of Military Charges: | | | |
| Amount repaid by the War Office in adjustment of accounts for the years 1861-62 to 1863-64, in connexion with Her Majesty's troops serving in India | 24,618 | | |
| Passage of officers and troops | 1,962 | | |
| | | 26,580 | |
| | | | 146,295 |
| Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments: | | | |
| In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies | | 23,727 | |
| „ expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan | | 9,086 | |
| „ pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital | | 14,686 | |
| „ supplies to H.M. ships on the East India Station | | 59,066 | |
| | | | 106,565 |
| Miscellaneous receipts on account of India | | | 70,126 |
| Subscriptions on account of the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds of India | | | 61,774 |
| Carried forward | | £. | 12,341,207 |

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## No. 2.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India* from 1st May 1865, to 30th April 1866.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East India Bonds paid off | | | 28,700 |
| CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA. | | | |
| DEBT: | £. | £. | |
| Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock | | 629,970 | |
| Interest on Loans contracted in England: | | | |
| East India Bonds | 153,900 | | |
| India 4 per cent. Debentures | 194,720 | | |
| India 5 per cent. Stock | 803,505 | | |
| India 4 per cent. Stock | 97,640 | | |
| | | 1,249,765 | |
| | | | 1,879,735 |
| CIVIL CHARGES: | | | |
| Home Establishment: | | | |
| Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and Member of the London Medical Board | 119,600 | | |
| Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 | 2,215 | | |
| Stores Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c. | 15,850 | | |
| Law charges | 3,017 | | |
| Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for management of debt | 10,391 | | |
| Postage of despatches to and from India | 3,275 | | |
| Ganges Canal: Cost of lithographing, &c., plans to accompany Report | 484 | | |
| Office contingencies: | | | |
| Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges | 24,733 | | |
| | | 179,565 | |
| Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury | | 54,778 | |
| Indo-European Telegraph | | 13,751 | |
| Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad | | 2,400 | |
| On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph | | 18,0.7 | |
| Ditto - Malta and Alexandria Telegraph | | 627 | |
| Ditto - Mission to the Court of Persia | | 12,000 | |
| Ditto - Her Majesty's Establishments in China | | 18,736 | |
| Pensions and retired allowances | | 221,009 | |
| Compensation Pensions to officers and petty officers, &c., of the maritime service of the East India Company | | 16,829 | |
| Furlough and absentee allowances | | 77,587 | |
| New India Office | | 68,415 | |
| Purchase of Land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto | | 22,823 | |
| East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock and dividends | | 2,840 | |
| Poplar fund, pensions, and expenses of hospital | | 3,750 | |
| Annual donation to Bengal Civil Fund | | 2,500 | |
| Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India | | 1,445 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 717,082 | 1,879,735 28,700 |



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No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | 12,341,207 |
| Receipts—*continued.* | | |
| Indian Railway, and other Guaranteed Companies: | | |
| Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract: | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - | 379,879 | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - - - | 60,170 | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - - - | 176,450 | |
| East Indian Railway Company - - - - - - - - - | 899,542 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - - - - | 2,024,936 | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - - - | 119,500 | |
| Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - - - | 265,190 | |
| Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 155,085 | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - - | 98,183 | |
| | | 4,178,935 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 16,520,142 |

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Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866—*continued*.

| | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 717,082 | 1,879,735 | 28,700 |
| DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*. | | | |
| CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—*continued*. | | | |
| CIVIL CHARGES—*continued*. | | | |
| Gratuities to families of officers killed in action - - - - - | 358 | | |
| Maintenance of lunatics from India - - - - - - - - - | 7,900 | | |
| Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia - - - | 538 | | |
| Passage and outfit of the Governor of Madras, the Commander in Chief at Bombay, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature in the North Western Provinces, Chaplains, Professors, Schoolmasters, Civil Engineers, &c. | 11,102 | | |
| Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers - - - - - - - - - | 8,360 | | |
| Expenses on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge - - | 320 | | |
| Agents at the outports and abroad: salaries and expenses - - - | 2,448 | | |
| Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona plants into India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 616 | | |
| Medals - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 183 | | |
| Indian Law Commission - - - - - - - - - - | 3,000 | | |
| Indian Accounts Commission - - - - - - - - - | 1,035 | | |
| Expenses connected with the extension of the Order of the "Star of India" - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 5,634 | | |
| Gratuities granted in lieu of pensions to Members of the Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - - - - - - - - | 3,535 | | |
| Allowances to officers for special services, expenses of Royal Commission of Inquiry to consider memorials of Indian officers, fees for the preparation of new Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature in India, &c. - - - - - - - - - - | 2,964 | | |
| | | 765,075 | |
| MILITARY CHARGES: | | | |
| *Effective.* | £. | | |
| Cost of education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst - - - - - - - - | 9,791 | | |
| Cost of education and pay of assistant surgeons at Netley, and allowances and passage to India on appointment - - - - - - - - | 9,157 | | |
| Passage of officers and troops - - - - - | 280,416 | | |
| The Imperial Government for troops serving in India | 645,000 | | |
| Furlough allowances - - - - - - - - | 199,069 | | |
| On account of contracts for construction of Indian Troop Transports - - - - - - - | 177,021 | | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - | 30 | | |
| | | 1,320,484 | |
| *Non-Effective.* | | | |
| The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 - - - - - | 222,500 | | |
| Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances - - | 760,984 | | |
| Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund - - - - - | 125,494 | | |
| | | 1,108,978 | |
| | | | 2,429,462 |
| MARINE CHARGES: | | | |
| Furlough and absentee allowances - - - - - - - - | | 1,856 | |
| Pensions and retired allowances - - - - - - - - | | 56,743 | |
| Commutation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy - - | | 308 | |
| Passage from India of officers of the late Indian Navy, on abolition of that service - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 125 | |
| | | | 59,032 |
| | | | 5,133,304 |
| Carried forward - - £. | | | 5,162,004 |



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No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 16,520,142 |

Receipts—*continued.*

| | |
|---|---|
| £. | 16,520,142 |

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Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866—*continued.*

| | £. | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | | 5,162,004 |
| DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* | | | |
| PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS: | | | |
| Military and other stores - - - - - - - - - - | 1,256,577 | | |
| On account of contract for constructing Carwar (Sedashegar) Pier - | 780 | | |
| Ditto for constructing Madras Pier - - - | 868 | | |
| Ditto for supply of machinery for Alipore Jail - | 4,060 | | |
| Freight of stores - - - - - - - - - - | 19,255 | | |
| | | 1,281,540 | |
| Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan - - - - - - - - - - - | | 70,025 | |
| Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds: | | | |
| | £. | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - | 267,085 | | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - | 22,342 | | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - | 81,296 | | |
| East Indian Railway Company - - - - - - | 1,185,556 | | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - | 613,227 | | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - | 43,364 | | |
| Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - | 377,528 | | |
| Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - - - - - - | 263,848 | | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - | 43,603 | | |
| | | 2,897,849 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | |
| Interest of India Debt paid by Bills on London - - - | 1,192 | | |
| Purchase of horses and sheep - - - - - - - | 9,436 | | |
| Burmah and Persian Donation Batta - - - - - | 255 | | |
| Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing - - - | 20,600 | | |
| Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - - - | 3,400 | | |
| Amount of Bills drawn from Persia for disbursements on account of the Government of India - - - - - - | 13,514 | | |
| The Imperial Government, in settlement of the accounts of the Persian Expedition - - - - - - - - | 10,934 | | |
| Payments on account of the sons of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal while in this country - - - - - - - | 5,777 | | |
| Advances on account of Indian Pay, &c. - - - - - | 12,261 | | |
| | | 77,369 | 4,326,783 |
| DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA: | | | |
| | | £. | |
| Advances to the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds of India - - - | | 575,574 | |
| Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds - - - | | 251,222 | |
| Her Majesty's Postmaster General on account of postage collected in India - - | | 35,771 | |
| Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c. - | | 281,642 | |
| Prize Money - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 64,940 | |
| | | | 1,209,149 |
| Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.: | | | |
| | | £. | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - - | | 384,756 | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - - - | | 58,418 | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - - - - - - | | 53,802 | |
| East Indian Railway Company - - - - - - - - - - | | 750,653 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - - - - | | 555,145 | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - - - - | | 192,893 | |
| Madras Railway Company - - - - - - - - - - - | | 430,514 | |
| Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 572,145 | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - - - - - | | 5,100 | |
| | | | 3,003,426 |
| | | £. | 13,701,362 |
| Balance on 30th April 1866 - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 2,818,780 |
| | | £. | 16,520,142 |



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## — No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, on the 1st May 1866.

### DEBTS.

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| East India Bonds: | | |
| Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum | 3,067,300 | |
| Bonds not bearing interest | 20,917 | |
| | | 3,088,217 |
| Four per cent. debenture loan, capital of the loan | | 4,868,000 |
| Five per cent. stock, capital of the stock | | 16,570,100 |
| Four per cent. stock - ditto | | 2,441,000 |
| Dividends on the capital stock of the East India Company unclaimed | | 10,991 |
| Amount owing for export stores and miscellaneous claims | | 48,276 |
| Imperial Government: War Office claims | | 68,750 |
| Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50) | | 48,146 |
| | £. | |
| Poplar Fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, &c. | 222,494 | |
| Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar Fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50) | 27,450 | |
| | | 249,944 |
| Bills of exchange from India, unpaid | | 13,772 |
| Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies; amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the Credit of the following Companies, after deducting sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of capital paid into the Indian Treasuries: | | |
| Eastern Bengal Railway Company | 46,553 | |
| East Indian Railway Company | 416,979 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company | 515,903 | |
| Madras Railway Company | 25,578 | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company | 648 | |
| | 1,005,661 | |
| Deduct, due by the undermentioned Companies; amount of payments in excess of receipts in England and in India (partly estimated): | | |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company - £. 437,508 | | |
| Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - 39,992 | | |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company - 112,505 | | |
| Scinde Railway Company, including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways - 198,860 | | |
| | 788,865 | |
| | | 216,796 |
| | £. | 27,623,992 |

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No. 3.—An Account of the Debts and Credits in England—*continued.*

CREDITS.

| | £. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and Securities | | 2,818,780 |
| Military and other public stores remaining unshipped | | 51,732 |
| Computed value of buildings and lands; viz.— | | |
| Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex, (residue of purchase money payable by the War Office) | 45,000 | |
| Store Warehouse, Belvidere-road, Lambeth | 60,000 | |
| New India Office | 300,000 | |
| Land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto | 40,000 | |
| | | 445,000 |
| Indian Railways, &c.; amount of interest paid in England and in India on capital of Railway and other Guaranteed Companies, under their respective deeds of contract, deducting therefrom amount received in India (partly estimated) applicable to the repayment of such interest | | 11,478,533 |
| | £. | 14,794,045 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought down, Amount of Debts | £. 27,623,992 |
| Ditto - - ditto - - Credits | 14,794,045 |
| Debts in Excess | £. 12,829,947 |

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors of India Stock for their Capital; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

## — No. 4. —

## A LIST of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, and the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1866.

| | Number. | Salaries and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £. |
| Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State, and Members of Council | 19 | 28,450 |
| Correspondence Department: consisting of eighty-six officers and clerks | 86 | 44,239 |
| Accountant General's Department: consisting of twenty-six officers and clerks | 26 | 12,036 |
| Director General of Stores Department: consisting of twenty officers and clerks, and fifteen examiners and assistant examiners of stores | 35 | 11,920 |
| Official Director of Indian Railway Companies, Standing Counsel, Solicitor, Clerk of the Works and Draughtsman, Geographer, Librarian and Clerk, Reporter of the Products of India and Clerk, Keeper of the Museum and Assistant, and Examining Physician | 13 | 7,880 |
| Office-keepers, hall porters, and messengers | 50 | 5,707 |
| Superintendent of charwomen, and seven charwomen | 8 | 370 |
| Portion of the former establishment of the Board of Control, retained at the office in Cannon Row, in charge of records and papers, consisting of one officer and one clerk, messengers, housekeeper, and female servants | 8 | 976 |
| | 245 | 111,578 |
| Labourers in the Department of the Director General of Stores | 143 | 8,546 |
| | 388 | 120,124 |

Allowances payable to clerks, messengers, charwomen, and labourers temporarily employed - - - £. 5,162



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## — No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, granted or created in *Great Britain*, between 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866.

| | AMOUNT PER ANNUM. £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| **SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS.** | |
| — Nil. — | |
| **PENSIONS.** | |
| Mrs. H. C. Adams, widow of Major R. R. Adams, deputy commissioner of Peshawur, murdered by a Candahar fanatic in January 1865, the pension to which she would have been entitled had her husband died in action - - | 200 – – |
| Mr. D. De-la-G. Birkett, late lieutenant, 3d Bengal Europeans, in consideration of his impaired state of health; annuity in addition to pension from Lord Clive's Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 27 – – |
| Mrs. E. A. Camden, widow of Mr. E. Camden, teacher of gunnery in the Indian Navy, a special pension - - - - - - - - - - - - | 25 – – |
| Dr. A. G. Duff, formerly assistant surgeon, Bengal Establishment, a special pension in lieu of half pay - - - - - - - - - - - - | 70 – – |
| Three children of the late David Gair, lieutenant, Bengal Veteran Establishment, in consideration of their father's services, and their destitute condition, each 15 *l.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 45 – – |
| James Hart, labourer in the Department of the Director General of Stores, incapacitated for service by an accident whilst on duty - - - - - - - | 12 – – |
| Rev. W. J. Jay, chaplain, Poplar Hospital, on abolition of the Hospital Establishment at Poplar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 150 – – |
| Mrs. A. Samwell, widow of Mr. M. Samwell, formerly lieutenant, 48th Madras Native Infantry, a compassionate allowance in consideration of her necessitous condition - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 85 – – |
| Mrs. Lucy Shires, widow of John Shires, formerly messenger and firelighter at the India Office, a compassionate allowance - - - - - - - - | 13 – – |
| Mr. Henry C. Smith, superintendent, Poplar Hospital, on abolition of the Hospital Establishment at Poplar - - - - - - - - - - - - | 80 – – |
| Mr. W. Wynne, late boiler-maker, Bombay Dockyard, in consideration of his long and good service, and his impaired state of health - - - - - - | 35 – – |

The undermentioned discharged Soldiers who have held the rank of Serjeant during the period prescribed by the Regulations, granted Pensions in addition to their Pensions from the Military Fund.

| | £. s. d. | |
|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL:** | | |
| Serjeant Major Thomas Armour - - - - - - - - | 27 7 6 | |
| Sub-Conductor William Asher - - - - - - - - | 27 7 6 | |
| Serjeant Benjamin Charlesworth - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| Quartermaster Serjeant James Hoey - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| Sub-Conductor Charles Montagu - - - - - - - - | 27 7 6 | |
| Serjeant Alexander McLeod - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| Serjeant Henry O'Grady - - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| **MADRAS:** | | |
| Sub-Conductor George Freeman - - - - - - - - | 27 7 6 | |
| Quartermaster Serjeant John Green - - - - - - - | 22 16 3 | |
| Serjeant John Leacy - - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| Serjeant Major James Sadler - - - - - - - - | 27 7 6 | |
| Serjeant Henry Walter - - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| Serjeant Charles Wilkinson - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| Quartermaster Serjeant Peter Yore - - - - - - - | 22 16 3 | |
| **BOMBAY:** | | |
| Serjeant Francis Manwell - - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| Sub Conductor John O'Connell - - - - - - - - | 27 7 6 | |
| Sub-Conductor Robert Sibbald - - - - - - - - | 27 7 6 | |
| Serjeant William Stanley - - - - - - - - - | 18 5 – | |
| | | 401 10 – |
| | £. | 1,043 10 – |

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## — No. 6. —

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted between the 1st May 1865 and the 30th April 1866, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

| NAME. | OFFICE. | Period of Service. | Age. | Salary and Allowances. | Annual Pension. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Years.* | *Yrs.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins - | Secretary Judicial Department. | 10 | 62 | 1,320 – – | 660 – – |
| Mr. George Friend - | Accountant General - | 50 | 66 | 1,410 – – | 1,410 – – |
| Mr. J. H. Willock - | Senior Clerk, Correspondence Department. | 11 | 33 | 540 – – | 270 – – |
| Mr. George Collingwood | Junior Clerk, Accountant General's Department. | 20 | 39 | 450 – – | 300 – – |
| Mr. John Clemens - | Messenger - - - | 20 | 47 | 97 6 8 | 64 17 9 |
| | | | | | 2,704 17 9 |

COMPENSATIONS granted to the late Residents in the Poplar Hospital Buildings on the abolition of the Hospital Establishment.

| | Annual Pension. |
|---|---|
| | £. s. d. |
| Residents in Upper Buildings: | |
| Henry C. Smith - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| James Sexton - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| Mary Chivers - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| Susan Gooch - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| James Tokley - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| Mary McCoy - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| Sophia C. Bowers - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| Thomas W. Andrews - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| Sarah S. Larkins - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| David Sampson - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 50 – – |
| Residents in Lower Buildings: | |
| Harriet Waters - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Elizabeth Good - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Elizabeth Pollard - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Sarah A. Chapman - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Susanna Seymour - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Hester Anderson - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Sophia Bush - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| E. L. Paige - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Louisa Sims - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Bridget Noble - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Thomas Mills - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| John Casey - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Mary Farrier - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Hannah Clifton - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Jane Graves - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Maria Gladstone - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Ann Ashbourn - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Caroline Careless - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| Sarah May - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 – – |
| £. | 1,070 – – |

## — No. 7. —

COMPENSATIONS granted to the families of deceased Officers of the East India Company's late Maritime Service, in the form of Annuities, under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

| NAME. | Date of Grant. | Annual Pension. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | |
| Mrs. Catherine W. Dudman, widow of a Commander - - | 24 Nov. 1864 | 100 – – | During widowhood. |
| Mrs. Harriett Allchin, widow of a Chief Mate - - - | 7 Dec. 1864 | 64 – – | |
| Mrs. Jane Burnett, widow of a Commander - - - | 16 March 1865 | 100 – – | |
| Mrs. Sarah Collingwood, widow of a Purser - - - - | 6 April 1865 | 40 – – | |
| Mrs. E. F. Ewart, widow of a Commander - - - - | 3 May 1866 | 100 – – | This pension was granted for the period between the death of her first husband, Commander Barrow, and her remarriage. |
| | | 404 – – | |

India Office,
14 May 1866.

*William G. Goodliffe,*
Accountant General.



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# HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1866.



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# EAST INDIA (LOAN).

RETURN of all MONIES raised on LOAN under the Provisions of the Acts 21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130: and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Act 21 Vict. c. 3 - - - - - - | £. 7,816,645. 7. 1. |
| Per Act 22 Vict. c. 11 - - - - - - | £. 6,753,980. 14. 7. |
| Per Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39 - - - - - | £. 4,857,996. 16. 1. |
| Per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130 - - - - - | £. 2,961,655. 18. 4. |
| Per Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25 - - - - - | £. 3,962,412. 5. 6. |

India Office,
13 February 1866.

*William G. Goodliffe,*
Accountant General.



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# EAST INDIA (LOAN).

**RETURN of all MONIES raised on LOAN under the Provisions of the Acts 21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.**

*(Presented pursuant to Acts of Parliament.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *February* 1866.



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# EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

A RETURN of all STOCKS, LOANS, DEBTS, and LIABILITIES chargeable on the EAST INDIA REVENUES, at Home and Abroad, up to the latest Period of Time to which such Return can be made out; viz. *England*, 31st December 1865; *India*, 30th April 1864.

(*Presented pursuant to Acts* 21 *Vict.* c. 3; 22 *Vict.* c. 11; 22 & 23 *Vict.* c. 39; 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 130; *and* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 25.)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *February* 1866.



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RETURN of all STOCKS, LOANS, DEBTS, and LIABILITIES Chargeable on the EAST INDIA REVENUES, *England*, 31st December 1865;

| INDIA: | REGISTERED DEBT. | | | LOANS. | | | TREASURY NOTES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | TOTAL. | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | TOTAL. | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | TOTAL. |
| (The Rupee converted into Sterling at the exchange of 2 *s.*) | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Government of India | 61,843,893 | 55,724 | 61,899,617 | 2,693,170 | 85,956 | 2,779,126 | 1,315,840 | 896 | 1,316,736 |
| Bengal - - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 7,230 | - - | 7,230 |
| North Western Provinces - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 37,200 | - - | 37,200 |
| Punjaub - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 12,400 | 12,400 | - - | - - | - - |
| Madras - - - | 23,450 | 19,252 | 42,702 | - - | - - | - - | 396,532 | - - | 396,532 |
| Bombay - - | - - | 750 | 750 | - - | - - | - - | 9,000 | - - | 9,000 |
| 30 April 1864. £. | 61,867,343 | 75,726 | 61,943,069 | 2,693,170 | 98,356 | 2,791,526 | 1,765,802 | 896 | 1,766,698 |

| ENGLAND: | East India Bonds. | East India Debentures. | India Five per Cent. Stock. | India Four per Cent. Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 31 December 1865. | 3,088,217 | 4,868,000 | 16,370,100 | 2,441,000 |

The above is exclusive of the charge upon the Revenues of India, under the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, of the Company, which is subject to redemption by Parliament on payment to the Company of 200 *l.* sterling for 100 *l.*

There are also contingent liabilities in respect of interest-guaranteed Indian Railway and other Companies, and of

India Office,
13 February 1866.

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at HOME and ABROAD, up to the latest Period of Time to which such Return can be made out; viz., *India*, 30th April 1864.

| SERVICE FUNDS. | | | BILLS PAYABLE. | | | DEPOSITS and MISCELLANEOUS. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | TOTAL. | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | TOTAL. | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | TOTAL. | Bearing Interest. | Not bearing Interest. | TOTAL. |
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 2,579,513 | 190,020 | 2,769,533 | - - | 1,498,004 | 1,498,004 | 24,599 | 5,013,489 | 5,038,088 | 68,457,015 | 6,844,089 | 75,301,104 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | 31,168 | 31,168 | 100,735 | 2,074,889 | 2,175,624 | 107,965 | 2,106,057 | 2,214,022 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 20,000 | 1,373,422 | 1,393,422 | 57,200 | 1,373,422 | 1,430,622 |
| - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 739,616 | 739,616 | - - | 752,016 | 752,016 |
| 955,214 | - - | 955,214 | - - | 166,881 | 166,881 | 136,118 | 775,193 | 911,311 | 1,511,314 | 961,326 | 2,472,640 |
| 1,818,780 | - - | 1,818,780 | - - | 250,557 | 250,557 | 282,191 | 1,304,275 | 1,586,466 | 2,109,971 | 1,555,582 | 3,665,553 |
| 5,353,507 | 190,020 | 5,543,527 | - - | 1,946,610 | 1,946,610 | 563,643 | 11,280,884 | 11,844,527 | 72,243,465 | 13,592,492 | 85,835,957 |

| Owing for Exports. | War Office Demands. | Capital of Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies remaining in the Home Treasury, after deducting Sums (partly Estimated) drawn by them in India. | Bills of Exchange outstanding. | Miscellaneous. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 193,928 | 222,500 | 1,374,098 | 1,179 | 313,814 | 28,872,836 |

Dividend at the rate of 10 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent. per annum, on the sum of 6,000,000 *l.*, the Capital Stock of the East India stock.

Repayments to them of Capital expended; but no estimate can be formed of these liabilities.

*William G. Goodliffe*,
Accountant-General.



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# EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

**RETURN of all Stocks, Loans, Debts, and Liabilities chargeable on the East India Revenues, at Home and Abroad, up to the latest Period of Time to which such Return can be made out; viz. *England*, 31st December 1865; *India*, 30th April 1864.**

(*Presented pursuant to Acts* 21 *Vict. c.* 3; 22 *Vict. c.* 11; 22 & 23 *Vict. c.* 39; 23 & 24 *Vict. c.* 130; *and* 24 & 25 *Vict. c.* 25.)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *February* 1866.



*Under* 1 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (ACCOUNTS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 July 1866;—*for*,

"COPY of REPORT to the Secretary of State for *India* of Mr. *Foster*, one of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Mode of Keeping the Indian Accounts."

India Office, 31 July 1866.

F. J. HOBART, Assistant Financial Secretary.

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REPORT to the Secretary of State for *India* upon the Measures which have been adopted for carrying out the Recommendations of the COMMISSION of INQUIRY into INDIAN ACCOUNTS and INDIAN FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION, appointed in September 1863.—By *M. H. Foster*, 25th June 1866.

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Appointment of Commission.

1. IN September 1863 a Commission was appointed by the Indian Government for the purpose of carrying out financial administrative reforms in India. The objects which were first to engage the attention of the Commission are set forth in a letter addressed by Sir C. E. Trevelyan to Mr. Gladstone, dated 25th November 1862.*

* Appendix A.

Commissioners and assistants.

2. Upon Sir C. Trevelyan's recommendation I was named Commissioner, and Mr. Whiffin of the War Office was fixed upon as my colleague. Mr. Turner of the Admiralty, selected by myself, and Mr. Fitzgerald of the War Office, chosen by Mr. Whiffin, were appointed assistants to the Commissioners.

Their stay in India.

3. The Commission reached Calcutta on the last day of October 1863. Mr. Whiffin returned home in September 1864; Mr. Turner, having lost his health, left India in February 1865, and I, having concluded my labours, reached England in March 1866. Mr. Fitzgerald is still in India.

Reports issued.

4. During this period Reports were issued on the following Departments and Services:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Public Works Department, | dated 27th February 1864. |
| 2d. | Kidderpore Dockyard | ,, 2d August ,, |
| 3d. | Cossipore Gun Foundry | ,, 17th ,, ,, |
| 4th. | Military Department | ,, 30th ,, ,, |
| 5th. | Financial Departments | ,, 7th September ,, |
| 6th. | Calcutta Mint | ,, 22d June 1865. |

Commission dissolved.

Mr. Foster to remain in India to carry out reforms.

5. The Commission was broken up in September 1864, but with the sanction of the English Government I was requested by the Indian Government to remain in India for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations which had been made, and during this latter period I prepared a number of memoranda on various subjects, some of which will be found in the Appendix.



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Difficulties to be encountered.

6. It may easily be supposed that in carrying out extensive changes throughout a vast empire like India, composed as it is of a number of separate and in a great measure independent governments, great difficulties had to be encountered. The natural prejudice in favour of a system which had existed unchanged for many years, and which had been carried on by a body of men belonging to an exclusive service, and trained from their youth in this system, could not easily be overcome. The divergent views of the different governments and administrations, and their jealousy against anything like dictation from the Supreme Government, impeded the introduction of that uniformity which was necessary, if the details of the separate parts were to work up to one harmonious whole.

Loss of assistants.

7. There were also personal difficulties to contend with. In order that the attention of the Commission might be directed to matters of principle and not be distracted by matters of detail, assistants were appointed for the express purpose of performing these minor duties. In February 1865, however, owing to the failure of his health, Mr. Turner, a valuable assistant, was obliged to return home, and no one was appointed in his place. Mr. Fitzgerald, who had been selected by Mr. Whiffin on account of his having some experience in the preparation of estimates, had no knowledge whatever of accounts, and the revision of the estimates being completed, he became of little use to me. I therefore, on more than one occasion, strongly urged the Indian Government to exchange him for a good accountant, but my recommendations did not meet with attention, and Mr. Fitzgerald was, against my wish, appointed to act for an absent Indian officer in the performance of duties for which I had reported him to be unfitted.

Labour of arranging matters of detail.

8. Having lost one assistant through illness and having thus been deprived of a second, not only did questions of principle come before me for decision, but the whole of the detail arrangements connected with the great changes which were being carried out were thrown upon my hands, unaided except by Indian officers, who had been trained in the very system I was about to subvert. I cannot but question the economy which threw upon a highly paid officer duties which might quite well have been carried out by a much cheaper agency. Had proper assistance been given me, greater and more rapid progress would have been the result.

Progress made in carrying out recommendations of the Report.

9. I will now refer shortly to the several Reports which have been enumerated above. These have doubtless all been submitted to the Secretary of State, and it will only be necessary briefly to state what progress has been made in carrying out the recommendations as far as they have been sanctioned by Government.

*Public Works Department.*

## 1. *Public Works Department.*

Engineers to keep their own accounts.

10. In the Public Works Department the changes recommended in the Report have in a great measure been carried out. The control over expenditure has been made more complete, and is exercised at a much earlier stage than formerly. The executive engineers, in place of furnishing voluminous statements to a central office, in order that the several rates of the cost of works might be worked out for them, now keep their own accounts in a simple form, so that they can check expenditure as it goes on, instead of waiting for weeks or months for the returns of the central office, which then gave them information which they themselves should always have had at hand, and a more direct responsibility is thrown upon them.

Check upon cash payments.

11. The check upon cash payments, which formerly depended upon complicated calculations of rates, founded on a combination of the cost of labour, and of the value of materials taken out of store, and upon a mixture of actual transactions with liabilities, is now one of purely cash transactions, the account of stores being kept distinct so far as the audit of payments is concerned.

Cash and value of stores shown in one sum as balance.

12. This arrangement has not, however, been carried out as completely as it ought to be, and in the Bombay Presidency I believe the old system still exists, under which the balance shown upon an executive engineer's account current includes in one sum cash and the value of stores in his possession, so that the amount of actual cash in his hands cannot be ascertained from the account.

13. In

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13. In other instances great imperfections still exist, especially at the central offices, where, although the new system has been introduced, the old one has not been abolished; so that, in place of a saving of labour and cost, an increase of expense has resulted. Other imperfections.

14. On one point, to which I attach much importance and which I brought on various occasions before the Public Works authorities, is the entire separation of stores from cash in the estimates for the several works and in the general budget estimate of the department. The check upon expenditure by cash, and upon materials by number and quantity, would be much more complete than the present check against the estimates by rates. Difficulties were raised by the officers of the department against this proposal; but before I left India I had overcome many of the objections which had been brought forward. Separation of stores from cash in estimates.

15. Under the present system, except for tools for which a grant has been admitted, there is no vote for stores, but a floating balance on a stock account, which leaves a wide opening for evading the limits of the grant for the expenditure of the department. Extra expenditure can be met out of the balance of the stock account, and a surplus, in place of being surrendered, can be invested in purchases for the stock account, so that all budget estimate check is lost. This question should meet with early attention. No vote for stores.

## 2. *Kidderpore Dockyard.* *Kidderpore Dockyard.*

16. The recommendations made in the report on the Kidderpore Dockyard have been efficiently carried out by Captain Obbard, the late superintendent. The account work has been collected from a number of different offices, amongst which it was scattered, and has been placed under the control of the Civil Accountant General, and the department has been relieved of the labour of keeping up a mass of useless and duplicate accounts. Useless accounts abolished.

17. The payments, in place of being conducted separately in each of the departments in the dockyard, are concentrated in one branch. The wages of workmen, which formerly were sometimes months in arrear, are now paid to date with promptness: a complete and simple check over the issue of stores has been instituted, and a local audit of the accounts has been established. Mode of payment and issue of stores improved.

18. It would be a great advantage if the same system could be introduced into the dockyard at Bombay, where a cumbrous and antiquated mode of proceeding still prevails. The officers attached to this establishment are efficient, and would, I believe, gladly introduce the improved arrangements which have worked so well at Kidderpore, if an officer conversant with the new system could be spared from Calcutta to aid in their introduction at Bombay. Improved system should be extended to Bombay Dockyard.

## 3. *Cossipore Gun Foundry.* *Cossipore Foundry.*

19. The recommendation of the Commissioners was that this establishment, a most expensive one for the work it performs, should be abolished. Foundry should be abolished.

20. There is a stock of guns in the country sufficient for a seven years' supply. These implements of war for the future could much better and more cheaply be obtained from England, and the objection raised that India might be cut off from communication with England is not a very forcible one so long as England is able to keep her fleets at sea. The foundry seeks for extraneous work; but as the Public Works Department, which could give it employment, finds that it can provide itself with machinery and implements much cheaper elsewhere, the foundry has of late been principally employed in casting bullets, at a cost of about 1 *s.* a-piece. No steps have been taken in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners. Establishment expensive, and not much employed.

## 4. *Military Department.* *Military Department.*

21. In the report on the Military Department, I fully considered the general principles of the recommendations; but the detailed arrangements connected with these were chiefly prepared by my colleague, Mr. Whiffin, as our stay in India Preparation of Report.



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India was limited, and my time was at that moment much occupied with the preparation of the Report on the Civil Departments, to which I specially devoted my attention. This will account for some variations between the recommendations of the Report and those which I subsequently made when some of the changes were being introduced.

Suggestions which have been carried out.

22. Many valuable suggestions of the Report have been carried out, the form of pay lists and the subsidiary returns have been simplified; the estimates have been more methodically arranged, and the store accounts have been separated from those of cash; but the complete amalgamation of the several military departments recommended in the Report has not been sanctioned, nor the recommendation that the office of the Accountant General, now Controller General of Military Accounts, should be united to that of Military Controller for Bengal.

Circle Paymasterships.

23. The Report also advised the abolition of the circle paymasterships. This has been done in the Bengal Presidency so far as it applies to paymasters of British regiments and officers commanding battalions of artillery, who are now in direct account with the Military Accountant at Calcutta. The military authorities hesitate to apply at present the same arrangements to the native regiments which have not regimental paymasters attached to them.

Divisions of Department into separate offices.

24. The military accounts at Calcutta were under the charge of the following officers, each at the head of a separate department, and in separate offices, situated in buildings at a distance from each other:—

1st. The Controller General, 13, Chowringhee-road.
2d. The Bengal Controller, 3, Park-street.
3d. The Military Accountant, 4, Coilah Gaut-street.
4th. The Presidency Paymaster, 3, Bankshall-street.
5th. The Pay Examiner, 3, Coilah Gaut-street.
6th. The Compiler, 3, Park-street.
7th. The Ordnance Examiner, Bankshall-street.
8th. The Commissariat Examiner, Middleton-row.
9th. The Medical Examiner, Middleton-row.

I recommended that the duties of examination, classification, and compilation should be brought together into one office under one chief. This has been done as yet only as regards the examination and compilation of pay, but the other branches are still separate. The Presidency Paymaster should be entirely relieved from the duty of classification which he now performs, as it has to be done over again in a more complete form by the examiner and compiler.

Mode of payment, account and audit. Appendices B. and C.

25. Two memoranda upon the division of the duties, and upon the mode of payment, account, and audit in the Military Department, will be found in the Appendix.

Consolidation of offices.

26. The Report recommended the absorption of the office of Accountant General, now Controller General, into that of the Bengal Controller. This is one of the points regarding which, upon further consideration, I somewhat modified my opinion. There is a great advantage in having one supreme military account authority for the whole of India, and I believe that another arrangement than that recommended in the Report could be made, which would be more efficient, and far more economical.

Proposed abolition of Presidency Controllers.

27. At each Presidency there is a Military Accountant, an efficient officer, who has charge of the accounts, and who could quite well communicate directly with the Controller General of Accounts; but under the present system an intermediate stage is interposed. The Controller General has to communicate with the Presidency Controller, who obtains his information from the Military Accountant, and transmits it to the Controller General. If this intermediate stage were done away with, a circuitous mode of conducting business would be abolished, and an annual saving of 15,000 *l.* be effected.

Comparison of cost between Military and Civil Account Departments. Appendix D.

28. A memorandum containing this proposal will be found in the Appendix. On comparing the cost of the Account Departments with the expenditure they control, it will be observed, as explained fully in the memorandum, that the cost in the Military Departments is at the rate of 1·357 per cent. on the amount of expenditure they control, whilst in the Civil Departments it is only at the rate of 0·65 per cent., independently of the fact that these latter have charge of the accounts of revenue as well as of expenditure.

29. I would,

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29. I would, therefore, recommend the immediate abolition of the posts of the Presidency Controllers and their offices, and that the Military Accountants be placed in direct communication with the Controller General of Military Accounts. Further, large reductions might be made by the adoption of the recommendations previously alluded to.

Military Accountants should be in direct communication with Controller General.

30. The books of account have been kept on a cumbrous and unmethodical system, and were much in arrear. An improved method has been introduced, and there should no longer be any difficulty in keeping them up to date.

Books of account in arrear.

## 5. *Financial and Civil Account Departments.*

*Civil Departments.*

31. The Report on the Civil Departments deals with such an extensive system, and with such a number of departments, that anything more than a very general reference to the subjects treated of would be impossible in the limited space which I can here allow myself.

Extent of inquiry.

32. The system of accounts which formerly prevailed is thus spoken of by the Resident of Hyderabad, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, in his letter addressed, on 3d January 1865, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department: "I wish to make one or two remarks, and, "above all, to express the delight and interest with which I have studied the "Commissioners' Report, and found a simple, lucid explanation of the results "desired, and the means by which they were to be arrived at. Hitherto, and I "cannot be alone in this opinion, the system of accounts now in force, with what-"ever object devised, served only to increase work, and, by its repetitions and "complexity, to divert the minds of officers from the ulterior and main object "of all accounts; but the Commissioners have efficiently exposed the failures of "the present system, and the introduction of their recommended changes will "entirely remove, I think, the heart-sickening and hopeless feeling with which "one has hitherto entered on the subject of budget estimates, and revised esti-"mates, and regular estimates, and comparison on comparison, never leading, as "far as one could see, to reduction of expenditure or any other useful result."

Defects of Indian system.

33. In these accounts a complete revolution has been effected. It is not that the old system has been reformed; it is rather that it has been swept away, and an entirely new one substituted in its place.

Change of system.

34. The former system was overlaid with so many checks and counter checks, with such most minute adjustments between services, between presidencies, provinces, and even districts, and with such a variety of other complications, that the audited accounts and the books into which they were posted fell into so great an arrear and confusion as to become useless for any financial purpose. It was not until 11th May 1865 that the Bengal books could be closed for the year 1861-62.

State of arrear.

35. To remedy this inconvenience, a second set of accounts was formed, which came in more rapidly; but as these accounts were founded on unaudited expenditure, and as a large portion of the expenditure was kept in what was called the inefficient balance, waiting adjustment, the results were so inaccurate that the monthly, quarterly, and annual accounts never agreed, the difference between them amounting sometimes to a million sterling.

Double set of accounts.

36. The postings into the books were annual; and instead of abstracting the detail transactions into subsidiary books, and thus bringing together more general results to be carried to the main books, it was the practice to pass every detail without method into the journal, which thus for each year extended for Bengal alone, to upwards of 4,000 pages, and for the other Governments in proportion. The present Bengal journal, with monthly instead of annual postings, now consists of about 200 pages only, and the ledger shows month by month the progress of revenue and expenditure under the detail items of each grant.

Postings into the books voluminous and unmethodical.

37. Under the new system there will be no difficulty in having a complete account of revenue and audited expenditure for the whole of India in sufficient detail within six weeks after the expiration of each month.

Promptness of account under new system.



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Difficulties arising from state of arrear of old accounts.

38. In commencing the new accounts, difficulties were greatly increased by the state of arrear into which the accounts under the old system had been allowed to fall. Some of the Governments were even unable to give a correct statement of their cash balances, and it will be the work of months to adjust the balances on other accounts of the old books, so that it became necessary to open the new books with approximate balances, to be set right as the correct ones are discovered. In Bombay, as previously shown, it has been the practice in accounts current, to include in the balance the value of stores held by the accountant, without distinguishing this value from cash, a practice sure to lead to confusion. In Bengal, some of the deposit accounts which are particularly open to fraud, had not been checked in the office of the Accountant General for 20 years, though registers were kept in which pages were filled up by bringing forward year by year minute balances of obsolete entries, consisting of fractions of annas. The love of minuteness is carried to such an extent in India, that instances will be found where accounts are kept in which minute fractions of a pie are shown, a pie being no more than half-a-farthing.

The former system is to blame, not the accountants.

39. It is not surprising that it has been found difficult to adjust the books kept under such a system, upon which and not upon the accountants, the blame attaching to a state of arrear and confusion should rest.

Simplifications introduced, and pre-audit abolished.

40. The mode of conducting the duties in the local treasuries has been much simplified. The system of pre-audit, which compelled every treasury officer before payment is made to refer every voucher, including those for the most simple monthly salaries in his own office, to head quarters, to be there stamped and signed by the Civil Paymaster, has been abolished, and payments are now made at once by the district collector on permanent authorities. By this arrangement, great delay to the claimants, and much labour to the post office is saved, especially in a country where the course of the post is sometimes a month.

Inefficient Balance a source of errors.

41. The "Inefficient Balance," as it was called, was a source of much evil. All irregular payments, or such as had not received the sanction of the Civil Paymaster, were carried to the Inefficient Balance, and left there sometimes for years without question. Sums, amounting to millions sterling, were thus kept out of account, and heavy losses were incurred, which might have been avoided had every payment been at once brought to charge in the disburser's accounts.

Now all payments are passed to account.

42. Under the new system, the latter course is strictly followed. No accountant is permitted to keep payments out of his account. As they have to be charged in his cash account as they occur, his balance consists purely of cash; and, as his monthly account opens and closes with a purely cash balance, there is fair evidence that no money transaction has been omitted. The vouchers for payments now reach the Accountant General twice a month, and are at once subjected to a strict audit. A safe and more simple mode of payment, and a more rapid audit, have also been instituted in the Presidency towns.

Separation of Revenue and Cash Accounts.

43. Under the former system, the revenue accounts of demands and collections, as well as the cash accounts, came under the control of the Accountant General. In Bengal these have now been separated. The accounts of demands and collections go to the Revenue Board, and the cash accounts to the Accountant General; so that each Department supervises the duties which naturally fall to it, and the one account acts as a check upon the other.

Annual accounts and revised estimates.

44. At the close of the year, it was the practice in the Auditor General's Department to bring together an annual statement of revenue and expenditure, compiled from the unaudited accounts of the several Governments. This statement was necessarily inaccurate, and contained large amounts of unclassified charges. During the course of the year two sets of revised estimates are prepared, partly founded on the transactions of the past portion of the year. These, however, are very imperfect, and very little reliance can be placed upon them. When the new system has been some time in working order, these revised estimates may be dispensed with, being superseded by the monthly accounts and monthly comparison of the progressive revenue and expenditure which have been established, supplemented by periodical returns from the several Governments of any material variations that may be expected.

45. Having

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Establishment of the Central Office and of Imperial books and accounts.

45. Having revised the local accounts, it became important to bring them rapidly together for the review of the Supreme Government. For this purpose the Central Office of Accounts has been formed, in which the Imperial books are kept; and here the accounts of the several Governments, provinces, and departments are posted into these books month by month; and within six weeks after the expiration of each month, a consolidated account for the whole empire is to be issued for the information of the Financial Department, and for transmission to the Secretary of State. This account compares the current revenue and expenditure with that of the previous year for the same period, and that of the expired portion of the current year with the estimate for the whole year.

Books supply information in abstract and in detail.

46. The books kept in the Central Office can supply this information under general heads, or in the greatest detail, and with this before him the financial member will no longer have occasion to repeat the observation made by the late financial member in council, when he asserted that within a week or two of his statement it was a matter of guess, to the extent of a million, at what amount he should place the revenue and expenditure of the expiring financial year.

No difficulty in completing accounts at dates specified.

47. There need be no doubt as to the practicability of completing these accounts within the time specified, when it is observed that, leaving India, as I did, in the middle of January, I brought home with me the complete accounts of Bengal for the month of November; and this was effected at a time when those engaged upon their preparation were still inexperienced in the mode of working the new system I had introduced. After more practice still greater speed and efficiency will be attained.

Re-organisation of establishments.

48. In order to carry out these changes it became necessary entirely to re-organise the establishments of the offices of account.

Want of deputies to act during absence of chief of department.

49. The first defect which struck me was that the head of each department had no deputy who could carry on the duties during the absence of the chief. The consequence was that, if the senior Accountant General took leave of absence, the next in rank took his place, though he may have had to come from the most distant part of India. The vacancy caused by his departure was filled in a similar manner from some other quarter, and so it went on from the top to the bottom. In this manner the superior officers were constantly being shifted about at expense to themselves and the Government; so much so that some officers had not for years taken up their substantive appointment, but were continually officiating for others. They thus did not know their offices, nor did the offices know their chiefs. The natural result followed, of inefficiency and disorganisation.

Deputies have now been appointed.

50. On my recommendation deputies have been appointed, who will become conversant with the duties and be able efficiently to carry on the business of the department during the absence of the chief, so that now the former expensive and mischievous system becomes unnecessary.

Insufficiency of salaries.

51. The next point that called for revision was the pay and organisation of the establishments. The pay was the lowest for which a native baboo could be induced to attend at the office, some receiving no more than 24 *s.* a month. The result was, that the Government got the refuse left by the merchants, who were too wise to pay such low salaries, and inefficiency had to be compensated for by numbers. The offices thus became crowded with clerks who were quite incapable of performing the work of the department.

Special salaries assigned to special duties.

52. It was also the practice to assign special salaries to special duties, so that an interchange of duties or the adjustment of work to the various capabilities of the clerks became very difficult, as the salaries of the individuals were affected by these changes.

Improved system introduced.

53. At my suggestion a better scale of salaries has been granted, and a superior class of men has been obtained. The establishment has been thrown into classes, with annual increments and promotions from class to class by merit, and the duties are assigned to the clerks as the Accountant General sees fit, without interference with their salaries except by promotion.

Simplification of work, and reduction in number of clerks employed.

54. These changes, and the introduction of simplicity into the mode of conducting the business, have allowed reforms to be carried out in a manner to admit



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admit of a large reduction in the staff of officers and clerks. In the office of the Bengal Accountant General the number of clerks has been reduced from 221 to 125; and although the salaries have been much increased, there is still a saving in the expenditure. The work, instead of being in arrear and in confusion, is now efficiently performed, and completely up to date.

Controller General's Department.

55. Similar reforms are being carried out in other departments. A memorandum I prepared on the reconstruction of the Controller General's Department, including the central office, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix E.

Unsatisfactory condition of the Financial Establishment.

56. The establishment of the Financial Department is in a most unsatisfactory condition. To introduce covenanted officers from the general service for the higher posts would demoralise and ruin the department. The juniors of the Covenanted Service will not enter the Financial Department, as the salaries and prospects of the general service are more attractive, so that the classified list of the department has to be filled up at Calcutta by the appointment of such natives, Europeans, and Eurasians, as cannot elsewhere get more profitable employment; and, as the covenanted officers have been gradually deserting this branch of the service, the establishment is deteriorating from day to day.

Means of securing the efficiency of the Financial Department.

57. The efficiency of the Financial Department is a matter of vital importance to India; and there appear to me to be only two ways of securing this: either the salaries must be raised to a par with the general service, so as to induce young men of the covenanted service to enter at the bottom of the classified list, or the office must be recruited from England in the same manner as the general service. The Financial and Account Departments in England offer an ample field for the selection of young men who would be most valuable for service in India; but should this latter course be followed, it would be most important that none but good men be chosen, upon the special recommendation of the officers under whom they may happen to be serving. The memorandum I submitted to the Government on this subject will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix F.

Vernacular accounts.

58. Under the old system it was the practice to keep the accounts at local treasuries in the vernacular; and the accounts furnished to Government were not the originals, but translated copies. This arrangement threw the knowledge of account matters very much into the hands of the native accountants, who obtained an influence at the treasuries which considerably weakened the financial control of the Collector.

Introduction of English accounts facilitated by use of diglot vouchers.

59. Some progress had been gradually made in the introduction of English accounts; but since the Report has been issued vernacular accounts are being abolished at all the principal treasuries, a change which has been aided by the use of diglot vouchers printed with the vernacular on one half of the page, and English on the other, leaving blank spaces to be filled up by the claimant. In this manner vouchers prepared by natives can be posted direct into the English accounts, and the vernacular books are dispensed with. In a country where so many different languages and dialects are in use, it is a great advantage to reduce the financial records of the country into one uniform language, understood throughout the empire by every public officer of any standing under the Government, whether English or native.

Defective accounts of Bombay Educational Department.

*See* Appendix G.

60. Whilst in the Bombay Presidency I had the opportunity of inspecting the accounts of the Educational Department. The system on which they are conducted appears to me to be most cumbrous and wrong in principle, but my proposals for its improvement were opposed by the Director General. The matter was referred to the Bombay Accountant General, who defended the old system; but, from the nature of his observations, I should judge that he had not had the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the objectionable mode of keeping the accounts, and had not quite apprehended the nature of the principles I advocated.

District accounts should be rendered by the financial officers.

61. The voluminous vernacular account-books kept by the inspectors are quite useless, and should at once be abolished, and the account of payments out of district treasuries should be rendered by the officers in charge of the treasuries, and not by the educational officers, as is now the case.

62. An

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Inspection of offices of account.

62. An Inspector General of Accounts has been appointed. Constant inspection is, in India, the only safeguard against abuses, and the only security that an uniform system of account will be adhered to throughout India. This observation applies not only to the principal offices of account, but also to the district and tehseel treasuries, which should frequently be visited by the Accountant General or his deputy.

Publication of accounts of Revenue and Expenditure.

63. The accounts being now kept upon a system which ensures their correctness and their preparation at an early date, the periodical publication, in an abstract shape, of the revenue and expenditure of India, and of other financial matter interesting to the public, should no longer be delayed. A memorandum on this subject will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix H.

Account current with London.

64. Indian expenditure is incurred partly in India and partly in England, but the adjustment of the transactions between the two countries is not very perfect. An account current is sent periodically by the Indian Government to the Secretary of State, but no proper means are taken to ensure that the debits and credits on one side have been adjusted on the other. The present account current is unclassified.

Changes proposed.

65. The transactions which pass between the two countries are of four kinds: viz., 1st, receipts in England on account of India; 2d, receipts in India on account of England; 3d, payments in England on account of India; 4th, payments in India on account of England. The entries should be classed in schedules under these four heads, with subdivisions, so that the nature of the transactions would be more clearly shown than at present; but a more complete record of these transactions would be secured if the two countries were, at stated intervals, either monthly or quarterly, to exchange a statement showing the debits and credits that have been passed into the books, so that the counter entries may be made in the books on either side, and the amount of unadjusted items be ascertained.

Identical accounts in England and India.

66. A still greater change might be effected with considerable advantage if identical accounts were kept in England and in India. Under such an arrangement every financial transaction concerning India would appear in the central books of both countries, and periodical agreements would be made between them, so that one set of accounts would check the other. It would of course be unnecessary to pass into the English books the full detail of the Indian transactions, or *vice versâ*. They would be dealt with in classes under such general heads, or in such detail, as the Secretary of State might determine, but both sets of accounts should work up to the same balance.

Expenditure, whether in England or India, chargeable against the same revenue.

67. It is of small importance that Indian revenue and expenditure should be kept strictly distinct, according to the locality to which it is supposed to apply. The whole expenditure, whether at home or in India, is chargeable against the general revenue of India; and I see no advantage in keeping, by a complicated system of adjustments, the record of Indian expenditure divided arbitrarily, according to the locality of the charge, in two separate and unconnected sets of Imperial books. The system I propose would obviate the necessity of an account current, as it would be superseded by the interchange of monthly statements of receipts and payments for mutual record in London and Calcutta. The Governments in both countries would then have before them monthly, and at the earliest date, full particulars of the total revenue of India, and of the total expenditure chargeable against that revenue.

## 6. *Calcutta Mint.*

*Calcutta Mint.*

Recommendations adopted.

68. The Report on the Calcutta Mint deals chiefly with questions relating to the establishment, the salaries of the officers, and the distribution of work; and since I left India the proposals of the Report have been approved by Government.

Uniform returns of working results of the Indian Mints.

69. There was also a recommendation, which it would be very desirable to carry out, relating to the preparation of a set of uniform returns to be prepared at the three mints of India, showing the working results of each process in the



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assay, in the melting and preparation of bullion for coinage, and in the manufacture of the coin.

Would tend to economy in operations.

70. At present each mint keeps returns of this nature, but they are not so framed that the results of one mint can be compared with those of the others, and there is no doubt that the means of comparing the working of one mint with that of the others would be useful in securing the utmost economy and correctness in the manipulation of these various delicate processes.

Master of Calcutta Mint now in England.

71. The Master of the Calcutta Mint is now in England, and it would be desirable that this intelligent officer should avail himself of the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the system followed at the London Mint, and see how far it could be usefully adapted to those in India, so far as a difference between gold and silver coinage would admit of.

*Conclusion.*

India offers a wide field for Financial Reform.

72. There are many other matters which call for early investigation and revision, but they are too numerous to be discussed in a paper of this kind. It is only quite lately that attention has been directed to these questions, and India offers a field for financial reform, which could well give occupation to the energy and industry of able men for years to come.

Recall of Mr. Foster, and recognition of his success.

73. The English Government having desired my recall in September last, the Indian Government on my departure from Calcutta addressed to me a letter conveying their approval of my proceedings whilst in India. The recognition of the success of my mission contained in this letter proceeds from a Government, conducted by a service which, jealous of interference from any foreign source, would naturally look upon my appointment from another service as distasteful, and upon my proposals for the utter subversion of the system in which they had been trained with repugnance; all the more therefore do I appreciate this candid recognition of my success. A copy of the letter is appended.

Appendix I.

Extension of leave of absence, and completion of the work.

74. It will be observed that the letter speaks of the system not having been quite brought to a completion, but, after the despatch was written, a telegram from the Secretary of State, conveying to me a further extension of leave by the English Government, enabled me to return to Calcutta and entirely complete the work upon which I had been engaged.

Final memorandum.

75. Before my final departure from India, I prepared a memorandum, showing briefly what had been done, and what remained to be done. This memorandum will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix K.

Suggestions regarding other departments.

76. During my stay in India I had the opportunity of making myself thoroughly acquainted with the mode of conducting the business of most of the public departments, and of offering suggestions, which appeared to me to be of advantage to the service; but to refer more particularly to the various memoranda I wrote upon these subjects would go beyond the scope of this paper.

Questions relating to currency, a gold coinage, and taxation.

77. A variety of other subjects came under my notice, such as currency, a gold coinage, and taxation, but these are all large questions which should be separately discussed, and could not form part of this general resumé of my proceedings in India.

Further information can be supplied.

78. The extent of my inquires and recommendations have compelled me to confine my observations to the principal points, in order not to exceed the limits I had laid down for myself; but I shall be most ready to afford further and more detailed information upon any of the matters alluded to, should this be desired by the Secretary of State.

Paymaster General's Office, Whitehall, 25 June 1866. (signed) *M. H. Foster.*

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# APPENDIX.

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## APPENDIX A.

8, Grosvenor Crescent,
25 November 1862.

My dear Mr. Gladstone,

WHEN I last had the pleasure of seeing you, I said that there were no more organic changes to be made in the Financial Department in India, but that a great work remained to be done in revising, manipulating, fixing the detailed system of payment, account, and audit, so as to bring it into harmony with the Budget Rules, and to mould it into the form most conducive to promptness and correctness of account, and efficiency of control. You know that from the time when Sir James Graham commenced his reforms at the Admiralty more than 30 years ago, every branch of our home departmental expenditure has been investigated, revised, and re-revised, until the entire system has been mastered, regulated, and subjected to effectual check, greatly to the public advantage. You will easily believe me when I assert that there are still stronger reasons for the adoption of a similar process in India. If the Commissariat contracts and accounts alone could be got well into hand, as they are at home and in the Colonies, it would be worth millions to the Government, besides abating a chronic cause of popular scandal.

This most important work can only be done by persons who have been trained to our English system of administrative finance, and only by the best and ablest of those who have been so trained. At this point it resolves itself into a purely personal question; and I shall save time by saying at once that the only person who, in my opinion, possesses the required qualifications is Mr. Foster, the Assistant Paymaster General. An useful colleague could be found for him, but Foster is alone capable of performing the leading part. It is so important, according to my view, that the financial experience and skill of England should be worthily and efficiently represented on such a mission, that it would be better to attempt the work with such assistance as India could afford, than to employ upon it a person sent from this country with whose fitness we were not entirely satisfied.

The other conditions of the transaction would probably be as follows: It would be consequent upon an application of the Government of India for assistance of the kind and for the object already indicated. The two persons selected would retain their English appointments, and would be sent to India on deputation for a special and temporary object. The best time for their departure would be by the last steamer in August, or by the first in September next, so that they might have the whole of the cold weather before them, and by that time I should be better able to direct them at once to the objects of greatest importance, and to assist them in their labours. They might also in some degree prepare themselves, by reading beforehand papers which I would send them. The person best qualified to assist them in each department investigated by them would be joined with them in reference to that department. With these arrangements the object might be substantially accomplished in a single cold season, that is, in six months from the beginning of October to the end of March. At any rate great good could be done in that time. The chief defects in the Indian accounts could be brought to light, and a satisfactory model could be established, and I would not ask for more. The entire charge for this service, including, I suppose, the home salaries of the two gentlemen, would be paid by India; and for labour and skill, such as theirs would be, a very liberal scale of extra allowance should be fixed.



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You now, I think, have the whole case before you, and will be able to say whether you could entertain a proposal for Mr. Foster's services being placed at the disposal of the Government of India, supposing an application to be made for them by that Government, supported by the Secretary of State. If you should accede to the proposal, the chief considerations which would weigh with you would, I presume, be such as these: that the successful administration of India has become so important to England as to be well worth some sacrifice to promote it; that nothing can more conduce to the desired result than the firm establishment of a satisfactory system of finance for India; and that while the sacrifice to the home administration would be temporary, the good effects upon our Indian system would be permanent. The proposal is to borrow two men, not to work the Indian financial machine, but to complete the construction of that machine, and to lay down such rules for its management that it may be easily worked by the officers of the Indian Government.

I will only add, that I have submitted my views on this subject to Sir C. Wood, who has approved of them to an extent which authorises me to write to you as I have done.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

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## Appendix B.

### Memorandum on the Division of the Duties in the Military Department.

The duties connected with Military Payments should be divided as follows:

(A.)—The authorisation of expenditure under the Budget Rules and on account of Military Funds, &c., should be under the direction and control of the Controller of Military Accounts, and original orders for payment should emanate from his office.

(B.)—The payments of claims by Paymasters and other disbursers.

(C.)—The audit of vouchers after payment, of pay lists, and of accounts current. The compilation of these, and their final record in the books, should be under the Military Accountant, the Controller retaining a general supervision over the whole. For the present, however, it may be desirable to retain the separation of the departments of Audit and of Account, the former under the Examiner, the latter under the Military Accountant.

### (A.)

The orders for the payment of new charges, special allowances, pensions, &c., should be issued by the Controller upon printed forms of an uniform shape, bearing a consecutive series of numbers, these orders being first entered in a register numbered to correspond.

These orders, accompanied by a list, should be sent to the officers charged with the payment of them, and advices should at the same time be sent to the applicants that their claims have been passed, with directions as to the mode in which they are to receive payment.

### (B.)

The disbursing officers should enter these orders in registers arranged in suitable forms according to the specimens which will be provided.

The claimant, upon advice received from the Controller, will apply to the disbursing officer. A printed form of receipt will be filled up by or for the claimant, will be compared with and marked off as paid upon the register by the clerk in charge of it, who will sign the receipt as being passed by him, and return it to the claimant.

The claimant will then present the receipt to the disbursing officer, who will see that it is in proper form, and that it has been duly passed by the register clerk. He will then enter the amount in his cheque or cash register, and pay the applicant by cheque or cash, as the case may be.

At intervals during the day, and at the close of it, the cheque and cash registers should be totalled and the vouchers, with a memorandum of the amount, should be sent to the Examiner for audit, a receipt being given on the memorandum for the amount when agreed.

After the paid vouchers have been audited and entered in the detail books, an officer of the Audit Department will next day read off the entries against the Paymaster's registers, placing a tick against each entry as a check against erroneous entries, or their entire omission from the register, a neglect which might lead to double payments.

The pay orders issued by the Controller should be attached to the voucher, upon which payment is made for the first time, for the information of the Examiner. Where the order is for a single payment it would be convenient that the order should at the bottom bear a form of receipt, so that the authority for the payment and the discharge of the recipient would be on the same document.

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In order to carry out the proposed arrangements, it would be necessary that the Paymaster, the Examiner, and Compiler, so long as a separate officer be retained, should be in the same building. For this purpose, all payments should, as far as possible, be brought together under one building.

Disbursers at a distance, such as circle and other paymasters, would render their accounts, supported by vouchers, in the manner already laid down by the Military Department.

(C.)

The Military Accountant's branch should consist of two divisions:

1st. The Examination Department for the audit of the vouchers, and the primary record of them in the detail books under the appropriate heads of service, and the preparation of the daily and monthly abstracts; and,

2d. The Book-keeping branch, which should examine and abstract the monthly accounts, prepare the general abstracts and the monthly journal, and post the ledger.

The entries in the detail books of the Presidency payments should be read off against the Paymaster's registers daily by the audit clerk.

The totals under the several heads of the detail books should be brought together upon a daily abstract sheet, and the total of this should agree with the amount of payments made by the Paymaster.

The daily abstract sheet of payments at the Presidency would not only check the Paymaster, but also the amount of the monthly abstract of the Presidency payments, which would be prepared from the detail books, and be transmitted to the Military Accountant for entry in the journal.

Recoveries should be made as far as possible by deduction from subsequent payments to the individuals concerned. A query or objection book would be kept, in which the retrenchment would be entered, and its recovery by deduction or otherwise would be noted.

The circle and pension paymasters and other disbursers' accounts would be brought together under the budget heads in a separate abstract book, and a sheet prepared from this abstract would in the same manner be used for the monthly journal entries.

The form of the journal should be prepared with debtor and creditor columns on opposite sides of the page, so that at the close of each entry the two sides would agree.

The postings to the ledger would also be monthly, and once a quarter a trial balance sheet should be prepared, in which the total debits and credits would agree with the totals of the journal columns for the same period.

26 May 1865. *M. H. Foster.*

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## Appendix C.

**Memorandum on the Mode of Payment and Audit in the Military Department.**

It is somewhat remarkable, at a time when Government has explicitly condemned pre-audit, and post-audit is being introduced throughout the Civil Departments to the exclusion of pre-audit, that the Controller and Examiner of Military Accounts should come forward with a proposal for the abolition of post-audit, and the substitution of a pre and final audit by the Pay Examiner.

This proposal is most objectionable in principle as well as in its details.

Indeed, the Controller, in his letter, himself forcibly condemns the principle he proposes to introduce. He states that he sees very grave objections to orders for payment being issued from the same office that finally audits a bill, and then follows the proposal that the audit branch shall pass bills for payment by a pre and final audit. Under this arrangement the audit clerk could pass bills for any amounts he pleases without check or control. It is clear, from para. 4 of the memorandum, that compilation alone, and not examination after payment, is contemplated. But even were post-audit retained in the Examiner's branch it would, under the plan proposed, be incorrectly applied in principle, for the passing of the bills and the post-audit would fall under the same branch. It is evident that disbursements can only be properly and safely audited after payment, for otherwise there is no security that payment was made for the amount that had been passed.

If it be admitted that post-audit is necessary, it becomes a question whether it be desirable to extend the principle of pre-audit to payments for which it does not now exist. My opinion is decidedly averse to this course. Except in some few cases, which can be met in an exceptional manner, the disbursements are ordinary monthly payments, which can with perfect safety be passed upon the Paymaster's registers by his own clerks, subject to a speedy post-audit. The plan proposed by the Examiner compels each claimant to come or send to the office twice instead of once, causing loss of time to the claimant and to the pay officers, and uselessly crowding the passages. It also involves the preparation of a complicated



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plicated form to be filled up partly in the Pay Office, partly in the Audit Branch, and partly again in the Pay Office.

The only point to be gained seems to be that one set of registers might be used instead of two sets; but this, as I pointed out some time since, could be more satisfactorily done by effecting the audit upon the Pay Office registers.

There are, no doubt, some cases where there are doubtful charges, and where officers are leaving the country, that it may be desirable to ascertain before payment that the Audit Branch will pass the claim, but this should rather be an understood office arrangement, and should not be in supercession of post-audit.

The course to be followed should be that claimants should present their bills for payment at the Pay Office. These should at once be examined and recorded in the register by the pay clerks, be marked as examined, and be passed on for payment by the Paymaster. This officer would record the actual amounts issued in his cheque, cash, and bill registers and two or three times a day would pass on, for immediate audit and compilation, the vouchers he had paid, with a memorandum of the total amount paid. Any error would at once be discovered in the Audit Branch and be rectified. The vouchers, having been entered in the audit detail books, would be read off by the Audit Clerk upon the Paymaster's registers, and any inaccuracy or omission would be detected. The saving of labour would be greater than under the plan proposed, and the security would be complete, as the payments would be passed in one office and audited in another, and the audit would be after payment in place of before payment.

The compilation of deductions should be made in the Examiner's Office. The deductions would be shown on the voucher and in the Pay Office registers, but the Paymaster should only record the net amount of his payments. The deductions would most readily be compiled in the office where the vouchers have to be entered in full detail, and are all brought together under heads of service and heads of deductions.

The Paymaster should cease to be an accounting officer, except for the actual amount of his receipts and payments.

18 August 1865. (signed) *M. H. Foster.*

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## Appendix D.

### Cost of the Military Account Departments.

I hold a very strong opinion as to the desirability of consolidating the several officers of Military Account.

In the Military Department, the Controller, the Military Accountant, the Examiners, the Paymaster, are separate and distinct offices, with supervising heads and large establishments. In the Civil Department, where the expenditure exceeds that of the Military Department, and where the services and adjustments are much more numerous and complicated, the whole of the duties, divided in the Military Department between four separate offices, are in the Civil Department conducted in one office under one Accountant General, aided by a deputy and assistants. Besides the audit of and accounting for expenditure, the Civil Account Departments have charge of the revenue, debt, fund, and other accounts from which the Military Department is free.

A comparison between the Military and the Civil Account Departments shows the following results:

Budget Estimates 1865–66.

| | | Military. | Civil. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue brought to account - | *Crores* | –⅓ | 48 |
| Debt and fund transactions - - - | | Trifling. | Very large. |
| Expenditure audited and recorded | *Crores* | 13½ | 20½ |
| Cost of Account Departments - | *Lakhs* | 18½ | 13½ |

The charge for the audit and record of military expenditure is at the rate of more than 1½ lakhs per crore, or at the rate of 1·357 per cent.; whilst that for civil expenditure is under ⅔ lakh per crore, or at the rate of 0·65 per cent. Thus the military charge for these duties is more than double that of the Civil Departments, taking expenditure alone; but when to these civil duties are added those connected with revenue, debt, funds, the move-

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ment of specie, &c., and when it is further considered that the civil accounts are divided amongst nine different head offices, whilst the military are concentrated under three, and that since the civil estimates were prepared considerable reductions have been or are about to be made in the Civil Account Departments, owing to the introduction of the new system of account, the contrast becomes still more striking.

Now that a Controller General of Military Accounts has been appointed, I see no reason why the three provincial Controllers should not be dispensed with. The Military Accountant should be the head of the Provincial Military Account Offices, and would have at his disposal the information which he now furnishes to the Controller. Where decisions upon doubtful questions have to be given, he is at least in as good a position as the Controller to arrive at a right view of the case, and in all important matters he would refer to the Controller General. The preparation of the Budget Estimates naturally falls to the account branch, and as they would go up for revision direct to the Controller General, an intermediate step and considerable delay would be saved in their preparation for the Financial Department.

The Controller General has prepared a set of returns to be rendered to him, which will enable him personally to check the various items of expenditure with exactness and in great detail.

The Military Accountant would require an efficient deputy, and the other branches should be brought immediately under his control, and consolidated.

The saving by the abolition of the Controller's Departments alone, independently of savings from other consolidations, would be about 1½ lakhs per annum.

I conferred upon this subject some time since with the Military Controller General. His view seemed to be that it would be inexpedient at the present moment, owing to the changes that are being carried out in the system of accounts, to deprive the departments of the assistance of the Controllers; but, in my opinion, the economy of labour, and the simplicity that would follow in the mode of working the Consolidated Department, would more than make up for the loss of their services in the Account Departments.

8 December 1865. (signed) *M. H. Foster.*

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## Appendix E.

### Memorandum on the Measures to be adopted for Establishing a Central Office of Account in India.

1. The detailed instructions for the account business at Mofussil Treasuries and at the offices of the Accountant General, including the Examiner of Claims Branch, having been completed, it now remains to deal with the proposal made in the Civil Report that a set of Imperial accounts should be established. Para. 459, Section 25.

2. These accounts, embracing the whole of the financial transactions of India, naturally fall to the charge of the Auditor General.

3. It may be well first briefly to review the constitution of the Departments placed under this control.

4. This officer holds several important offices. He is Accountant General to the Government of India, Auditor General, First Member and President of the Board of Audit, and Chief of the Loan Department.

5. As it has been decided that the Loan Department is to be transferred to the Bank of Bengal, it is omitted from present consideration.

6. The Board of Audit exists only in name, and should be formally abolished.

7. The duties of the Accountant General to the Government of India are similar to those of the Accountants General of other Governments, and embrace the accounts of Political Treasuries, of the Post Office, and of the Telegraph Department. The system which has been introduced into the Bengal Accounts is being extended to those of the Government of India, and will shortly be in full working order.

8. The duties of the Auditor General consist in a supervision over the accounts of all the several Governments and Administrations of India, in the consolidation of these several accounts, in the preparation of the annual Finance Accounts, and in a control over all other account officers and over all questions relating to accounts.

9. In place of attaching so many titles to one officer, it would be more simple, and would sufficiently describe his position and duties, if he were to be called Comptroller General of Accounts.



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10. The Comptroller General's Office should be divided into three branches:

1st. The Loan Branch, so long as it is not transferred to the Bank of Bengal.
2d. The Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch.
3d. The Central Accounts Branch.

11. The two first of these should each be under the charge of a first assistant, aided by an establishment to be reduced in numbers, but to be placed upon a revised and improved scale, for which that proposed for Bengal may serve as a model. A separate memorandum is appended on this subject.

Appendix A.

12. A proposal has been submitted by me to Government for the abolition of the double audit of the Postal Accounts by throwing this duty upon the Compiler of Postal Accounts, subject to a general supervision by the Accountant General. The adoption of this arrangement would facilitate a measure which under any circumstances seems desirable, namely, the consolidation of the separate Postal and Telegraph Branch with the General Account Department. Under the new system, it will be quite easy to place the whole of the Treasury and Departmental Accounts under one superintendence.

13. The Central Account Branch, being the most important branch, should be presided over by a Deputy Comptroller General, who should be selected from the most competent accountants in the financial service.

14. There is no one better fitted for this post than Mr. S. G. Wyatt, who is at present absent in England on sick leave. He should be appointed Deputy Comptroller General, and an efficient officer shoutd be selected to officiate for him until his return to India; but, during the introduction of the new system, it would be highly desirable that Mr. E. F. Harrison should be placed in special charge of this branch; and the importance of the changes being introduced, would fully justify the employment of an officer of his standing upon these duties. Mr. A. C. Foster should be appointed assistant to the Deputy Comptroller General in the Central Office, as he has considerable experience in the new system, and is acquainted with my views on the subject.

15. The Deputy Comptroller General should be aided by a very effective staff, and a moderate establishment of efficient and well-paid clerks. Besides those actually engaged on the current duties, there should be one or two officers available for special duties. There should be occasionally detached to other Governments, to aid in the introduction of the new system, and to inspect and report upon the mode in which the accounts are kept.

16. It is difficult in anticipation to decide upon the number of officers and clerks necessary for the performance of the duties which will fall to this branch, but a memorandum is furnished, giving the approximate establishment which will be required.

Appendix B.

17. The duties of this branch would include the supervision and consolidation of the budget estimates to be laid before the Financial Department; the preparation and submission for the approval of the Comptroller General, of all decisions affecting the general principles of the Indian Accounts; the preparation of the annual Finance Accounts, and of all consolidated monthly and periodical statements and accounts, to be submiftted to the Financial Department or to the Secretary of State.

18. As regards decisions affecting the mode of the keeping the public accounts, the ruling of the Comptroller General should be considered as final. It is only in rare cases, where important principles are involved, that a special reference to Government in the Financial Department should be made. The Comptroller General should be held competent to deal on his own authority with all ordinary questions relating to the Indian Accounts.

19. The most important duty, however, to be confided to the Central Branch will be that of keeping the Imperial books.

20. The course to be pursued in the preparation of these books will be now described.

*See* Auditor General's Circular, No. 8, dated 3d August, Forms, Nos. 18 and 19.

21. Each Government and Administration will prepare and forward to the Comptroller General a monthly abstract of receipts and payments in the form already laid down. This abstract shows the receipts: 1st, under the main heads, such as "Land Revenue," "Customs," &c.; and, 2d, under minor heads, such as, as regards the latter, "Imports." "Exports," "Miscellaneous"; and expenditure under, 1st, main heads, such as "Land Revenue"; 2d, minor heads, such as "Collectors' Establishments"; and 3d, detailed items, such as "Salaries," "Contingent Charges," &c.

22. The main and minor heads will be sufficient for the records of the central books, s that the detailed items may be omitted from these accounts, though they will be included in the abstracts for the purpose of reference in case of need. Before these abstracts are dealt with in the central office, it would be convenient to strike out the annas and pies from the totals that are to be posted, increasing by one rupee such totals as have the greatest number of annas in as many cases as will be sufficient to compensate for an equivalen number of rupees lost by the omission of annas and pies.

23. The Military and Public Works Department will also furnish monthly statements of their transactions in the form prescribed by Government. In these, the main ledger heads will

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will be "Army" and "Public Works," and the minor heads will consist of the grants and other heads of service or of receipt.

24. The ledger will open with three general accounts, viz., "Government Account," "General Revenue Account," and "Grant Account." Then will follow the several revenue and receipt heads, then the expenditure and payment heads, and finally the personal and balance accounts.

25. It is needless to give all the ledger entries in detail, but the following are the main entries, and will be sufficient to show the principle upon which the account is to be worked.

26. The Balance Account will show the total debit and credit opening and closing balances which will appear on the several heads of account throughout the ledger. The grants will be debited to Government and credited to Grant Account; revenues and other receipts will be credited to the heads of receipt and debited to the accountants receiving them. Sundry services will be debited with the amount of payments, and the accountants making them will be credited. The General Revenue Account will be credited with the amount of revenue received, and the heads of revenue will be debited. The General Revenue Account, under which all the items of revenue will be collected, will be debited, and Government will be credited with the total amount of revenue.

27. On the other hand, the heads of expenditure will be credited with payments out of grants, and the Grant Account will be debited with the amount of such expenditure. The balance on this account at the close of the year will show either a saving on the grants or an excess of expenditure, and will be credited or debited to Government Account accordingly. The balance upon the Government Account will represent the difference between assets and liabilities of Government, and will be carried to Balance Account. The balance on the Receipt Accounts will represent the sums at the credit of funds, &c., and will be carried to Balance Account. The balances of Funds and Debt Accounts will be carried to Balance Account, and the debit balances on the accounts of sundry accountants will represent the amount for which they are indebted to Government, and, being carried to Balance Account, the books will be closed.

28. Under this arrangement the books will display the whole of the financial transactions of the Indian Empire, including the grants, the receipts, the expenditure, the savings on the grants or the excess of expenditure, and the balances.

29. A table is added, which will exemplify these operations more clearly than words can do. It must be remembered that the ledger headings are put in classes, and many detail suspense and adjustment heads are omitted, as they will follow the ordinary course, and not affect the principles laid down.

30. There should be no "profit and loss account." Profit should go to the proper head of revenue, and losses as charges against the head of service on account of which they have been incurred.

31. The entries will be carefully journalised monthly in a journal, similar in shape to that now being introduced into the Bengal Account Office, with debtor and creditor columns on opposite sides. The debtor and creditor columns of the journal should agree in amount at the close of each entry, and thus check its correctness.

32. The minor heads will be thus dealt with, and will be posted monthly into the ledger, which will have a separate heading for each minor head tabulated with inner columns for the separate governments. This will not be difficult to arrange as regards space, if the annas and pies be rejected. These minor headings will be closed annually to the major heads, for which an opening will be reserved at the commencement of each set of minor heads. The mode of closing the major heads has already been described.

33. A monthly trial balance-sheet should be prepared on a printed form from the ledger. The totals on the debtor and creditor side of this sheet will correspond in amount with those on the journal, in which the total should be carried on throughout the year. It need scarcely be stated that no entry should appear in the ledger that does not also pass through the journal, though supplementary details may be added to either, when found convenient, without interfering with the totals forming the actual entry.

34. Before the opening entries can be passed into the books, it will be necessary to obtain from the several governments and administrations, and from the military and public works departments, a statement of the closing balances on their books at the end of the previous financial year, in order that the opening entries may be correctly made in the central books.

35. There will be considerable difficulty in obtaining an accurate statement, owing to the state of arrear which pervades almost all the Indian accounts. Every effort should be made to bring these up in the shortest possible time, and where correct balances cannot be obtained, rather than delay the opening of the books, it would be preferable to accept approximate balances, and as errors or discrepancies are discovered, to set them right by corrective entries.

36. When the accounts have been brought into working order, a monthly account



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should be prepared in the form annexed, showing in abstract the balances and the receipts and payments throughout India, brought together under the main heads, and giving, in separate columns, the transactions of the month, the totals for the expired period of the year, the same for the previous year, and the estimated amount for the 12 months, so that an exact comparison of the progressive revenue and expenditure can be made against the estimates of the current year and the actuals of the past year. The twelfth monthly account will show the total transactions of the year compared with the budget estimate. One copy of this account should be submitted monthly to the Financial Department, and one copy to the Secretary of State. Specimen forms of the journal, ledger, and trial balance-sheet are also attached.

37. The annual finance accounts would be an extension of this account, and would show the same transactions in greater detail. The form of this account appended to the Commissioner's Civil Report has been sanctioned by Government under Financial Resolution dated 26th April 1865, subject to some trifling modifications set forth in the resolution.

38. These appear to be the main points to be dealt with in laying down a scheme for the establishment of a set of Imperial accounts which will combine the whole of the financial transactions in India, those which are conducted in England being for the present excluded from the Indian books.

39. That difficulties will arise in the practical application of a system so new to India is fully to be expected, but if the general principles laid down be kept in view there is no reason to suppose that these difficulties cannot be successfully overcome.

40. The most stringent rules should be adopted for securing the punctual submission of the monthly treasury accounts, as a failure in this respect must be one of the chief obstacles to the successful working of any system of account. When once the new system has been fairly established, there is no reason why the monthly abstract accounts of the several Governments should not be transmitted to the Central Office within four weeks after the expiration of each month. The accounts of such treasuries as lie at a great distance from head quarters, and are habitually late in their arrival, should be treated as accounts of the subsequent month, except, perhaps, those of the last month of the financial year, for the receipt of which a limited extra time may be accorded.

41. It is with great regret that, in consequence of my recall by the English Government, I shall be unable myself to conduct to a satisfactory conclusion the great work upon which I have been engaged.* The final success of the measure will now much depend upon the choice made in the selection of officers for completing the carrying out of these important reforms.† They should be men as free as possible from prejudices against the system being introduced, and they should be prepared to sacrifice their individual opinions, and to carry out in its integrity a system which has been carefully prepared, which, after due consideration, has received the approval and sanction of Government, and which, after undergoing an experimental trial in Bengal, has proved its superiority over the system it superseded.

29 August 1865. *M. H. Foster.*

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## Appendix A.

### *Treasury and Departmental Account Branch.*

In this branch there should be a redistribution of work upon the model that has been adopted for the Bengal Office of Account.

All the Accounts, including those of the postal and telegraph branch, should be brought under one superintendence, and should first pass into the accounts branch, where the audit would take place. The vouchers of the postal accounts should not be submitted to a second detailed audit, a prior and efficient audit being exercised by the Compiler in the department itself. It would be more complete, and less laborious, if the detailed audit of the telegraph accounts were also conducted in the Telegraph Office, the Accountant General for India exercising through his officers a general supervision over the departmental accounts, and closely scrutinising the monthly accounts rendered to him by those departments.

The accounts after audit would go forward to the Compilation and Statement Branch where they would be entered in the detail books; and the monthly abstracts would be prepared for the Book-keeper's Branch, where the final record would take place. Detailed instructions as to the course to be pursued are to be found in the Auditor General's Circular No. 8, dated 3d August 1865.

Besides

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* A subsequent extension of leave enabled me to complete all the most important arrangements.

† The officer who has since been selected to take charge of the new system is Mr. Peachey, who throughout had been the most determined opponent of the proposals with the carrying out of which he has now been entrusted.

*M. H. F.*, June 1866.

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Besides these, there would be the Resource Branch and the Record Keeper's Branch.

On the supposition that the double audit of the postal vouchers is to cease, the following establishment would probably be sufficient effectively to carry out the duties of the department:—

| DESCRIPTIONS. | Class. | Classified Officers. | Superintendents. | Clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Assistant in charge | IV. | 1 | — | — |
| Accounts branch | — | — | 2 | 30 |
| Compilation and statement branch | — | — | 1 | 10 |
| Book-keeper's branch | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Resource „ | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Record keeper's „ | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Copyists | — | — | — | 10 |
| | | 1 | 6 | 62 |

*N.B.*—After some experience in the working of the new system, a smaller establishment would probably be sufficient; and it may be worthy of consideration whether some further saving might not be effected by a consolidation of the smaller branches.

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## Appendix B.

### *Central Accounts' Branch.*

This branch would combine, first, the general duties which are now performed by the Auditor General; second, the preparation of the estimates for submission to the Financial Department; and, third, the keeping of the Imperial Accounts.

The second and third duties are new, and will require an efficient establishment; but by a reorganisation of the office these additional duties can be undertaken without any large increase of expense. Besides the officers employed upon the important duties of keeping the Imperial Accounts, there should be attached to this branch two or three officers who should be available for detached duties in connection with the introduction of the new system of accounts in the several Presidencies and Provinces, and for a periodical inspection of the accounts throughout India, so that efficiency and uniformity may be maintained. These officers would be available, during times of pressure at head quarters, for the preparation of the estimates and annual accounts.

The saving in the establishment of the several Accountants General and late Civil Paymasters under the new system, and in the Account Branch of the Financial Department, will much more than meet the additional cost of the establishment required for the Imperial Accounts and for a periodical inspection, so that the establishment of Imperial Accounts, and a much more efficient system of Provincial Accounts, will be combined with an actual saving of cost in the aggregate. This appears to be a matter of undoubted reform, and a reason for not grudging a liberal scale of salaries for the new establishments which will have to be organised.

The following is the establishment which I would suggest for the Central Account Branch, viz.:—

| DESCRIPTION. | Class. | Classified Officers. | Superintendents. | Clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Comptroller General | I. | 1 | — | — |
| Assistants | III. | 1 | — | — |
| Assistants | IV. | 2 | — | — |
| Assistants | V. | 3 | — | — |
| Superintendents | — | — | 2 | — |
| Clerks | — | — | — | 20 |
| Copyists | — | — | — | 8 |
| | | 7 | 2 | 28 |
| | | Total | | 37 |



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I would recommend that the whole of the Comptroller General's Office, exclusive of the Loan Branch, should form one establishment. The numbers proposed under Appendices A. and B. are as follows, viz.:—

| | Classified Officers. | Superintendents. | Clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch - - - | 1 | 6 | 62 |
| Central Accounts Branch - - - - - - - - | 7 | 2 | 28 |
| | 8 | 8 | 90 |

TOTAL - - - 106

The scale of salaries I would propose for the office of the Comptroller General of Accounts, exclusive of the Loan Branch, is as follows, viz.:—

| | | | | Minimum. | Maximum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| **I.—CLASSIFIED OFFICERS:** | | | | | |
| 1 First class - - | 1,500 to 2,000 at | 100 | - - - - - - | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| 1 Third „ - - | 800 to 1,000 at | 75 | - - - - - - | 800 | 1,000 |
| 3 Fourth „ - - | 600 to 800 at | 50 | - - - - - - | 1,800 | 2,400 |
| 3 Fifth „ - - | 400 to 600 at | 50 | - - - - - - | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| 8 | | | | 5,300 | 7,200 |
| **II.—SUPERINTENDENTS:** | | | | | |
| 1 First class - - | 500 to 600 at | 20 | - - - - - - | 500 | 600 |
| 1 Second „ - - | 400 to 480 at | 20 | - - - - - - | 400 | 480 |
| 2 Third „ - - | 300 to 390 at | 15 | - - - - - - | 600 | 780 |
| 4 Fourth „ - - | 200 to 290 at | 10 | - - - - - - | 800 | 1,160 |
| 8 | | | | 2,300 | 3,020 |
| **III.—CLERKS:** | | | | | |
| 3 First class - - | 130 to 175 at | 10 | - - - - - - | 390 | 525 |
| 6 Second „ - - | 90 to 120 at | 7½ | - - - - - - | 540 | 720 |
| 20 Third „ - - | 60 to 85 at | 5 | - - - - - - | 1,200 | 1,700 |
| 43 Fourth „ - - | 40 to 55 at | 2½ | - - - - - - | 1,720 | 2,365 |
| 18 Copyists - - | 30 - - - - | | - - - - - - | 540 | 540 |
| 90 | | | | 4,390 | 5,850 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Classified Officers - - - - - - - - - - | 8 | 5,300 | 7,200 |
| Superintendents - - - - - - - - - - | 8 | 2,300 | 3,020 |
| Clerks - - - - - - - - - - | 90 | 4,390 | 5,850 |
| | 106 | 11,990 | 16,070 |

A maximum of 600 rupees for the unclassified officers is higher than any of those officers now draw; but it is very desirable that these officers should have a fair scale of salaries to look to. Under the present scale, the Government is continually harassed with applications from unclassified officers who consider that they have claims to be placed upon the Classified List. Many who have been placed upon the Classified List can hardly hope to advance beyond the 5th class. It would be more for the advantage of the Service to reduce the number on the Classified List by appointing to it only officers of the highest qualifications, and by consolidating the 4th and 5th classes into one class, rising from 500 rupees to 800 rupees, so that a sufficient attraction would be held out to young men in the English Account Offices to join the Indian Financial Service without superseding efficient officers already on the establishment. Encouragement should be given to the unclassified officers by holding out to them a promotion in their own line up to a maximum equal to that of the present 5th class of the Classified List.

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The present establishment of the office of the Auditor General and Accountant General to the Government of India (exclusive of the loan branch) is as follows, viz.:—

| DESCRIPTION. | No. | Minimum. | Maximum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| **SUPERINTENDENCE.** | | | |
| *Auditor General's Department.* | | | |
| Assistant Auditor General | 1 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Native Assistant | 1 | 400 | 600 |
| Assistant | 1 | 400 | 600 |
| *Board of Audit.* | | | |
| Assistant | 1 | 300 | 300 |
| *Accountant General's Department.* | | | |
| Treasury Branch | 1 | 400 | 400 |
| General Department | 1 | 400 | 600 |
| Separate General | 1 | 350 | 350 |
| Finance and Resource | 1 | 250 | 350 |
| Postal and Telegraph | 1 | 600 | 800 |
| Ditto - ditto | 1 | 175 | 175 |
| | 10 | 4,275 | 5,675 |
| **CLERKS.** | | | |
| Auditor General's Department | 36 | 2,730 | 2,730 |
| Board of Audit | 3 | 260 | 260 |
| Accountant General's Department: | | | |
| Treasury Branch | 22 | 1,023 | 1,023 |
| General Department | 65 | 2,875 | 2,875 |
| Postal and Telegraph | 24 | 988 | 988 |
| | 150 | 7,876 | 7,876 |
| Superintendence | 10 | 4,275 | 5,675 |
| Clerks | 150 | 7,876 | 7,876 |
| TOTAL | 160 | 12,151 | 13,551 |

Comparing the present with the proposed establishment, it shows the following result:—

| | Numbers. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| Present establishment (exclusive of Imperial books and inspection). | 160 | 12,151 | 13,551 | 12,851 |
| Proposed establishment (inclusive of Imperial books and inspection). | 106 | 11,990 | 16,070 | 14,030 |
| Difference | — 54 | — 161 | +2,519 | +1,179 |

An average addition of less than 1,200 rupees per month is a small increase, considering the large and responsible duties that are to be thrown upon the department.

## APPENDIX F.

### STATE of the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE state of the Indian Financial Department demands serious consideration. There are upon this establishment some efficient and valuable public officers, but the number of these is very limited; and it must, I fear, be admitted that the majority of the subordinate



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and lower posts are filled by officers, European and native, who, as regards education, intelligence, and natural capacity for business, are far from being fitted to succeed to the higher appointments of a department which has the charge of one of the most vital interests of the State.

The Treasury in England is filled with men who, for ability, intelligence, and high character, are conspicuous in the public service. The reason of this is, that the English Treasury, in position and in emoluments, stands at the head of the public departments. In India, on the contrary, the scale of salaries under the new rules is lower, and the prizes are fewer, than in the general service.

For all officers who have entered the department under the rules in force since 1858, the highest scale of salary to which they can look is limited to 2,000 rupees per month; whereas in the general service, Mofussil judgeships at 2,500 rupees are open to men comparatively young in the service. But beyond these there are for the covenanted servants secretaryships at still higher salaries, commissionerships, high court judgeships, and even Lieutenant-governorships within reach of such as distinguish themselves.

The consequence is, that the Financial Department is avoided by men of any ambition, and its ranks are to a large extent recruited, with some marked exceptions, from a class of persons who, from causes beyond their control, have generally had but small opportunities of obtaining a sound English education, or gaining experience in financial matters.

The business of the department is conducted without method or proper supervision, work is unnecessarily increased, checks are neglected, the accounts are largely in arrear. However desirable it may be to keep down the cost of administration, it is much more important to secure complete efficiency.

To remedy the defects of this system, which lead to such unfavourable results, three courses are open.

The first would be, so far to raise the scale of the salaries as to induce officers of the covenanted service to attach themselves to the Financial Department from the commencement of their career.

This would be expensive, and would after all not secure men specially qualified for accounts and the higher branches of finance.

The second would be, to leave the scale as it is, filling the higher posts by selection from the best men of the general service who could be induced to give up higher eventual prospects for an immediate gain of salary and position.

The probable result of this would be that these very men, when they saw in later life that their former compeers were attaining higher posts than themselves, would regret that they had adopted this branch of the service, and would become discontented with their position. The subordinate portion of the office, seeing that they were being constantly superseded by younger men from the general service, would also become thoroughly dissatisfied, and the whole morale of the office would be destroyed.

The third course would be, to keep the financial service, as it now is, completely separate from the general service, to re-cast the present scale of salaries, and, in the same manner as the general service is recruited from the mother country by the selection of the most promising young men available, so for the financial service should a class of young men be secured who will bring with them a knowledge, not of Hindustanee or Ordoo, but of book-keeping, accounts, and the rudiments of finance. These would best be obtained by a judicious selection amongst the English account offices, from clerks who, having been appointed under a system of severe competitive examination, and having gained a few years' experience, would be found most valuable in aiding in the introduction of modern improvements into the antiquated system of Indian accounts. These men in a few years would combine Indian with their English experience, and would form a body from which the higher financial appointments could most efficiently be filled.

As those appointed to this class would thus be men of some service at home, holding appointments which they would have to abandon, it would be necessary to offer them sufficient inducements to exchange home for Indian service.

The lowest salary should not be less than 500 rupees per month, rising in classes to 2,500 rupees per month. By a re-arrangement of the numbers, this scale could be sanctioned without increase of expense, especially as the improved superintendence and the simplification of accounts would lead to large reduction of labour, and consequently of native establishments.

It is very important to attract into the junior classes men of superior capacity, for no subsequent increase of pay will turn an inefficient junior into a useful officer. The State, in the latter case, is burdened with a non-effective for life.

This upper Treasury Establishment should be aided as now by a subordinate establishment, drawn from the best material that can be obtained on the spot. Here, too, experience demonstrates the bad economy to the State of fixing the commencing salaries at an amount so low that the rejections of merchants' offices, and such as are incapable of obtaining a livelihood, except as Government pensioners, are the classes to which is entrusted the conduct of the financial business of the State. Upon an inspection of the offices of account, it may safely be said that one-third of the clerks are almost useless now, and will be equally so when they rise by efflux of time to higher salaries; they increase work, confuse the accounts, and draw an amount of Government pay which, spent on an improvement of salaries, would secure a far superior class of clerks. A man who cannot elsewhere obtain for his services a better remuneration than 15 rupees per month is not likely ever to become a useful public servant.

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The lowest salary of the subordinate establishment should not be less than 30 rupees per month, rising in classes to, say, 600 rupees per month. I am confident that this scale could be given not only without increase of cost, but besides leading to a large increase of efficiency, it could be combined with considerable saving, owing to the large reduction of numbers which could be made by the substitution of intelligence for dulness and incapacity.

Although the upper establishment would in the main be recruited from home, promotion from the lower to the upper establishment might be permitted in exceptional cases where merit deserved such an encouragement.

The introduction of the new system of accounts has as yet hardly made sufficient progrees to allow of the numbers required in the several finance and account offices to be definitely fixed. But should the principle suggested above be admitted, I should shortly be prepared to draw up a scale of salaries on the plan proposed, which I believe would secure a much larger amount of efficiency than exists at present, and at the same time show a saving of expenditure.

March 1865. (signed) *M. H. Foster.*

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## Appendix G.

### Accounts of the Education Department.

The principal differences between Bengal and Bombay which exist in the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the education department appear to be the following:—

In Bengal the schoolmasters render annual returns of charges incurred on account of their schools, to the inspectors of the district, who examine and consolidate them, and send the consolidated returns to the director of public instruction, who again consolidates the returns of the several inspectors into one general statement for the Presidency.

In Bombay the account of charges of each school is kept by the inspector himself, who requires for this purpose a staff of accountants and clerks.

In Bengal the accounts of the school committees or schoolmasters are simple returns of transactions which pass under their cognizance.

In Bombay the accounts kept by the inspectors include receipts and payments which do not pass through the hands of the schoolmasters, but through the Government Treasuries.

It therefore becomes necessary that the Treasury officers and inspectors should be in account with each other.

This is objectionable, especially under the new system, under which the officer in charge of the Treasury is looked upon, in respect to his financial transactions, as a Government agent receiving and paying money under orders, and rendering accounts to the Accountant General only.

In Bengal, the payments made through the treasuries are treated as expenditure on account of education, whilst in Bombay they are passed through the Treasury account as local remittances.

The system which would be the most simple and complete, and the one that should be adopted for the whole of India, appears to me to be the following:—Each committee or schoolmaster should render to the district inspector a simple monthly cash account of actual receipts and disbursements. The district inspector would examine and revise the account, and consolidate the several accounts of his district into one account, which he would transmit, at such intervals as might be found convenient, to the Director General.

The Director General would be furnished monthly by the Accountant General with a statement of receipts and payments, on account of education, which have passed through the accounts of Treasury officers.

The district cash accounts, and the statement of Treasury receipts and payments, would enable the Director General to pass the education receipt and expenditure through a journal and ledger. In these the receipts would be debited to the schools, and credited to the heads of receipt; and the payments would be credited to the schools, and debited to the several items of the grant for education. This should be done monthly, and in agreement with the Accountant General.

Fees and contributions are treated in the Imperial accounts as revenue; but the grant for education is increased by an amount equal to the estimated receipts from these sources, and the grant then contains the total of the expenditure which it is permissible to incur.

The grant thus showing the amount of expenditure which may be incurred out of revenue and fees combined in one sum, it becomes quite unnecessary to divide each charge for salary, &c., into two parts, as is now the practice, the one to be met nominally out of revenue, and the other nominally out of fees, the Budget estimate showing no such distinction.

It has been ruled by Government that the charges against fees are to be recorded under a general head for the Presideney, and are not to be limited to districts; so that any question of local distribution must rest upon the responsibility of the Director General.

This being the case, it seems to be a needless complication that the Accountant General



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should record in two portions charges which have to be debited against a single item in the accounts.

The fees have lapsed into revenue, and the total charges are granted out of revenue, and there should be no attempt to earmark the portions of revenue out of which the single grant has been made.

(signed) *M. H. Foster.*

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## Appendix H.

### Publication of Statements of Indian Revenue and Expenditure

In England, statements showing the progress of the revenue and expenditure of the country, and the state of the public balances are published for general information immediately after the expiration of each quarter, the payment of the public charges in England being chiefly quarterly.

The press and the public study these returns with avidity. They afford an insight into the state of prosperity of the country. In the results they display they show the activity or depression of commerce, and the condition of the various branches of trade or business, and they lead generally to the study of the causes which affect the increase or reduction of the several items of revenue or expenditure.

This is not only interesting and useful to the public, but there is also the advantage that Government has the opportunity of observing and profiting by the discussions carried on, and the opinions given upon these subjects by persons who take a special interest in them.

The publication of similar statements in India has already been advocated, but the objection to this course was, that the state of the public accounts was such that the monthly, quarterly, and annual statements rendered to the financial department completely differed the one from the other, and that none of them could be relied upon as correct. The letter of the financial secretary, Mr. C. H. Lushington, dated 19 December 1860, addressed on this subject to the Chamber of Commerce, explains that the accounts as then kept would only mislead if published; and Sir Charles Trevelyan, in his last financial speech, forcibly set forth how utterly unreliable they were.

Under the new system all this will be changed. The financial statements will be prepared from audited expenditure, duly recorded, and checked by the cash balances; and the 12 separate monthly accounts will work up to the annual account with invariable correctness.

The chief, if not the only ground of, objection to the publication in India of financial statements of the progressive revenue and expenditure being thus removed, I beg leave to hand in a form of statement which appears to me to be suitable for the purpose, and to submit that the time has come for Government to give to the public in India the information which is found to be so useful in England, and that a statement of the kind proposed should, in the above form, be published monthly in the Gazette of India as soon after the close of each month as it can be prepared.

(signed) *M. H. Foster.*

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## Appendix I.

### Letter from Indian Government, recognising the Success of the New System.

To *M. H. Foster*, Esq.

Sir,

As your connection with this Government will shortly cease, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council desires to take the occasion of your leaving Calcutta for Madras and Bombay, as a fitting opportunity for the record of his opinion on the services you have rendered during the two years you have been employed in India.

2. Though, from the new system of accounts recommended by you having only partially come into operation, the Government is unable to refer to any immediate results as the fruit of your labours, yet there are just grounds for believing they will be brought to a successful issue, and that you may justly claim the credit of having organized a system of account which will give the final record of receipts and charges in a form fit for publication in the year following that to which it relates, in supercession of the entry in a set of general books which have hitherto been so much in arrear as to be comparatively valueless.

3. In the meanwhile his Excellency in Council desires you will accept the acknowledgment of Government for the patient and laborious investigations you have made into the various systems of accounts heretofore in force in the several departments of Government, for

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for the clear and comprehensive views exhibited in your reports, and for the valuable suggestions which from time to time you have submitted on important points of detail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. H. Lushington*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 31st August 1865.

*N.B.*—Mr. Foster's leave from home having been extended, he was enabled to return to Calcutta and complete the work upon which he had been engaged.

*M. H. F.*

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## Appendix K.

### Final Memorandum on the Progress that had been made in the Introduction of the New System of Account.

Before leaving India, I should have wished to prepare a final report, giving a full account of the progress that has been made in the revision of the Indian financial accounts, and of the defects that still remain to be remedied; but my time has been so much taken up with the organisation of the central accounts, and other urgent matters, that I must at the last moment content myself with a concise reference to some of the main points.

With regard to the civil accounts, it is satisfactory that out of the 29 principal recommendations made in the Commissioners' Report, 18 have been completely carried out, seven are in progress of being carried out, and four only have not been adopted, or have been met by other arrangements.

Amongst the first class are the revision of the estimates, accounts, and financial statements, the abolition of pre-audit, and the introduction of a rapid and effectual post-audit, the simplification of Treasury accounts, the separation of revenue from cash accounts, the payment of fixed charges by permanent orders, the facilities afforded to claimants by the present mode of payment, the rendering and record of monthly accounts checked by purely cash balances, the appointment of efficient deputies, and the re-organisation of establishments, the abolition of vernacular accounts at the treasuries, and the establishment of a complete set of Imperial accounts, bringing the whole of the financial transactions of India into one view. The latter has also this further advantage, that the several governments and administrations are kept under a continual pressure to render accurate accounts at an early date, for any irregularity will at once make itself felt at the Central Office. The monthly accounts also being checked by purely cash balances, no receipt or payment can fail to be recorded at the proper date.

Amongst the second class, the recommendations which are in course of being carried out, may be mentioned the supercession of the necessity for intermediate estimates, by the substitution of a monthly account of revenue and expenditure, which can be accompanied by remarks regarding any material anticipated variations, the early adjustment of all arrear accounts by the introduction of a more simple mode of adjustment, and the publication of periodical accounts and returns, a matter which will lead to results useful to the Government as well as to the public.

The recommendations which have not yet been adopted, relate to the simplification of rules regarding allowances, travelling, &c., the proposal to bring to account all receipts or payments in India or England, as final transactions in the country in which they occur, the alteration in the date of the commencement of the financial year, and certain changes in the mode of showing the Government balances in the Bank, the necessity for which has been met by other arrangements.

In the Military Department useful and economical alterations have been made in the mode of examining and compiling the pay charges, and in the system of recording receipts and disbursements in the books of the Military Accountant.

Further changes, including the simplification of the duties in the Presidency Pay Office, and the consolidation of the account departments, were proposed by me in a memorandum which I submitted to the Military Accountant General some months ago; and a further memorandum which I lately laid before the Finance Department is still under the consideration of Government.

In the Public Works Department the recommendations of the Commissioners which received the sanction of Government, have only partially been carried out, and there is still room for simplification and reduction of work. One point which appears to me to be very desirable, is the entire separation of stores from cash in the budget estimate, as well as in the individual estimates of works, &c. There will be confusion in the accounts till this is done, nor will the check over the expenditure of stores upon works be complete until it becomes one of quantities.

The Marine and Dockyard Accounts, which were in a state of great disorder, and scattered over a number of separate departments, have been brought together under the Bengal accountant, and are now working in a most satisfactory manner. Captain Obbard, the Superintendent at Kidderpore, deserves great credit for the readiness with which he adopted the changes.



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I will now revert to the civil accounts, and draw attention to the points which, in my opinion, it is important to uphold.

1st. All accounts should be monthly, so that the audit may be immediate, and discrepancies or errors be at once investigated; the record of objectionable items should be closely watched, and an analytical abstract of those remaining unadjusted at the end of the year should be submitted to Government.

2d. The accounts should be founded on cash balances, to the exclusion of inefficient items or the value of stores.

3d. The rendering of the Treasury monthly accounts, and also those from the Military and Public Works Departments on the due dates, should be strictly insisted upon. Should it become necessary, on account of delay, to exclude any from the monthly account, a note explaining the reasons should be added.

4th. Inspection of the Treasury accounts and of the local offices of account, should be carried out soon, and completed by officers possessing experience in the new system.

5th. When the accounts of all the Governments have been worked into the books and reviewed, there should be a careful revision of the sub-heads and detail items, so as to bring the several accounts into unison with each other, and under the common headings applicable to all the accounts.

6th. The provincial officers should record their accounts in the classified form laid down, under main heads, minor heads, and detail items. The central office of account will confine its entries in the Imperial books to the two first. But as it has the abstract accounts of all the Governments which give the detail items, it will be perfectly easy for the annual financial statements, or for any other purpose, during any month or at the close of the year, to bring together from the several abstracts the receipts and disbursements of all the Governments in the greatest detail. As the monthly abstracts bring forward previous transactions, those for the month of April will give the total amounts for the financial year in the fullest detail.

It is desirable in the central books to open headings for the minor as well as for the major heads, in order that they may contain full information. On the other hand, the introduction of the detail items into these central books would overburden and confuse the accounts, and interfere with their affording a broad and general view of the finances of the Empire.

7th. The grants should be passed into the books, in order that there may be a permanent record of savings, or of the excess of expenditure beyond the grants. Additional grants should be avoided as much as possible; but, should they be necessary, it would be most convenient to bring them upon the books altogether at the close of the year. When, however, excess of expenditure on account of one grant is met out of the surplus of another, transfers should not be made in the books, but in the annual account the authority for the excess should be quoted.

8th. The mode of exchanging lists of debits and credits between departments, to be accepted or objected to at once, will save much labour in inter-departmental adjustment, and punctuality in rendering and accepting these should be strictly enforced.

9th. Neither the Imperial nor the provincial accounts should be framed so as to show district details. These can always be obtained with sufficient accuracy from the district registers, in which the sanctioned establishments and the actual contingent charges are entered in full detail.

10th. The audit, examination, and record of the Treasury accounts, and of the vouchers accompanying them, should be under a single superintendence and responsibility. The clerk in charge of a Treasury account should complete the whole audit and record of the account, and no division of these duties between separate branches should be permitted.

11th. The deposit accounts should come under the special attention of the Accountant General, or his deputy, for in these there exists a great opening for fraud. An annual report on the state of the deposit accounts should be rendered to the Accountant General by the officer in charge of the branch.

12th. It is important that the revenue accounts furnished by Treasury officers to the Revenue Board should be checked by the cash accounts furnished to the Accountant General. For this purpose a monthly statement of the total cash receipts and payments at the several treasuries should be furnished to the Board by the Accountant General, and care should be taken that the revenue accounts are framed in such a manner as to show the actual payments of revenue into treasuries. A similar course should be followed in the case of other departments keeping departmental accounts.

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The first month's accounts of the current year have been passed into the Imperial books, and these have been balanced without the smallest difficulty. The system being now in full working order, the monthly accounts will no doubt shortly be posted up to date. It has been impossible at the commencement to introduce the balances on the fund and other debt

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debt heads, owing to the state of arrear of the accounts of former years. Every effort has been made to simplify the mode of dealing with these books; and it is to be hoped that they will shortly be completed, so as to enable the closing balances to be brought correctly into the new books. In the meantime statements of approximate balances have been called for from the several Governments; and, as soon as these have been received, they will be posted into the new books, subject to corrections which may be necessary when the old accounts are brought up to date, and discrepancies are brought to light.

A few months will, I trust, prove the complete success of the scheme, which has been sanctioned by Government.

Some of the preceding remarks apply mainly to Bengal and the other provinces under this Presidency. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have opposed some of the recommendations which have been successfully adopted in Bengal. It will probably not be till the Supreme Government can depute to those Presidencies officers versed in the system which is now in operation in Bengal, in order to point out how the difficulties that are now felt can be overcome, that Madras and Bombay will reap the full advantages of the new system.

In the meantime, however, much could be done in those Presidencies in improving the departmental administration and accounts. Amongst others I would specially mention the Bombay Marine and Dockyard accounts, which might with advantage be brought under the system which has been introduced into the administration and accounts of the Bengal Marine and Kidderpore Dockyard.

Finally, I wish, on the eve of my departure, to express my sense of the courtesy I have, with scarcely an exception, met with in the performance of my official duties while in India, and of the readiness with which information has been afforded to me. The Financial Secretary and the Assistant Secretary have always given me ready aid. The Comptroller General, though on some points differing from my views, most ably supported me in whatever was sanctioned by Government. To the Accountant General, Bengal, I owe my personal thanks for the readiness with which he gave up his own views when they were over-ruled, and the energy he displayed in carrying out the new system in the Bengal Office of Account, aided by that most useful and intelligent officer, Mr. Taylor. The intelligence and complete knowledge of account displayed by Sharm Chunder Dey will render him a valuable officer in the Central Office, where Mr. Rule and Mr. A. C. Foster are each showing a considerable capacity for account business.

There are many other officers whose ready assistance I would gladly acknowledge, did space permit. But of Mr. E. Harrison I would remark, that I have not met in India any one who has an equal knowledge of the principles and the details of account, or whose opinion on financial matters I should more confidently seek; and, admitting much merit to many other officers in the financial department, I am desirous of recording my opinion that in the event of the retirement of the present Comptroller General, there is no one so fit to be his successor as Mr. E. Harrison.

The absence in England of Mr. Wyatt, in consequence of ill health, has deprived me of the assistance and advice of an officer who had a complete knowledge of Indian accounts, and whose opinion on these subjects would have been most useful. His services will, no doubt, be found of value in extending and perfecting the application of the new system, when the state of his health permits him to resume his duties.

Calcutta,
22 January 1866.

(signed) *M. H. Foster.*

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# EAST INDIA (ACCOUNTS).

**COPY of Report to the Secretary of State for *India* of Mr. *Foster*, one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Mode of keeping the Indian Accounts.**

(*Mr. Seely.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *August* 1866.

462.

*Under* 3 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (ARMY).

COPY of DESPATCHES from the Secretary of State for *India* to the Government of *India* (Nos. 159 and 160), dated 8 August 1866, upon the subject of GRIEVANCES of INDIAN OFFICERS.

India Office,
6 August 1866.

J. PATTISON THOM,
Assistant Military Secretary.

(Military, No. 159.)

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir, India Office, London, 8 August 1866.

Para. 1. WITH his Despatch, No. 194, of the 17th June 1864, Sir C. Wood forwarded, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a copy of the Report of a Royal Commission, of which Lord Cranworth was President, and which had been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into certain complaints which had been made by officers of the Indian Army, to the effect that the measures recently adopted by Her Majesty's Government in relation to that army had been in violation of the assurance of Parliament contained in certain clauses of the Acts 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100.

2. Your Excellency was at the same time informed of the steps which Her Majesty's Government had taken in consequence of the opinion expressed by the Commissioners in their Report.

3. The Commission necessarily turned, in the first instance, to a consideration of the nature and extent of the Parliamentary guarantee, and upon that subject expressed themselves in the following terms:

"Para. 34. In considering this subject, we must begin by assuming that the word 'entitled' cannot be understood as referring to rights capable of being enforced in a court of justice. If any such rights exist, no opinion we may express can or ought to affect them. We propose, therefore, to assume that the officers had not against the Company, and have not against the Crown, any such rights. And the question is, what, on that assumption, is the proper interpretation to be put on the language of the Act. It could not have been intended to prevent the Crown, if in the interests of India and of the empire at large it should deem it necessary, from reducing the numbers of the Indian Army, or altering its organisation. It would have been in the power of the Company to make such reductions and changes, and a similar power was transferred to the Crown. All we can understand Parliament to have guaranteed to the officers is, that, in making any such reductions, their interests should as little as possible be interfered with, and that, in any change of organisation, the Crown should, as no doubt the Company would have done, preserve all the rules as to pay, pension, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, which existed at the time the Act was passed; or if in any case that should be impossible, then that some counter-balancing benefit should be given to compensate any advantage which it might be impossible to retain. When once we have come to the conclusion that what Parliament meant to guarantee was not a strict legal right, capable of being enforced in a court of justice, we



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are unavoidably, from the nature of the subject matter, obliged to adopt less definite principles of construction than those by which Acts of Parliament are generally to be interpreted. We must consider the language of the Act in connection with the subject with which it was dealing, and in that spirit we now proceed to consider the several memorials referred to us by your Majesty."

4. The several complaints made by the officers of the Indian Army were classed by the Commission under 13 heads, and they reported that—

In eight cases there had been no infringement of the guarantee.

In three there had been, and in two there might hereafter prove to be an infringement of it.

5. The three measures which that Commission reported to have involved infringements of the guarantee were—

1st. The supersession of regimental officers by the promotion of their brother officers under the Staff Corps rules.

2nd. The retention on the cadres of Native regiments of the names of officers transferred to the new Line regiments; and

3rd. The arrangements laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1st January 1862 (as far as they affect officers of cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army) for regulating the promotion of Colonels of the Indian Army of date subsequent to the 17th February 1861 to the rank of General Officer.

6. The two which they considered to be doubtful in their effect were—

1st. The regulation by which 12 years is made the period of service in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; and

2nd. The reduction of the number of regimental Lieutenant Colonels by making promotion in succession to one-half only of the officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861.

7. The measures which were adopted with a view of directly remedying the above declared infringements of the guarantee were as follows:

1st. Placing the officers of the several Staff Corps, and of the Indian Army, upon a footing of equality in respect of promotion in army rank by the introduction of a rule of promotion applicable alike to officers of the Indian Army and of the Staff Corps, by which all officers would obtain brevet rank in the several grades upon completion of certain fixed periods of service (from date of first commission), such rule to take effect retrospectively from the 18th February 1861, the date of formation of the Staff Corps.

2nd. The removal from the cadres of Native regiments of the names of those officers who had joined the new Line regiments, promotion being made in their places.

3rd. Extensive modifications in the Warrant of 1st January 1862, for regulating the promotion of Colonels in the Indian Army.

8. The above measures afforded, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, a direct remedy for those complaints of a breach of the Parliamentary guarantee which had been reported by Lord Cranworth's Commission to be well founded, and in addition to these, and with a view to afford compensation to the officers of the army for any possible injury that they might sustain in their prospective promotion, a great and permanent impetus was given to regimental promotion in the three armies (which had been already greatly accelerated by the grant of special annuities to about 300 officers on retirement), by the adoption of a rule that the names of all officers of the Staff Corps should, on attaining the position of Lieutenant Colonel on the general (regimental) list of the several Presidencies, be struck off and promotion made in their places. At the same time, certain additions were made to the revised establishment of regimental Lieutenant Colonels in Madras and Bombay.

9. The beneficial effect of the removal of Lieutenant Colonels from the general list has been already very sensibly felt in the impulse which it has given to promotion among the officers of the Indian Army.

10. Upon

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10. Upon these measures, which were duly carried out by your Excellency's Government, your Excellency observed in your Despatch of the 8th November 1864:—

"It is scarcely possible that extensive changes in the army should ever be made without unfavourably affecting the position of some individuals relatively, *i. e.*, as compared with that of some others; and the instance in question is no exception to this rule. But we think there can be no doubt that by the measures ordered in your Despatch, substantial hardship in the matter of promotion is avoided."

11. On the same occasion, his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose, made the following observations:—

"Under the measures directed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the chief cause of complaint, as frequently brought to the notice of Government by his Excellency, viz., 'the supersession of regimental officers by their juniors of the Staff Corps,' has been removed entirely. It may at the same time be observed, that whilst some officers will continue to suffer supersession, the privileges now conferred on the army generally are specially advantageous to the officers who have not joined the Staff Corps, and to those who have been unfortunate in their promotion."

12. After showing how, under the new rule, certain Staff Corps officers will be superseded by officers who have remained with their regiments, Sir Hugh Rose remarked:—

"These calculations may not be absolutely exact, as they are taken from an Army List, dated 1st April last, but they suffice to illustrate the favourable working of the new arrangements in regard to officers who have remained with their regiments, and they show to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief, that the local officers gain very important and solid advantages under the recently sanctioned regulations."

13. Your Excellency will have observed, however, that an Address to Her Majesty was moved and carried in the House of Commons on the 2nd of May 1865, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased "to redress all such grievances "complained of by the officers of the late Indian Armies as were admitted by the "Commission on the Memorials of Indian officers to have arisen by a departure "from the assurances given by Parliament by 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, and "23 & 24 Vict. cap. 100."

14. Her Majesty was pleased in consequence to appoint a Commission, composed of the officers named in the margin,* who were instructed, with reference to the terms of the above address, to inquire into and examine whether the measures above referred to, "are effectual and sufficient for the purpose of "removing such causes of complaint as have been reported in the terms herein- "before stated by the said first-mentioned Commissioners, to have arisen by a "departure from the assurances given by Parliament, or for the purpose of "giving a counter-balancing benefit in any cases where any rules as to pay, "pension, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promo- "tion and otherwise, which existed when the Acts above referred to were passed, "have not been retained; and in what respects, and to what extent, if at all, "such measures fall short of what may be required for removing the causes of "such complaints, or for giving such counter-balancing benefit in lieu thereof."

* General Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B.
Lieut. General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.
Major-General Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B.
Major General H. Eyre.
Major General C. A. Browne.
Major General D. Russel, C.B.
Major General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B.

15. I now forward, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the Report of this Commission, dated the 14th September 1865.

16. In carrying out their instructions, the Commissioners state that they have arranged the points upon which they have to submit their opinion in the following order:—

1st. The retention on the cadres of Native regiments of cavalry and infantry of the names of officers transferred to the new Line regiments of Her Majesty's army.

2nd. Arrangements for regulating the promotion of Colonels of the Indian army, of date subsequent to the 17th February 1861, to the rank of General Officer.



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3rd. The filling up of only half the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Lieutenant Colonels upon increased pensions from 31st December 1861, and the retention of the names of the retired Lieutenant Colonels upon the regimental gradation lists, in order to regulate subsequent promotions to Colonel with Colonel's allowances.

4th. The rule under which Lieutenant Colonels are to be promoted to Colonel, with Colonel's allowance, on the completion of 12 years' service in the rank of regimental Lieutenant Colonel.

5th. The supersession of regimental officers by officers of the Staff Corps.

17. Upon these several points they report as follows:—

1st Point. That the measures adopted upon the first point have been effectual and sufficient.

2nd Point. That they consider the measures adopted in relation to the second point effectual and sufficient, so far as the arrangements connected with the Ordnance Service come within the scope of their inquiry.

3rd Point. 18. Upon the 3rd point the Commission state that, from the views which have been expressed by many of the memorialists, they are of opinion that there exists much misapprehension upon this point, which they therefore endeavour to remove.

Para. 16. 19. With reference to the large reductions made in the Indian Army, they state that whatever the number of regiments to be reduced, there must of course have followed a corresponding reduction in the number of colonelcies, and consequently, of Colonel's allowances; and on the arrangement by which that reduction was effected at the same time that special inducements were held out to the Lieutenant Colonels to retire, they justly remark,—

Para. 18. "This was intended as a means of making the retardation of succession to the "rank of Regimental Colonel with Colonel's allowance, a gradual process, and "so of making it less immediately felt," and they sum up their remarks under this head in the following words:—

Paras. 28 and 29. "Under this point, therefore, we are of opinion that if promotions* be allowed "in continuation of the promotions already made from the 1st January 1862, to complete the numbers above indicated, no loss will have been sustained, either by regiments or by officers, of anything they could be entitled to claim under this head."

* Viz.:—

| | Cavalry. | Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras, Lieut. Col. - | 1 | 4 |
| Bombay „ „ - | - | 1 |

20. The Commission appear to have overlooked the fact, that promotions to an extent even beyond those now recommended by them, were actually made under the authority of Sir C. Wood's Despatch, No. 194, of the 17th June 1864, in continuation of those made on the 1st January 1862.

21. A reference, however, to that Despatch, paras. 51, 52, and 80, and to General Order by your Government, No. 632, of the 4th August 1864, will show that, with a view of rendering the effect of the reduction in the number of Lieutenant Colonels equal in the three Presidencies, promotions were made in Madras and Bombay to the following extent:

| | Cavalry. | Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras, Lieutenant Colonels - - - - - | 1 | 4 |
| Bombay „ „ - - - - - | - | 3 |

22. These promotions were made from the 16th July 1864, the date of the receipt in India of the Despatch authorising them. I shall not object, however, to their being ante-dated to the 1st January 1862, in accordance with the views of Sir John Aitchison's Commission.

4th Point. 23. The Commission discuss the fourth point by endeavouring to ascertain the average period served heretofore in the grade of regimental Lieutenant Colonel.

24. This

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24. This, taking the mean of two periods of 15 and 20 years respectively, they show to have been 11·02 years.

25. This being the case, and having already stated in para. 23 of the report that, "supposing a reduced establishment of regiments to have been determined "upon and published in December 1861, Her Majesty's Government would "of course have been distinctly entitled to declare the difference of number, "namely, 15, supernumerary, and therefore, if thought good, liable to the "ordinary process of absorption, more or less gradual," and shown that the course followed did actually make the inevitable retardation of promotion a gradual process, and so less immediately felt, the Commission have, notwithstanding, recorded their opinion upon this point in the following words:—

"Taking into consideration, then, that none of the Lieutenant Colonels promoted prior to 1st January 1862 have benefited by any of the measures which have operated to accelerate promotion among their juniors, that, on the contrary, the changes which have occurred have been to their detriment, as having lessened their chances of employment in commands, and that their succession to colonelcies in the ordinary course from the removal of their retired seniors must henceforth be slower than before, we come to the conclusion that the 12 years' term is about two years in excess of a fair period." Para. 49.

26. The Commission thus fully admit the propriety of reduction, and the inevitable consequence of that reduction, viz., some retardation of promotion; but they conclude not only that such retardation is inadmissible under the guarantee, but that, in this particular case, the advancement of Lieutenant Colonels to the Colonel's allowance should be expedited by one year, that is, service in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel reduced from 11 years to 10.

27. With regard to the Lieutenant Colonels promoted on and after the 1st January 1862, the Commission report as follows:—

"As regards Lieutenant Colonels promoted on and after the 1st January 1862, the 12 years' rule has been made absolute from that date forward. Paras. 50 and 51.

"As a general period, looking to the future of the Indian service, and probably not representing eventually more than 38 years' total service, it may not be in excess."

28. Having thus recorded their opinion upon the fourth point of their inquiry, being one of the two cases in which Lord Cranworth's Commission pronounced a doubtful opinion, the Commission proceed to consider the length of service to which some of the older officers in the Army have attained, notwithstanding, as they observe, with reference to certain Lieutenant Colonels of the 1st January 1862, "that some of these officers have had their promotion to Lieutenant Colonel "accelerated by the retirement of officers upon the increased pensions;" and believing that it might be for the advantage of the public service to provide a means of relieving the Indian Army from old and worn out officers, such as some may even now be, and as more will hereafter become, they suggest the addition of two higher rates of retiring allowance for 35 and 38 years' service respectively, either in the form of pension or of part pension and part capital, these periods usually representing a total service of seldom less than 40 and 43 years. Para. 55. Para. 57.

29. In further support of this proposal, the Commission observes as follows:—

"Para. 54. And we may here observe that the periods of service of officers in the grades of major and captain are, in numerous instances, much longer than is generally supposed; so that, with all the advantages of accelerated promotion, they will, for the greater part, reach to 40 or more years' service before promotion to Regimental Colonel. There are, for example, many officers, now regimental captains, who have already completed more than 25 years' service."

And they give examples of some officers who, under the ordinary chances of the service, have been unlucky in their promotion.

30. The cases of these officers who, it is admitted, have had or will have their promotion accelerated by recent measures, did not properly fall within the limits of the inquiry entrusted to the Commission; but it must be observed, in connection with this subject, that, so far as promotion present and prospective is concerned, a careful comparison between the Indian Army Lists of 1860 and 1866 will show that, by the several measures introduced during that period, viz., the introduction



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introduction of new rules of promotion for the officers joining the Staff Corps, the offer of special annuities, inducing above 300 of the senior officers to retire, the removal of the names of all Staff Corps officers when attaining to the position of Lieutenant Colonel in the List of the Indian Army, and the brevet arrangement of 1864, the promotion of the officers of the Indian Army has been greatly accelerated within that period, and this, too, while the Native Army itself was undergoing reduction to the extent of one-half of its strength in 1857.

31. Upon the 5th point the Commission have reported as follows:—

Paras. 65 and 66.

5th Point.

"We have given our most anxious and earnest consideration to this very difficult and complicated question, and we consider that we shall not fulfil the duty imposed on us if we fail to submit our opinion that the measure adopted by your Majesty's Government upon this point has not been effectual and sufficient to remove the grievance originally complained of. The main ground of that grievance we consider to be the regimental connection between the local line and the Staff Corps, by the retention of the names of Staff Corps officers on the cadres of regiments, and also by the retention on the old European regimental cadres of the names of those officers who have been transferred to the new Line regiments.

"The measure adopted by your Majesty's Government, therefore, falls short of what is required, inasmuch as it has not removed the cause of grievance, whilst the grievance itself has been aggravated by the disturbing effect of the general brevet.

"The removal of Staff Corps officers from regimental cadres might not prevent supersession either of the local Line officers by those of the Staff Corps, or of Staff Corps officers by those of the local Line, but—belonging as they would then do to entirely distinct cadres, each body having its own distinct terms of service—such individual supersession would constitute no invasion of principle."

32. And they sum up their observations upon this point in the following words:—

"On Point V. we consider that the measure adopted by your Majesty's Government has not been effectual and sufficient, because of—

"1st. The non-removal from the cadres of regiments of the officers transferred to the Staff Corps and the new Line regiments, as indicated by the Committee assembled by the Secretary of State, 30th July 1860, of which Lord Hotham was President.

"2nd. The consequent withholding of promotion.

"3rd. The disturbing effect of the brevet.

"In the settlement of questions of a most complicated character, arising out of extensive and organic changes in a body of such magnitude as the old Indian army, accompanied with large but unavoidable reductions, we cannot venture to suppose that all objections can be removed, or all conflicting interests reconciled, but it appears to us perfectly practicable to remove all just ground for complaining of the infraction of any real and established right in connection with the particular points referred to us for report."

33. It will be seen that the Commission appointed by Her Majesty on this occasion have not confined themselves strictly to the questions submitted for their consideration.

34. They have suggested, in one instance, a measure, viz., the introduction of additional rates of retiring pension, which has no reference to the complaints brought under the consideration of Lord Cranworth's Commission; and they have, moreover, recorded their opinion against an important feature in the scheme for the re-organization of the Indian army, which the former Commission had pronounced to be no breach of the Parliamentary guarantee, and which, therefore, did not come within the scope of their inquiry. I allude to the retention of the names of officers of the Staff Corps on the cadres of their former regiments.

35. Her Majesty's Government consider this question to have been finally settled by the report of Lord Cranworth's Commission, and they decline to re-open

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re-open it. They are, however, not only ready to apply in all cases a remedy to acknowledged grievances, but they are most desirous to remove every reasonable ground of complaint on the part of the officers of the army.

36. Although, therefore, Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the substantial interests of the army at large have been, in many respects, materially advanced by the several measures that have been introduced since 1860, they have, nevertheless, determined to adopt, as far as practicable, those recommendations of Sir John Aitchison's Commission which are not inconsistent with the opinions expressed by the former Commission.

37. In accordance with this determination, I have to communicate to your Excellency the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the following measures:—

1st. The promotions in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, made under paras. 52 and 80 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 17th June 1864, with those made in succession thereto, are to have retrospective effect given to them from the 1st January 1862, viz.:—

| | Cavalry. | Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras, Lieutenant Colonels - - - | 1 | 4 |
| Bombay „ „ - - - | - | 3 |

2nd. From and after the date of receipt of this Despatch, all officers of cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army who attained the rank of regimental Lieutenant Colonel prior to the 1st January 1862, and all officers of the several Staff Corps who had attained to the rank of regimental Lieutenant Colonel prior to the formation of those Corps, viz., 18th February 1861, shall, upon the completion of ten years in that grade, be placed in receipt of the Colonel's allowance. Lieutenant Colonels now on the list, who may have been already more than ten years in that grade, will be granted the Colonel's allowance from the date of receipt of this Despatch.

3rd. The Military Retiring Regulations of 1837 will be extended by the addition of the two following rates of pension:—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| | £. |
| After 35 years' service - - - - - - | 600 |
| After 38 years' service - - - - - - | 750 |

38. Her Majesty's Government have very carefully considered the conclusion at which the Commission has arrived upon the 5th and last point, viz., the sufficiency of the measures adopted with a view of remedying that supersession of regimental officers of the Indian Army by their brother officers in the Staff Corps, respecting which Lord Cranworth's Commission reported that in their opinion the Parliamentary assurance had not been adhered to; but they regret that they cannot admit the soundness of that conclusion, which is, in one very important particular, at variance with the opinion expressed by Lord Cranworth's Commission, while the measures suggested by them, in connection with this point, are open to most serious objections. 5th Point.

39. In alluding to the complaint of supersession, Lord Cranworth's Commission stated as follows:— Para. 42.

"What the officers complain of on this head is, the immediate and prospective supersession in rank of regimental officers by those in the Staff Corps, which was the inevitable consequence of the rules regulating promotion in the Staff Corps, and especially of that which allows previous staff service to count towards the period of service qualifying for promotion in the Staff Corps."

 40. The

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Para. 65. 40. The present Commission say,—

"The main ground of that grievance we consider to be the regimental connection between the local Line and the Staff Corps, by the retention of the names of Staff Corps officers on the cadres of regiments, and also by the retention on the old European regimental cadres of the names of those officers who have been transferred to the new Line regiments."

Para. 39. 41. Lord Cranworth's Commission recorded a deliberate opinion that, so far as promotion was concerned, the retention upon the cadres of their old regiments of the names of officers transferred to the Staff Corps is not, practically, a departure from the assurance given by Parliament that Indian officers should, on the transfer of the local army to the Crown, retain all their previous advantages.

Para. 72. 42. The last Commission have expressed an opinion, on the other hand, that the recent measures introduced with a view of remedying the supersession complained of have not been effectual and sufficient, because of the non-removal of these names.

43. Her Majesty's Government feel satisfied that the plan adopted of retaining the names of officers nominated to the Staff Corps on the cadres of their regiments, with a view of regulating promotion, sanctioned as it was in the first instance by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and subsequently confirmed by the judgment of the Commission over which Lord Cranworth presided, was well calculated to secure to the officers under the contemplated changes that uniform system of regimental promotion, in all its integrity, which they had been accustomed to look forward to.

44. The removal from the general regimental list of the Army of the names of Staff Corps officers, and of those who joined the new Line regiments, upon their attaining the position of Lieutenant Colonel—a boon to the army unattended with any of the inconveniences that would attend the removal of the names from the regimental cadres—has been already sanctioned; but Her Majesty's Government do not consider it either just or expedient to attempt any further interference with a system which was adopted upon a careful consideration of the interests involved, and which has received the approval of high legal and other authority.

45. Moreover, any attempt to carry out at the present time the removal of those names, in the manner implied in the concluding paragraph of the Commission's report, would be attended with the greatest embarrassment, and could not possibly be effected without far greater disturbance in the relative position of the officers of the several branches of the army than has yet arisen from all the changes in its organization that have been effected during the last five years.

46. There remains, therefore, to be considered, as the only direct objection made by the Commission to the system of brevet rank established under Sir C. Wood's Despatch of the 17th June 1864, with a view to remedying the supercession complained of, the "disturbing effect" of that measure.

47. It is well known that the supersession complained of, in the first instance, as an interference with the usage of the service, was that of officers of the Indian Army by their juniors in the same cadre, on the latter being admitted and promoted to a higher grade in the Staff Corps.

48. This supersession has been rectified by the brevet arrangement referred to, inasmuch as, under the peculiar constitution of the Indian Army, it is now impossible, save in rare and exceptional cases, that an officer can be superseded in army rank by another officer of his own cadre; upon this subject the opinion of the late Commander in Chief in India, already quoted, is clear and decisive.

49. On the other hand, although the introduction of one general rule of army promotion by length of service, generally fair and just to the whole service, could not fail to be followed, on its first introduction, by changes in the relative position on the general roll of the army of officers of different corps, the rule has, upon the whole, been attended with benefit to the service at large, and the result of the several measures carried into effect since 1861 has been to give a general impulse to promotion, both army and regimental, throughout the army.

50. Satisfied

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50. Satisfied that, upon the whole, the officers of the army have derived, and will continue to derive, great benefit from the system of brevet promotion lately sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, as laid down in General Order by your Government, No. 634, of the 4th August 1864, Her Majesty's Government do not propose to interfere with its future operation.

51. Your Excellency will, however, have observed that since the introduction of the rule for conferring brevet rank upon the officers of the Indian Army there has been a disposition on the part of the officers to complain that the rank thus conferred upon them, with the view of remedying supersession, did not carry pay, and was, therefore, less favourable to them than that conferred upon Staff Corps officers.

52. Whatever title the Parliamentary guarantee may have given to the officers to exemption from supersession in rank by any process inconsistent with the established usage of the service, Her Majesty's Government cannot recognise the claim of the officers, either under the rules and custom of the service or under that guarantee, to any rate of pay beyond that to which they are entitled by their regimental rank under the established principle of rise by regimental seniority.

53. No officer can at any time claim an amount of pay beyond that due to his regimental rank so regulated, whatever might be the pecuniary advantages which the Government might think proper to give to another.

54. Being, however, desirous of removing all ground of complaint on this point, Her Majesty's Government have resolved upon the adoption of the following modification of the existing rules regarding admission to and promotion in the Staff Corps.

55. From and after the date of receipt of this Despatch, the qualifying period of service in the Staff Corps laid down in the 2d paragraph of the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861 will be dispensed with, so far as concerns officers now in the Staff Corps and those of the Indian Army who may join any one of those corps under the terms of this Despatch.

56. Officers of the cadres of cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army will be allowed to enter the Staff Corps of their respective Presidencies from the date of receipt of this Despatch, provided their application to that effect be received at the Adjutant General's office of their respective Presidencies by the 1st January 1867, if the officer be in India, by the 31st March, if he be out of India.

57. Such officers will not be subject to any test prior to admission.

58. Inasmuch, however, as many of these officers have gained great promotion as a consequence of measures which conferred no such benefit upon Staff Corps officers, and that such rise in promotion was even due, in some cases, to the removal of the names of Staff Corps officers from the list of the local line service, and that it would be giving to such officers, if admitted to the Staff Corps with rank so obtained, an undue advantage over those already in the Staff Corps, it has been determined that officers of the Indian Army, availing themselves of the opportunity now offered to them of being transferred to the Staff Corps, can only be allowed to enter that corps upon these terms, with the substantive rank to which they would have attained under the Staff Corps rule, as modified in para. 55 of this Despatch, if they had joined the Staff Corps, on its formation, viz., 18th February 1861.

59. Any higher regimental rank they may have attained meanwhile in their respective cadres must, on their electing to join the Staff Corps, be cancelled.

60. I have further to inform you that it has been determined so far to modify the rule regarding succession to Colonel's allowances, laid down in paras. 13 and 14 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 467, dated 3d December 1861, as to make the rule of succession to that allowance after the stated period of service in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, applicable to all officers now in the several Staff Corps (with the exception of those who fall under the rule laid down in para. 37, clause 2, of this Despatch), and to all who may join them from the Indian Army, under the terms of this Despatch, without reference to any fixed establishment of Colonels with Colonel's allowance, and further, to allow the



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brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel granted under the rules contained in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 194, of the 17th June 1864, to count towards the completion of the 12 years' period of service so laid down.

61. I request that your Excellency will, without delay, cause the above instructions to be carried into effect by notifying to the service at large, that,

1st. The promotions in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay made under paras. 52 and 80 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 17th June 1864, and those in succession to them, are to have retrospective effect from the 1st January 1862.

| | Cavalry. | Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras, to be Lieutenant Colonels - - - | 1 | 4 |
| Bombay „ „ - - - | — | 3 |

2d. All officers of the cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army who attained the rank of regimental Lieutenant Colonel prior to the 1st January 1862, and all officers of the several Staff Corps who had attained to the rank of regimental Lieutenant Colonel prior to the formation of those corps, viz., 18th February 1861, shall hereafter, upon the completion of 10 years in that grade, be placed in receipt of the Colonel's allowance, in the event of their not having already attained to that allowance in ordinary succession, under the operation of the system laid down in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 340, dated 10th August 1861, para. 18.

3d. The military Retiring Regulations of 1837, will be extended by the addition of the two following rates of pension:

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| | £. |
| After 35 years' service - - - - - | 600 |
| After 38 years' service - - - - - | 750 |

4th. From and after the date of receipt of this Despatch, the qualifying period of service in the Staff Corps, laid down in the 2d paragraph of the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, will be dispensed with, so far as concerns officers now in the Staff Corps, and those of the Indian Army who may join any one of those corps under the terms of this Despatch. Officers of the Staff Corps who may be entitled to promotion to a higher substantive rank under the modification of the existing rule, will receive such promotion from the date of receipt of this Despatch.

All officers of the cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army, with the exception of those who entered upon the new conditions of service and are borne upon a general list, will be allowed to enter the Staff Corps of their respective Presidencies upon the conditions above laid down, from the date of receipt of this Despatch, without being subjected to previous examination.

5th. All officers now in the several Staff Corps, and all who may join them under the terms of this Despatch, will be entitled to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the grade of substantive Lieutenant Colonel, without reference to any fixed establishment of Colonels with Colonel's allowance, the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel attained to under the regulations published in General Order by your Government, No. 632, dated 4th August 1864, being, however, considered a substantive rank for this purpose, and allowed to count towards the above period.

62. All the regulations at present existing relating to admission to, and promotion in, the Staff Corps, will be still applicable to officers hereafter entering the several Staff Corps, other than those of the Indian Army, who join under the terms laid down in this Despatch.

63. Having

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63. Having now disposed of the several complaints made by officers of the Indian Army, and considered by either of the Royal Commissions with reference to the Parliamentary guarantee, I shall address your Excellency in a separate Despatch upon the subject of the claim made by many of the officers to compensation for money contributed by them towards the regimental retiring funds. These claims cannot justly be supported by any reference to that guarantee, and therefore, they were not entertained by Lord Cranworth's Commission, but Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to leave to the officers generally any ground of complaint which they can, consistently with their duty, remove, and, therefore, they have determined that the representations made by the officers in regard to this matter shall receive further consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranborne.*

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(Military, No. 160.)

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir, India Office, London, 8 August 1866.

Para. 1. By my Despatch, No, 159, of this day's date, your Excellency was informed that it was my intention to address you in a separate Despatch, on the subject of representations made by many officers of the Indian Army respecting their claim to compensation for the loss of money contributed by them, prior to the re-organisation of that army, towards their regimental retiring funds.

2. I find that since the year 1837, when the Court of Directors suspended the operation of an order prohibiting such proceedings, many officers of the Indian Army have been in the habit of contributing from time to time sums of money towards the purchase of the retirements of their regimental seniors, for which sums they hoped to receive an equivalent, either in the shape of actual promotion, immediate or prospective, or by the receipt of a similar contribution in the event of their own retirement from the service.

3. This practice, though not in every branch of the service wholly discontinued, has, it is alleged, been virtually put a stop to by the measures connected with the formation of the several Staff Corps, and the re-organisation of the Indian Army.

4. In a petition addressed to the House of Commons by Brevet Major Sweet of the Madras Native Infantry, and ordered to be printed, it is stated as follows, alluding to a General Order by the Government of India, dated the 2d May 1838 :—

"On the faith of this General Order, your petitioner has invested large sums of money at different times, borrowed often at a very high rate of interest, in assisting his seniors to retire, in the sure and certain hope that in his turn to retire from the service he would receive it back again."

And in the same petition, in allusion to the appointment of certain of his brother officers to the Staff Corps,—

"The consequence of which is that your petitioner is not only deprived of that promotion to which he is entitled in accordance with the rules regulating promotions in the Indian Army, and guaranteed to him by Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100, but he also loses all the money that he has expended at different times in assisting his seniors through his regimental bonus fund."

5. It appears from the report of the proceedings of Parliament that numerous petitions from officers of the Indian army, similar in substance to that from Major Sweet, have been presented to the House during the present Session.

6. That the late Court of Directors should have withdrawn a prohibition which formerly existed to the practice of purchasing the retirement of officers cannot, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be admitted to establish a claim to compensation under the Parliamentary guarantee, on the plea that changes in the organisation of the army have operated to interfere with the continuance of a practice of this purely private and permissive character.

7. Upon this point the decision of Lord Cranworth's Commission, formed after very careful consideration of the subject, must be considered as conclusive.



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8. That Commission reported upon the subject in the following terms:—

Para. 58. "But it is impossible to understand the Parliamentary guarantee to extend to this case. The privileges and advantages which Parliament undertook should be preserved to the army under the Crown, as they had existed under the East India Company, were privileges and advantages existing between the Company on the one hand, and the army on the other. The Company was no otherwise a party to this system of giving a bonus on retirement than as they may be considered to have given an express assurance that they would not interfere to prevent it, unless under circumstances of financial pressure, and with due notice. All that could be asked of the Crown is to assume the same passive state which had existed on the part of the Company. But the system being illegal, it is impossible to understand Parliament as having meant to guarantee the continuance of a practice which is contrary to law."

10. It was stated, however, in my Despatch of this date, No. 159, that "Her "Majesty's Government are unwilling to leave the officers generally any "ground of complaint which they can consistently with their duty remove." They have, therefore, resolved upon authorising your Government to investigate the claims of officers on the above account.

11. With this view, the following course will be adopted:—

A Committee will be formed at each Presidency, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon claims of this nature on the part of officers borne on the strength of the Indian Army on the 18th February 1861.

12. An officer proposing to retire from the service, or having retired since 18th February 1861, and being below the rank noted in the margin* at the time of retirement, will submit his claims to compensation for the loss of sums subscribed for the purpose of assisting his seniors to retire, through the usual channel, to the Government of his Presidency, by whom they will be referred to the above Committee. He will submit, at the same time, a declaration, upon honour, as to the sum of money, if any, that he has received or expects to receive, from the officers of his cadre on retirement.

* If in the Artillery or Engineers, below the rank of Colonel Commandant. If in the Cavalry or Infantry, below the rank of regimental Lieut.-Colonel.

13. It will be the duty of the Committee to ascertain, with all possible accuracy, the following circumstances:—

1st. The number of retirements among his brother officers to the purchase of which the officer had contributed up to 18th February 1861. This will, of course, not include arrangements which may have been made with officers transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

2d. The amount ascertained to have been actually paid in each case by the officer in question to the retiring officer.

14. These facts may be gathered from the statement of the officer himself, supported by such proof as the Committee may consider sufficient, but it will be competent for your Government, in communication with those of Madras and Bombay, to lay down any general rules that you may think fit for the guidance of these Committees.

15. The above sums will be placed to the credit of the officer in each case.

16. On the other hand, the Committee will estimate the value in money of the advance in rank or position which accrued to the officer from the above arrangements, and will debit him therewith.

17. The balance, reduced by the sum, if any, which he may receive from the officers of his cadre on his retirement, and, in the cases of officers who have already retired, by the value of any special annuity that may have been granted to them in addition to the regulated pension, will be paid to the officer on his resignation of the service appearing in orders, provided, in the case of the Cavalry, Infantry, and Staff Corps, such retirement or resignation takes place before he attains the rank of regimental Lieutenant Colonel, and, if in the Artillery or Engineers, before he attains the rank of Colonel Commandant.

18. Special periodical reports of the sums so paid will be made to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranborne.*

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# EAST INDIA (ARMY).

**COPY of DESPATCHES from the Secretary of State for *India* to the Government of *India* (Nos. 159 and 160), dated 8 August 1866, upon the subject of GRIEVANCES of INDIAN OFFICERS.**

*(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *August* 1866.

530.

Under 2 oz.

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EAST INDIA (BOOTAN).

# FURTHER

# PAPERS RELATING TO BOOTAN.

(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 47, of 1865.)

*(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *February* 1866.



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# FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO BOOTAN.

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 68.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B.; dated Simla, 16 June 1865.

THE Government of India has from time to time reported the various measures which have been adopted, with the view of carrying out the instructions contained in your Despatch* of the 18th July 1864, the object being to guard the Assam border from the hostile incursions of the Bhooteas, and punish them for their misconduct during a series of years.

* *See* page 220 of Blue Book, No. 47, Session 1865.

2. The specific measure authorised by that Despatch, was the occupation of the Bengal dooars, at the foot of the lower range of hills in Bhootan, including such a portion of these hills as would enable our troops to defend the plains, without being exposed to their malarious influences.

3. With this view, various positions along the lower range of hills were in the first instance occupied by the British troops, but after the disaster at Dewangiri, some of them were given up, and we now only hold Dalimkote, Buxar, Douar and Chamoorchee above the Western Dooars. Dewangiri, after being retaken, with considerable loss inflicted on the Bhooteas, was evacuated, mainly on the ground that the season was too far advanced to admit of arrangements being made for its secure occupation this year.

4. In addition to these measures, a police force has been organised along the foot of the hills, and as near to their debouches as sanitary considerations will admit. The rule laid down is, that during the most salubrious months of the year, the posts shall be closed to the hills, but that when malaria prevails, the police shall fall back to the outside of this tract.

5. The garrisons of the posts in the hills, and the police within the plains, are supported by reserves of troops in suitable positions, selected, as far as was practicable, on sanitary considerations.

6. The general result of these measures has been that the Bhooteas have suffered very considerably. They have been punished on various occasions in action, they have been almost entirely cut off from the plains, and their trade has been much curtailed. There are many articles of constant use among them, some of which habit has made necessaries of life, of which they are almost entirely deficient. They have accordingly made overtures for peace more than once, but the basis on which they are willing to treat, viz., the surrender of the Bengal Dooars, being inadmissible, these overtures have come to nothing. It is the general opinion that they are really in no wise desirous of coming to terms on any other conditions; and even if we were to consent to such proposals, they could not give any guarantee of adherence to their engagements.

7. On the other hand, the cost of life and money which so purely a defensive system has, and must continue to, entail, are very serious; and it is impossible to foresee how long it may be required. It was originally anticipated, that comparatively small garrisons, some of them of mere police, would suffice for the security of the hill forts, but the reverse has been found necessary. A very considerable body of police will also be required to guard the plains, while the proportion of troops maintained in reserve is also greater than was anticipated.



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8. But the chief drawbacks to the system now in force, arise from the extreme insalubrity of the plains, in which, as has been shown, a considerable body of troops and police must be retained, and the expense which this defensive system generally entails. It had been originally hoped that the occupation of the hill posts would to a great extent in itself have defended the plains. But the plains are, in fact, open to attack by the hill men in every direction, from the dry beds of the hundred streams which drain the hill sides. The rugged character of the slopes and the density of the jungle, also admit of scarcely any lateral movement to our troops. However strongly, also, the forts in the low hills are held, some reserves in the plains for them are necessary.

9. The insalubrity of the plains of Assam is so great, that in the first instance we sent no British troops with the force that was destined for coercing the Bhooteas; and after the recapture of Dewangiri, withdrew those which had been sent into Assam. But the malarious character of the Assam climate is not only prejudicial to the health of British troops, it is equally baneful to native soldiers of the northern races, such as now for the most part compose our native regiments. And the probability is, judging from the reports of the sickness which prevails, that such regiments will require an annual relief, and even then be unfitted for active service for some time after their withdrawal. The unpopularity of service in Assam is shared by all classes; officers and men, British troops and native soldiers. This is alone a very serious consideration.

10. Then the expenditure involved in this warfare is large, and being from the nature of the system continuous, must prove a serious financial consideration. Assam produces little in the way of staples beyond rice and bamboos. Almost everything which the troops and camp followers require, has to be imported. Even the very flour which the natives connected with the army require for their food, is included in this category. Labour is scarce throughout the province, and even that which is available is procured with much difficulty. The people are generally well off, indolent, and unwilling to work even for high wages. It is to a considerable extent a question of forced labour to supply the requirements of the army, or the importation of coolies at a great cost.

11. After a full consideration of all these difficulties, and the various modes for meeting them, it is our unanimous opinion that the best course is to organise an expedition next cold season, and march into the interior of Bhootan. Without attempting to lay down the details of the arrangements necessary for such an expedition, we feel convinced that such an expedition is both feasible in itself, and calculated to command success. Experience has proved that a body of well selected, lightly equipped, and ably commanded troops can penetrate into the most difficult countries, and defeat very hardy and formidable enemies.

12. Bhootan is, no doubt, a very strong country; but the distance which the troops will have to traverse is not great, indeed it is of a limited extent, and the Bhooteas themselves, though certainly more hardy and resolute than was anticipated, are neither warlike nor well armed. The mass of them are, moreover, only the villagers of the country.

13. We are well aware of your strong objections to such an expedition, and did we see any other mode of securing an honourable and speedy conclusion to the present state of things, we should, in deference to your views, refrain from urging this proposal. But we see no such alternative before us. We must either undertake such an expedition, or confine ourselves to the present system, with its cost of life and money, attended with no counterbalancing results.

14. We propose to enter the country as early as the climate in Assam will admit, which would probably not be before December next. The plan would probably be to advance by the route which is considered the most practicable on Poonakha, establishing posts of communication of a temporary character along the way. If the move was by one of the western dooars, another force would threaten the Bhooteas by Dewangiri, or *vice versâ*. The main force would make a promenade through the country, attacking and disposing of all who might oppose it.

15. Having

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15. Having accomplished these objects, the troops would return to the plains, and only that portion of them which were necessary for their defence, be retained in Assam. If the Bhooteas did not come to terms, intimation would then be conveyed to them, that in the event of their entering the plains and plundering our subjects, a similar expedition would take place the following year.

16. But we have strong hope that one expedition would suffice, and that the Bhooteas would sue for peace. Though there is no effective government in the country, still the leading men can and do combine when they desire it; and if such an expedition would damage hostile combination, as also destroy the authority of any chief against whom it was directed, the final result might be, under proper management, a consolidation instead of a weakening of the administration of the country.

17. We enclose the copy of a letter which, in anticipation of your approval of the measures above proposed, has been forwarded under the signature of the Governor General, to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, intimating our intention to direct a force against their power and that of the other chiefs of the country, should they not come to terms.

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From His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to His Highness the Deb Rajah; dated Simla, 5 June 1865.

(The same to His Highness the Dhurm Rajah.)

I HAVE heard from Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner on the Cooch Behar frontier, that persons whom you have sent down to Bhala, to treat for peace with that officer, have refused to negotiate except on the basis of the surrender of the dooars, of which the British Government have taken possession. I now write and remind you of what I said a year ago, that unless you come to terms, and make amends for the misconduct of your people, and for the outrages committed on the Honourable A. Eden and the gentlemen who accompanied the mission to Poonakha last year, I should be compelled to enter your country and punish your officers and soldiers. This you refused to do, and the consequence has been the seizure of the dooars, the loss of the money you formerly received, the capture of your forts, and the destruction of many of your followers. On your part your people have fought with the British troops and plundered the villages in the plains. When the British troops were about to enter the Bootan country, again I sent you word of my intentions, and invited you to make reparation, and promised that if you attended to my wishes a portion of the revenue of the dooars should annually be paid to you, but that if you refused, British troops should advance into your country.

2. All this has happened, and war still continues between us. I now write again and tell you that if you really desire peace, I am ready to come to the same terms as before; but that, if you refuse, I shall now send troops still further into your country, and shall attack you and destroy your power. If you are wise, you will attend to my letter, and make peace on the conditions formerly offered. The longer you resist, the worse will your condition be.

3. Let me have a reply.

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(Political Department.—No. 89.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., dated 15 July 1865.

IN continuation of our Letter, No. 68, dated 16th ultimo, we have the honour to transmit for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a communication from the Military Department, dated the 3d instant, enclosing a correspondence with the Quartermaster General of the Army, regarding the plan of operations proposed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the event of our being compelled to resort to aggressive operations against Bootan in the approaching cold season.

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From Colonel *John Paton*, Quartermaster General, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, Simla (Confidential, No. 1); dated Head-quarters, Simla, 27 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to address you, confidentially, on a matter to which his Excellency has been directing his attention in consequence of private communications which have passed between him and the Right Honourable the Governor General. His Excellency alludes to the possibility of the Government of India being forced into aggressive operations against Bootan in the course of the approaching cold weather.

2. It appears to Sir William Mansfield, according to the information coming from various sources, that although the seat of the Bootan government is Poonakha, the military force of the country is rather to be found in the person of the Tongso Pillo, and the resources he is able to wield.

3. Perhaps, therefore, it may be said that if the British Government be disposed to compel the Booteahs to respect the British frontier in future by a present advance into Bootan, the two circumstances above alluded to should receive attention and be treated simultaneously, viz., the seat of government, where a signature of a treaty would have to be enforced, and a visit to the residence of the powerful subject, who, according to various accounts, is the real obstacle to an effective peace, owing to the pressure put by him on the government of which he is the assumed servant.

4. If there be any correctness in the propositions just set out, it would seem that the plan of campaign to be adopted should be determined by them, *i. e.*, that the campaign against Bootan should be conducted at the same time on two lines of operation, with distinct objective points.

5. In such case the force employed on each line should be sufficient for its own safety and the effecting of its purpose without looking for support from the other one.

6. It is not believed that the strength of the whole force would require addition on this account, it being now, his Excellency thinks, tolerably clear, that a column of 1,500 men, if fairly commanded, can never be in a position of risk within the Bootan territory.

7. But further, the fact of the advance on Tongso would in all probability prevent the Tongso Pillo from going with his adherents to Poonakha, where the political agent and the column immediately with him, would in such case only have to deal with the forces of the Paro Penlow and the Court. In short, the attention of the several rulers and authorities would be all directed to themselves respectively, concentration and counter movements on the part of such an enemy being thus rendered, to say the least, very unlikely.

8. His Excellency would therefore propose for consideration, the plan of a campaign comprising two lines of operation, of which the objective points should be Poonakha and Tongso, and the bases respectively Buxa and Dewangiri.

9. The distance from Buxa to Poonakha is seven marches; from Dewangiri to Tongso is, by the route taken by Pemberton's mission, 20 marches; but from the relative positions of these two places on the map, it would appear that a road might be found by which the distance could be traversed in seven or eight marches.

10. The force which it is proposed to allot to each line might, his Excellency thinks, consist of a selected wing of Europeans, say 300 strong, and 1,800 natives, including a company of sappers for each column, with a detail of mountain artillery.

11. The posts of Buxa and Dewangiri would be held by forces not belonging to the columns, which, however, would have to drop the garrisons for posts as they advanced. The details for this would have to be worked out very carefully by the general officer in command.

12. Such, in brief, is the outline of what the Commander in Chief would propose if the Government of India should be compelled to the course of action which has been above alluded to. His Excellency hopes in the course of a few days to furnish full details with regard to carriage and supply by which the columns may be put in a condition to carry out the object of Government.

13. His Excellency suggests, for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that the corps moving in relief of those now in Assam, viz., five infantry regiments, together with one or two of the corps now in the dooars, will suffice for the forward operation, while other corps about to be relieved will hold the posts of Buxa and Dewangiri until the campaign is closed.

14. Thus there will be a movement towards Bootan from the Upper Provinces of about 3,500 Native Infantry in addition to the selected men of one European regiment, wherever that may be taken from.

15. With regard to the movement of troops and the providing of the necessary supplies before Assam is reached, it will not have escaped observation that we do depend much on water carriage.

16. Great expense was incurred last year in suddenly taking up mercantile steamers, and it is known that the steamers actually in possession of Government at present are but few in number, some of those few being always required in the port of Calcutta during the cold season, for Government purposes.

17. A reference having been made by the Commander in Chief to this office with regard to the expediency of increasing the river steam fleet with a view to such possible operations

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operations as those referred to above, it is observed that there cannot be a doubt as to the economy and advisability of such a measure.

18. It is believed, indeed, that if steamers be available for purchase, and are bought with the intention of selling them again at the close of the operations, nevertheless a great economy will ensue, while a considerable facility of combination will be afforded for the military operations.

19. His Excellency further observes that, perhaps, advantage should now be taken of this season, *i. e.* when the rivers are in flood, to forward supplies of all descriptions to Cooch Behar, for a force of 3,000 men for six months, including 400 Europeans. Cooch Behar is mentioned as being but 37 miles from Buxa.

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From Colonel *H. W. Norman*, Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, to the Quartermaster General—(No. 404.); dated Simla, 29 June 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 1, dated 27th instant, submitting a plan of operations proposed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, should Government be compelled to resort to aggressive operations against Bootan in the approaching cold season, and am to request you to acquaint his Excellency that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council approves of the plan proposed, subject of course to any change that may be considered desirable, consequent on more full information than we now possess, or any change of circumstances during the next few months.

2. Upon the receipt of the details promised in the 12th paragraph of your letter, the necessary instructions for the provision of carriage, stores, and supplies will be conveyed to departments concerned.

3. The subject of the purchase of steamers, referred to in your 17th and 18th paragraphs, is already under the consideration of the Home Department.

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(No. 20.)

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

By order, &c.

Simla,
3 July 1865.

(signed) *H. W. Norman*,
Secretary to Government of India,
with the Governor General.

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(Political.—No. 62.)

Sir *Charles Wood* to the Governor General of India in Council ; dated 31 August 1865.

1. IN the letters of your Excellency's Government, No. 68, of the 16th of June, and No. 89, of the 15th of July 1865, you have reported the measures which you have it in contemplation to adopt, in the ensuing cold season, for the prosecution of your military operations against Bhootan, and the effectual defence of the British frontier against the hostile and predatory incursions of the Bhooteahs.

2. It is a source of the deepest regret to Her Majesty's Government that, the important objects which you had in view not having been attained by the operations of the previous season, it has become necessary to equip another expedition for service, in a difficult country, and in a hostile climate, against enemies who are not easily accessible.

3. Of the measures now to be taken to obtain security against the recurrence of the evils which provoked the war, your Excellency's Government are in a better position than I can be, to form a sound opinion. I need only observe, therefore, that, if the continued hostility of the Bhootanese authorities should render the resumption of aggressive operations necessary, your intention to abstain from any permanent occupation of the country conforms with the views I have already expressed in my despatch, dated 18th July 1864, No. 39, and I sincerely hope that the expedition you are about to send into Bhootan, will convince the Bhooteahs that their best policy is to accept the terms of peace which you are still willing to grant.

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(Political Department.—No. 111.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., dated 15 August 1865.

1. WITH reference to our letter, No. 89, dated 15th ultimo, we have the honour to forward for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a communication from the Secretary to Government of Bengal, submitting translation of two letters from certain Bhootea authorities, purporting to sue for peace.

2. We also enclose a copy of our reply which will acquaint Her Majesty's Government with the conditions on which we shall be prepared to receive these overtures, and the terms on which we are willing to enter into engagements with the Bootan Government.

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From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 4394); dated Fort William, 7 July 1865.

I AM directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 940, dated the 24th ultimo, from Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, Assistant Commissioner of the Western Dooars, Bootan, giving cover to translations of two letters, one purporting to be addressed by the Deb Rajah to Colonel Haughton, and the other by the Deb Rajah's Prime Minister to Captain Hedayut Ali, and both of them tendering professions of peace.

2. The Lieutenant Governor takes this opportunity to suggest that, in the event of Colonel Bruce finding that these envoys have full power to negotiate, and being satisfied that the Central Government of Bootan has power to enforce on all its officers and subjects the conditions of a treaty, he be empowered to conclude one on the basis already designated in Colonel Durand's letter, No. 485, dated the 12th November 1864.

3. I am also to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the draft of a treaty; and his Honour would also suggest that the treaty should provide for the surrender by both parties of all persons captured during the war.

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From *J. E. A. Eyre*, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Julpigoree, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 940); dated 24 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, herewith enclosed, the translations of two letters received here this day through Assistant Commissioner Captain Hedayut Ali.

2. The messengers arrived in Buxa with the letters on the 21st instant; they had previously been despatched to the Deb Rajah at Tassissujeong with letters from Colonel Haughton. The messengers remained five days at Tassissujeong. They noticed, says the report, no tendency to hostilities, but rather a desire for peace. The Dhurm and Deb Rajahs were present with their Sirdars. These personages were accompanied by in all about 930 men, of whom about 400 were priests. I may remark that the Deb Rajah's letter appears, on comparing its seal with those on letters formerly received, to be genuine.

3. With regard to the concluding portion of the Deb Rajah's letter, I have requested Captain Hedayut Ali to look out for any envoys, to treat them with due observance, and to report their arrival to this office.

4. The letter to Captain Ali, the translation of which is enclosed, was written by the Prime Minister of the Deb Rajah. It appears that this man has obtained the release of the family of one Boonee Ram Kotwal, deceased, from slavery among the Booteahs.

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TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Deb Rajah to the Sahib; dated the 18 Joystee 356.

I HAVE received your letter with putrachin. Friendship existed for a long time between the Company and the Dhurm Rajah, but now you are fighting in the plains, which is irreligious. Last year Mr. Eden came to settle some complaints against my people, and they were settled. But if you shall have again any complaints, send to me an intelligent amlah. Last year, when Mr. Eden came, I was designated "Gempat." I do not know by what bad people he was insulted. I trust you will keep up the same friendship as before. When Mr. Eden came he was not forced to sign any documents; he willingly signed them before the lords of the east and of the west. I will investigate the matter afterwards. I have no mind to quarrel. I have, therefore, sent three of my officers to Balla to make peace and settle all things. If you will not believe them, I will send my own intelligent amlahs to Buxa; and upon your arrival there everything regarding Mr. Eden will be settled.

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TRANSLATION of a Letter from a Soubah (the Deb Rajah's Prime Minister) to Captain *Hedayut Ali;* dated the 18th Joystee 356.

I AM glad to learn that Buxa Dooar is under your authority, and that you have power to keep men there. I could not write to you before; men take so long to get to you. If you can keep messengers there, which you should do, then you will be to me as a father to a son. Please recommend the Burra Sahib to settle this matter soon, and I will ever remember it.

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DRAFT of a TREATY between his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John Lawrence*, G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies and the of Bootan, concluded on the one part by by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Viceroy and Governor General, and on the other part by

ARTICLE I.—There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bootan.

Article II.—Whereas, in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Bootan Government, and of the refusal of that Government to afford satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the officers sent by his Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the purpose of procuring an amicable adjustment of differences existing between the two States, the British Government has been compelled to seize by an armed force the whole of the Bootan Dooars and certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bootan; and whereas the Bootan Government has now expressed its regret for past misconduct, and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government; it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the Eighteen Dooars, bordering on the districts of Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta, up to such points on the water-shed of the lower range of hills as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose, is ceded by the Bootan Government to the British Government for ever.

Article III.—The Bootan Government hereby agree to surrender all British subjects, as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, who are now detained in Bootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such persons into British territory.

Article IV.—In consideration of the cession by the Bootan Government of the territory specified in Article I. of this treaty, and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct, and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil-disposed persons from committing crimes within British territory or the territories of the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British Government agrees to pay to the Government of Bootan an annual sum of rupees, which shall be paid in the month of January of each year to officers of rank not below that of a jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bootan to receive the same. The British Government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money, either in whole or in part, in the event of misconduct on the part of the Bootan Government, or its failure to check the aggression of its subjects, or to comply with the provisions of this treaty.

Article V.—The British Government hereby agree, on demand being duly made in writing by the Bootan Government, to surrender, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1854, of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bootan Government, all Bootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British dominions:—The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery, burglary, knowingly receiving property obtained by dacoity, robbery or burglary, cattle-stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house, or town, forgery or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counterfeit coin, perjury, subornation of perjury, embezzlement by public officers or other persons, and being an accessory to any of the above offences.

Article VI.—The Bootan Government hereby agree, on requisition being duly made by, or by authority of, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bootan Government, and also any Bootanese subjects who, after committing any of the above crimes in British territory, shall flee into Bootan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the local courts of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article VII.—The Bootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with, or causes of complaint against, the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government; and the British Government engage to inquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require, and to insist on the observance of the decision by the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar.



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Article VIII.—If the British Government should find it necessary to appoint an agent on their part to reside at the seat of Government in Bootan, the Bootan Government agree to receive him and to treat him with due honour. The Bootan Government further agree honourably to receive such special envoys as the British Government may find it necessary from time to time to depute for the purpose of settling any questions that may be pending between the two Governments.

Article IX.—There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bootanese goods imported into British territories, nor shall the Bootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into or transported through the Bootan territories. Bootanese subjects residing in British territories shall have equal justice with British subjects, and British subjects residing in Bootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Bootan Government.

Article X.—This treaty, consisting of 10 Articles, having been concluded by and at this day of corrsponding with , one copy of the same in English, with a translation in Bengalee and Booteah, signed and sealed by and , has been delivered to , and another copy in English, with a translation in Bengalee and Booteah, similarly signed and sealed, has been delivered to , who engages to procure the delivery to within from this date, of a copy of the Treaty duly ratified by the Viceroy and Governor General of India or the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council. On the delivery to of a copy of the treaty duly ratified, the copy now in the possession of shall be returned.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 631); dated Simla, 20 July 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 4394, dated the 7th July, submitting translation of two letters from certain Booteah authorities purporting to sue for peace, and to inform you that these communications have been under the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

2. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that no overtures should be received or attended to unless preferred by duly authorized envoys, under circumstances which may afford some guarantee that the solicitation is made in earnest, and comes from a quarter both able and willing to carry effectually into operation such stipulations as might be agreed upon.

3. Supposing an ambassage to sue under such a condition of things for the cessation of hostilities, the Government of India will be prepared to receive its overtures, and to enter into engagements with the Governor of Bootan, on its acceptance of the terms laid down by His Excellency.

4. In reviewing these terms, as already stated in Colonel Durand's letter of the 12th November last, His Excellency in Council observes that the best security for good and peaceful conduct hereafter on the part of the Booteah Government is that, on the one hand, they should see and understand that the British Government has both the power and the will to punish them if they offend; on the other, that we hold out to them some inducement to maintain peaceful and orderly relations.

5. In view to the first object, the representative of this Government (should a negotiation be entered upon) will assume a resolute and decided attitude from the first; and he will refuse his consent to any terms which do not embrace essentially the conditions laid down in Article IV. of the draft treaty submitted with your letter. He will also insist that the engagement which Mr. Eden signed under coercion be given up.

6. To secure the second object, His Excellency in Council will be prepared, as stated in paragraph 3 of Colonel Durand's letter above quoted, to make to the Booteah Government a yearly payment of 25,000 rupees, as an act of grace in consideration of the assumption by the British Government of the Dooars. The payment of this sum, liable as it will be to stoppage in the event of our border being again exposed to violation, will prove an excellent and powerful guarantee for the peaceful conduct of the Booteahs in future.

7. Referring to Section 8 of the draft of treaty received with your letter, I am to say that His Excellency in Council doubts the necessity for the stipulation there proposed. An agent of ours in Bootan must be a native; but no such official is needed, and his presence would tend sooner or later to embroil us with the Bootan Government. His Excellency in Council would therefore omit this Article altogether.

8. The Booteah Government, His Excellency in Council adds, must be given clearly to understand that they are held, as such, to be responsible for the acts of their officials, and of all its subjects high and low. It must also understand that we can deal with the Government alone.

9. His

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9. His Excellency in Council agrees to the proposal of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C.B., should conduct any negotiations which may ensue as the representative of the Viceroy and Governor General.

10. A copy of the draft treaty received with your letter is enclosed with a few alterations directed by His Excellency.

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DRAFT of a TREATY between His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John Lawrence*, G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of Her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies and the of Bootan, concluded on the one part by by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Viceroy and Governor General, and on the other part by

Article I.—There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bootan.

Article II.—Whereas in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Bootan Government, and of the refusal of that Government to afford satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the officers sent by His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the purpose of procuring an amicable adjustment of differences existing between the two States, the British Government has been compelled to seize by an armed force the whole of the dooars and certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bootan; and whereas the Bootan Government has now expressed its regret for past misconduct, and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government; it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the Eighteen Dooars bordering on the districts of the Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta up to such points as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose, is ceded by the Bootan Government to the British Government for ever.

Article III.—The Bootan Government hereby agree to surrender all British subjects, as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, who are now detained in Bootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such persons into British territory.

Article IV.—In consideration of the cession by the Bootan Government of the territory specified in Article I. of this treaty, and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct, and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil-disposed persons from committing crimes within British territory or the territories of the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British Government agrees to pay to the Government of Bootan an annual sum of 25,000 rupees, which shall be paid in the month of January of each year to officers of rank not below that of a jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bootan to receive the same. The British Government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money, either in whole or in part, in the event of misconduct on the part of the Bootan Government, or its failure to check the aggression of its subjects, or to comply with the provisions of this treaty.

Article V.—The British Government hereby agree, on demand being duly made in writing by the Bootan Government, to surrender, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1854, of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bootan Government, all Bootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British dominions:—The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery, burglary, knowingly receiving property obtained by dacoity, robbery or burglary, cattle stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house, or town, forgery or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counterfeit coin, perjury, subornation of perjury, embezzlement by public officers or other persons, and being an accessory to any of the above offences.

Article VI.—The Bootan Government hereby agree, on requisition being duly made by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above Article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bootan Government, and also any Bootanese subjects who, after committing any of the above crimes in British territory, shall flee into Bootan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the local courts of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article VII.—The Bootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with, or causes of complaint against, the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government; and the British Government engage to inquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require, and to insist on the observance of the decision by the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar.

Article VIII.—There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bootanese goods imported into British territories, nor shall



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the Bootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into, or transported through, the Bootan territory. Bootanese subjects residing in the British territories shall have equal justice with British subjects, and British subjects residing in Bootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Bootan Government.

Article IX.—This treaty, consisting of nine Articles, having been concluded by and at this day of corresponding with , one copy of the same in English, with a translation in Bengalee and Booteah, signed and sealed by and , has been delivered to , and another copy in English, with a translation in Bengalee and Booteah, similarly signed and sealed, has been delivered to , who engages to procure the delivery to within from this date, of a copy of the treaty duly ratified by the Viceroy and Governor General of India or the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council. On the delivery to of a copy of the treaty duly ratified, the copy now in the possession of shall be returned.

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(Political Department.—No. 123.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 20 September 1865.

In continuation of previous Despatches from this office on Bootan affairs, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying translations of two letters from the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, received through the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, expressing a desire for peace, and asking for the restoration of the dooars which have been seized by the British Government.

2. Copies of our reply, and of the letter to the address of the Bengal Government giving cover thereto, also accompany this Despatch.

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From Major *Blair T. Reid*, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 19); dated 4 August 1865.

I have the honour to forward, under separate covers, by this day's post, letters just received from the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs of Bootan, to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. The letters are said to be in the Bootan character, with a counterpart in Bengalee; consequently, they have not been opened by me for translation.

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Translation of a Letter from the Deb Rajah to the Governor General; dated the 21st Asar.

I have received your letter and fully understood its contents. The letter which was addressed to the Dhurm Rajah has been made over to him, and a reply from him is also sent.

I was not aware that the Honourable Mr. Eden was deputed to this place: there was then one person by the name of Gemput. In your letter it is mentioned that my officers committed outrages on the Honourable Mr. Eden: the officers conducted themselves as they deemed proper, and the Honourable Mr. Eden thought that they offended him. I beg that you will not be displeased for all this. Though relations of friendship subsist from of old between this State and the British Government, yet they have taken possession of the dooars. Bootan is a very small country, and the territories which the British Government hold in their possession are innumerable. The revenue of the dooars is assigned for the maintenance of the temples of God, and if that maintenance is stopped, evil may be brought upon this country as well as upon the British Government.

You will be pleased to inform the British officers of all this, and to adopt such measures as may put a stop to the disputes, so that all may dwell in peace and tranquillity. It was my intention to send as soon as possible the Soubah of Dalimkote and Jopeck of Neenjer, but they being ill, I could not do so; on their recovery I will send them. In the event of their not recovering health, I will depute two other men with letters to the Buxa Dooar. After the perusal of the letters which I have already sent by Mouzi Budeen, you will be pleased to do what shall be deemed best.

As you are kind to me, you will always gratify me with accounts of your welfare.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Dhurm Rajah to the Governor General; dated the 21st Asar 1865.

I HAVE received your letter through the hands of Cheeboo and two other men of Sikkim, and fully understood its contents. I have derived much pleasure from the perusal of the letter. In the letter it is mentioned that one or two persons of this country go out and commit depredations; that with a view to put a stop to these depredations Honourable Mr. Eden was sent to this place last year; that he was maltreated by the officers of Bootan; and that for this unjustifiable conduct on the part of the above officers all the dooars have been taken possession of. It is also directed, that if I wish to make peace I may send my people for that purpose.

I beg to state that in the last year, when Honourable Mr. Eden came here as an Envoy from the British Government for the purpose of settling the dissensions of this country and effecting friendship between this State and Cheeboo of Sikkim, and demanded the surrender of the plunderers, I was very young. I ordered my officers to make over to the Honourable Mr. Eden and the officers of the British Government all such persons as committed depredations, in order that they might try their cases and render justice. I now learn that the Honourable Mr. Eden held a conversation with my officers and wanted them to negotiate, but that they said that they would do so after proper consideration; that the Honourable Mr. Eden then returned to his country, and that the British troops have taken possession of the dooars, and no negotiation has taken place. All this was done by my officers: I will now myself see all the affairs of my State. The dooars of Bootan, which the British Government out of friendship for me have given me, in order to enable me to eat betel nut, [may be left as before, and they will derive no advantage from waging a war with this country. When the Honourable Mr. Eden came here for the purpose of putting a stop to the plunder and depredations committed by the people of Bootan, I was very young, and was, therefore, unable to hold any conversation with him. I will now conduct all my affairs. Any person who will commit plunder in the British territory shall be deemed a criminal of Bootan; I now depute a man to settle all the disputes; I will be on friendly terms with the British Government in the same manner as I was with them before.

Bootan is a very small country, and is assigned for the maintenance of the temples of God; if that maintenance be stopped, evil may be brought upon this country as well as upon the British Government. If a treaty is to be concluded, the British Government may be pleased to depute to this place a man of intelligence and talents.

I forward by Bauksar all the letters of the Honourable Mr. Eden. The dooars of Bootan may be restored to me. As you are my friend, you will continue to gratify me with accounts of your health.

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KHUREETA to His Highness the Deb Rajah; dated Simla, 19 August 1865.
(The same to his Highness the Dhurm Rajah.)

I HAVE received your letter dated the 4th of July, expressing a desire for peace, and asking that the dooars which the British Government have seized may be restored. I regret that this cannot be done, not because we desire to retain any portion of the country, but because the retention of that tract is a just punishment for the many acts of misconduct on the part of your people, notwithstanding the forbearance and kindness of this Government during the past 50 years. I now repeat that the dooars will not be restored. But if you are sincerely desirous of peace, I invite you to send your confidential agents to Colonel Bruce, at Buxa, and if you consent to the conditions we lay down, you shall have peace; but if you delay, and the English troops advance on Poonakha, the affair will become for you much more difficult, and the terms which you now may have will then be made more stringent.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C. S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 721); dated Simla, 19 August 1865.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying letter from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to the address of the Deb Rajah of Bootan; a similar letter for the Dhurm Rajah is likewise enclosed. I am to request that Colonel Bruce may be desired to transmit the letters with a carefully-prepared translation, and to open and translate any letters he may receive to the address of the Viceroy from the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs.

2. A copy of his Excellency's letter is enclosed for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, together with copies of the letters received from the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs.

3. A copy of the above correspondence should be sent for the information of Colonel Bruce.

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(Foreign Department—Political—No. 135.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 5 October 1865.

In continuation of our Despatch, No. 123, dated 20th ultimo, on Bootan affairs, we have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of further papers, as per accompanying abstract of contents.

2. We beg to draw your attention to the letter to the address of the Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 748, dated 1st September, containing the instructions which we have deemed it advisable to issue for the guidance of Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, in his negociations with the enemy's envoys, should they seriously persevere in the intention of treating on the terms dictated by us.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Calcutta (No. 151); dated Cooch Behar, 9 August 1865.

I have the honour to annex, for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, a translation of a letter received this day from the Deb Rajah, *viâ* Darjeeling, and a copy of my reply to the same.

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Translation of the Bengalee Version of a Letter received on 9 August 1865, from the Deb Rajah of Booteah to Lieutenant Colonel *Haughton*, Commissioner; dated 21 Asar, corresponding with 4 July 1865.

I have received your letter through the messengers of Sikkim Rajah and Cheeboo Lama, and another through your own man, with the usual tokens, and I have learnt all the particulars therefrom. You sent me a copy of the letter which the Governor General wrote, and I have perused and understood it. It was explained to the Dhurm Rajah, who now sends a reply to the Governor General, which I request you to send on.

It is most desirable that we should all unite together and make peace; I have no mind to quarrel.

Eden Sahib has told you that he was insulted last year, but, in accordance with our custom, the Booteahs made merry and joked with him; he took offence, and you have believed him.

From a long time there has been peace between the Company Bahadoor, and the Dhurm Rajah, but still you have taken possession of the dooars. The lands of Bootan are nominal, and hardly deserve the name, and the essence (income) is insignificant, being so little, but you are possessed of numberless countries. From the revenue I receive I have to pay in various ways a large sum to Jonagess Lama (Thibet); besides this, the Dhurm Rajah has to lay out a large sum for various ceremonies and the poojah of Mohakal. If you stop (the means of providing for) these poojahs, evil will befall you in the low lands, and, consequently, us: this you thoroughly understand.

You are the agent of the Governor General, and as such you should discover the cause of our differences, and settle them; you should arrange matters so that we may be able to remain at peace.

I had a mind to send the old Soubah of Dalimkote and the old Lingjee Jungpen very soon, but, owing to their having been exposed to the poisons of the plains, they have fallen sick. If they get well soon, I will send them down as quickly as possible. If they are not well enough to go, I will send two other messengers with letter to you, *viâ* Buxa. Previously we wrote everything to you through Mouzi Budeen, hurkareeh, and you will have learned everything.

Supplement.

You do not understand me, nor do I understand you; you should bring Cheeboo Lama of Sikkim with you. If he is afraid of the poisons in the plains, you could send him straight across, and you could yourself come to Buxa.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan, to his Highness the Deb Rajah; dated Cooch Behar, 9 August 1865.

I HAVE received your letter dated 21st Asar (4th July 1865), *viâ* Darjeeling, and his Highness the Dhurm Rajah's letter to the address of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been forwarded; when an answer is received it shall be sent.

In your present letter you mention your intention of sending the Ex-Dalimkote Soubah and Lingjee Jungpen to Buxa, and you hope by their means peace may be made.

These officers were deputed to Bala (Tassgong) once before, but nothing came of their mission. I therefore write to tell you that peace can be effected only upon the conditions of the Viceroy's and Governor General's letter, and unless your agents come with unreserved authority from you to subscribe to those conditions, and with the two documents which were forced from Mr. Eden, and which they promised to restore when they previously assented to those conditions, there will be no use in your sending them.

In every letter you mention the dooars; they have passed from you for ever; therefore I will not speak of them. But as an act of grace, you know that the Governor General is still ready to accord to you an annual allowance to help to meet your expenses; if war is forced upon his Excellency, perhaps you may lose the chance of this favour. Preparations are now going on for the movement of the troops designed by his Excellency the Viceroy for the penetration of your mountains. The rains are the only cause of delay. In furtherance of these preparations, I shall be travelling along the new frontier, and in 15 days I shall be at Buxa. It will be more agreeable for me to arrange a peace with your agents at Buxa than to continue the preparation for war. Whether there shall be peace without war, rests with you. Peace the Viceroy is determined to have, even should war unfortunately be the only means of arriving at it.

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(No. 4955.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley*,
Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
15 August 1865.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Commissioner of Western Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 148); dated Cooch Behar, 8 August 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the statement of a Booteah, named Passa, who gave himself up at Buxa on the 31st July.

STATEMENT by Passa Lengo,* Booteah.

WAS a servant of Dagga Penlow for three months. Fled from Daugna to Cherrung three months ago, owing to scarcity of provisions and clothes, and accepted service under Cherrung Soubah; remained there for three months, after which accompanied his master to Undipore, where they stopped for 10 days; returned from Wandipore (with Undipore Jungpen, Ponah Jungpen, and Cherrung Soubah) in obedience to a call from the Deb Rajah to Tassissujeong, where a public meeting was convoked for the purpose of consulting upon the proposals of peace sent by the British Government. Paro Penlow was also summoned to attend the meeting, but he did not come; another messenger had been sent to Parogong to call him to Tassissujeong, and his arrival was daily expected at the time when Passa Lengo left. At the same time a zinkaff was sent to Tongso Pillo with a perwanah, summoning him to attend the meeting at Tassissujeong; he replied that he was unable to attend owing to the excessive heat, but was quite willing to abide by whatever might be the result of the deliberations of those present at the consultation. During the stay of Passa Lengo, which was for three days, at Tassissujeong, he heard nothing as to the conclusions come to at the meeting. Not being satisfied with either Tassissujeong or his master, he fled to Parogong, where he stopped one day, and thence came round to Chucka, with a view to come down to the plains, *viâ* Buxa Dooar. At Chucka the guards would not allow him to cross the Tichoo (Raidang) bridge, and he was compelled to go back northwards to Durbjee (near Chopcha), where he crossed Tichoo by the Daga Jompa bridge, three miles south of the confluence of Poncho and Ichinshoo. Having passed the bridge, he went to Wanaka, and from Wanaka he went to Gaydoo, and thence to Panah, half day's journey to the west of Buxa. In consequence of the increase of water in the river, he was unable to go to Buxa direct, and therefore went for half day's journey due north,

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* "Lunatic," so called by his friends, owing to habitual drunkenness.



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north, when he came upon the Buxa road. He stopped midway between Buxa and the river one night, and reached Buxa cantonment on the next day; he was then arrested by the cantonment guard and brought before the commanding officer.

His opinion is, that the ryots are in much distress in consequence of the annexation of the dooars, which stops trade. The ryots are all in earnest for peace, and no arrangements have yet been made for a continuation of war.

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(No. 4956.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *H. Bensley*,
For Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
15 August 1865.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 170); dated Cooch Behar, 10 August 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report that two zinkaffs arrived here this afternoon with letters from the Deb Rajah, dated 13th July 1865.

2. Pakka Gapchoo, a zimpe of the ex-Buxa Soubah, with 10 others, also arrived at Buxa about the same time, apparently to obtain broad cloth, cotton cloth, betelnut, &c., for an approaching poojah.

3. The two zinkaffs brought letters from the Deb Rajah to myself, Captain Hedayut Ali, and Dwar Dar; Captain Hedayut Ali's letter is to the same purport as that addressed to myself.

4. I have the honour to enclose translations of the letters addressed to me and to the Dwar Dar, and a copy of my reply.

5. I also append a statement of what was related by the two zinkaffs, who brought the Deb Rajah's letter.

I have informed Captain Hedayut Ali and Dwar Dar that there is no occasion for them to send any answer whatever.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Commissioner of Cooch Behar, to the Deb Rajah; dated 11 August 1865.

I HAVE received your letter dated 30th Asar, and also one to the same purport addressed to Captain Hedayut Ali.

Your perwanah to the Dwar Dar has also been delivered to him. Whenever peace may be made, all the articles you require can be plentifully provided. I replied only yesterday to your letter, dated 21st Asar (4th July), received, *viâ* Darjeeling, by the hands of my messenger called Pulwan Metch.

The time is now short, and I shall be glad if you elect for peace instead of war. But if you send competent agents to Buxa, they must bring with them your unreserved acceptance of the four conditions laid down in his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's letter to you, and the two papers extorted from Mr. Eden, otherwise I cannot negotiate with them. In order that there may be no mistake as regards his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's four conditions, I recapitulate them below:—

1st. That you acknowledge the surrender of all the Bengal Dooars and lower hills, the boundary to be laid down by a British Commissioner.

2d. That the two documents extorted from Mr. Eden be returned, and a chief, not below the rank of a jungpen, be sent to apologise for the flagrant misconduct of the Booteah Government to that officer.

3d. That you surrender all captives still detained in Bootan against their will.

4th. That you enter into a treaty of friendship and fair dealing for the future.

On your subscribing to the above conditions, the British Government will be prepared, as an act of grace, to grant you an annual allowance of not less than 25,000 Company's rupees, to be hereafter increased to the maximum sum of 50,000 Company's rupees, pending good behaviour and the pleasure of the British Government.

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Translation of the Bengalee Version of a Letter from the Deb Rajah; dated 30 Asar, 1272, corresponding with 13 July 1865.

PREVIOUSLY I sent to the Bala Dooar two zimpes and Karojam, and you verbally told them that when they will bring the letters of Mr. Eden's to any dooar there will be peace, then I sent a reply to all the letters through Mouzi Budeen Hurkaru.

In case you should be angry in consequence of the delay of my messengers on the way, I send a zinkaff with this letter. You say that you will speak to me when Mr. Eden's letters are returned, but nobody forced Mr. Eden to sign those letters; they were written in the presence of the mookhtear and the King of Sikkim's chief lama.

The Company Bahadoor and Dhurm Rajah are in the same cause (*i. e.* at peace), and Eden Sahib was the agent of the Company Bahadoor, and with him the people made merry and joked, and he thought it wrong in his mind; this he should not take into consideration.

We ought to consider what is beneficial for the English Government and for Bootan. Formerly we were at peace, and now we should strive to remain in the same state. What is the use of fighting and killing men?

Those two men who were formerly sent having fallen ill, I could not send them back quickly. You must not be angry at this. I shall certainly give up the letters when peace will be arranged.

In my Bootan it is not the custom to return any letter previously written, (however) I cannot help it, and, therefore, they will be returned, and I will send my men to the Buxa Dooar with all the letters, and you will have to go to the Buxa Dooar with Cheeboo Lama, you will then settle what is good, and you will arrange so that I can remain at peace with Company Bahadoor.

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To *Dwar Dar Sahib*; dated 31 Asar, corresponding with 13 July 1865.

ORDER by his Highness the *Deb Rajah*.

I AM always praying to God for your welfare and prosperity. Some evil-disposed people committed wrong and caused a quarrel; you know all about it. We will not make war with the English or kill people; I will send men to make peace. You know every thing, and you must explain it to the English. I send zinkaffs previously. I send money with Gapchoo for cotton cloth, broadcloth, and betel-nuts; you will make a bargain for these things and send them; they are required for the poojahs of the gods, and this should be explained to the English; be careful that they are sent; do not think otherwise. We and the Dhurm Maharajah and all other sahibs will not fight with the English. Explain this to them. I shall be sending men to make peace. You should send betel-nut, cotton cloth, and broadcloth through Gapchoo.

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STATEMENT by Zinkaffs.

WE two, zinkaffs, and Gapchoo Soubah, were ordered by the Deb Rajah to hand over in person the accompanying letters to the Governor General's agent, and to speak to him if possible. The Deb Rajah is willing to send his private secretary or prime minister, but in case he sends them, they will bring with them a large retinue, including bullocks, mules, and ponies, and it is not known in what light they will be taken by the English. Hence we have been sent ahead first to ascertain from the Governor General's agent what is the real intention of the English. If they are willing to make peace, we will at once go back with the reply (which should contain in detail all the particulars about peace) and report to his Highness. If there is any likelihood of a peace being effected at any rate, the Deb Jungpen (private secretary), or Thempoo Jungpen (prime minister), will be sent down at once with proper credentials and with Mr. Eden's two documents. Even if the Company Bahadoor would insist upon retaining the dooars, the Deb Rajah has determined not to fight with the English, for fighting would cause a great calamity to befall his kingdom and ryots, and much bloodshed would take place on both sides consequent upon the war. His Highness has determined to submit to whatever pecuniary allowance the British Government may be pleased to grant him, provided the dooars are freely opened to his subjects for the purpose of carrying on trade in dried fish, oil, cotton, and broad cloth, sandal-wood, resin, betel-nuts and betel-leaves, which latter they consider so essential for the preservation of their lives.

Gapchoo is a rich man, and he has never seen the plains in his life. He had a great mind to see the Governor General's agent, but owing to a dread of the climate of the plains he would not come down even for a day, feeling convinced that, if he does, it will surely put an end to his life. He hopes that as the Commissioner cannot go up to see him, Captain Hedayut Ali and Dwar Dar may be ordered to meet him at Buxa.* When he has heard everything

* I have not thought it necessary to send any body to meet him, but I told the zinkaffs that, if he likes to come to Cooch Behar, I would see him, though my reply to the Deb Rajah was not to be detained in consequence.



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everything from their mouth as to the conditions of peace, he will immediately go back and send down the jungpens with Mr. Eden's documents to make the peace.

When the envoys come to Buxa, the Burra Sahib will have to go there in person and make peace, and then Mr. Eden's documents will be handed over to him.

The following notables are assembled at Tassisujeong:—

1. Paro Penlow.
2. Wandipore Jungpen.
3. Poonah Jungpen.
4. Thempoo Jungpen.
5. Donah.
6. Kallen.
7. Lama Zimpen.
8. Deb Zimpen.

Tongso Penlow's dewan and Doggo Penlow's dewan were daily expected when the zinkaffs left.

At a meeting held by the above nobles at Tassisujeong, the Deb Rajah clearly explained to the assembly that, if it was decided that peace should not be made, the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs would resign, and the nobles would then be left to make their own arrangements. It was finally resolved that zinkaffs should be sent to the Governor General's agent with letters to sue for peace, and we have consequently arrived.

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(No. 5013.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley*,
Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 18 August 1865.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, Bengal (No. 748); dated Simla, 1 September 1865.

HAVING laid before the Governor General in Council the correspondence submitted under the endorsement of your Junior Secretary, No. 5013, dated 18th August, respecting certain overtures of peace tendered on the part of the Bootanese Authorities, I have received His Excellency's commands to communicate the following instructions for the guidance of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor:—

2. The purport of the Despatch of Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C. B., to the Deb Rajah, dated 11th August, is approved generally.

3. The following points will, however, be carefully borne in mind by that officer in carrying on his negotiations with the enemy's envoys, should they seriously persevere in the intention of treating on the terms dictated by the Viceroy and Governor General.

4. *Firstly.*—In reference to the pecuniary grant. In addition to the instructions contained in my former letter as to the nature of this payment and the conditions on which it will be dependent, I am to add that His Excellency in Council invests Lieutenant Colonel Bruce with a discretion for increasing the amount, to be immediately paid, beyond the initial sum of 25,000 rupees, should he find that some farther concession of the nature would materially aid the negotiation; he will not, however, do this unless he finds it to be absolutely necessary for the purpose; and he will not, of course, in any case, offer the expectation of a higher eventual payment, when the dooars become more profitable, than the maximum sum already named, *i.e.*, 50,000 rupees.

5. *Secondly.*—Lieutenant Colonel Bruce will insist on the restoration of the two guns which fell into the hands of the Bootanese troops.

6. *Thirdly.*—In negotiating the boundary, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce will be guided by the terms of the Proclamation, Section 10, more than by Clause 1st, paragraph 2, of my predecessor's letter, dated 12th November last. He will bear in mind that it may be necessary to establish posts, one or even more, on the right as well as on the left of our frontier; and that our boundary should, therefore, on both sides include spots sufficiently high and commodious to afford a healthy location for British troops, and that the Booteah Authorities should distinctly understand that such posts will at any time be established if we think it expedient to do so.

7. His Excellency in Council is not sure that any post will be taken up on the right; but it is nevertheless necessary that ample ground should be available in case, at any time hereafter, such an arrangement should be thought advisable.

8. His

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8. His Excellency in Council would be glad to learn what are the views of the Lieutenant Governor as to the expediency of having a post on the right; and requests that His Honor will ascertain the opinion of the Commissioner and Lieutenant Colonel Bruce on this point, after they have communicated freely with General Tytler on the subject. Colonel Hopkinson also ought to be consulted.

9. In order to save time, a copy of this Despatch has been sent direct to Lieutenant Colonel Bruce.

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(No. 749.)

COPY forwarded to Military Department for information.

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(No. 750.)

COPY forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel *Bruce* for information.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary, Government of Bengal (No. 115); dated Cooch Behar, 3 August 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 532T., dated 26th July 1865, and accompaniments, and, in reply, to point out that, in Article IV. of the proposed Draft Treaty, no mention is made of the prospective increase to the annual allowance of 25,000 rupees, as specified in the letters noted in the margin.

Letter No. 485, dated 12th November 1864, from Secretary, Government, India, Foreign Department, to Secretary, Government, Bengal, paragraph 3.
Letter, No. 5035, dated 15th November 1864, from Secretary, Government, Bengal, to Colonel Haughton, Commissioner and Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer, paragraph 7.

2. As the Government of Bootan is aware of the full extent of the act of grace contemplated by the Government of India, I would suggest that an allusion be made to the proposed increase in the Article referred to.

3. I think it would be advisable to enter more specifically into the mode to be adopted in awarding the above increase than is shown in the letters above referred to, and I would recommend that it be stated that the enhancement shall be made at a certain rate per annum, until, after a period of perhaps five years, the maximum sum shall be reached, or that some other definite mode of expression be used.

4. The above increase to be, of course, dependent on the zeal with which they may show their good behaviour and desire to cultivate friendly relations.

5. A definite expression of this sort would be far more likely to be understood by an ignorant people than the terms made use of in the Government letter, and I think, we may safely contemplate that the revenue of the dooars will be doubled at least, whenever we may have leisure to make a proper settlement.

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From the Secretary, Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars (No. G. G.); dated Cherra Poonjee, 28 August 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 115, dated the 3d instant, and in reply, to state that the omission in Article IV. of the proposed Draft Treaty with Bootan of the prospective increase to the annual allowance of 25,000 rupees, proposed on a former occasion, appears to be intentional. The Bootan Government having failed to accept the favourable terms originally offered to it, must expect that as time advances the terms offered will be less in its favour. The question will, however, be submitted for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

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(No. *H. H.*)

FORWARDED for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

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From the Secretary to Government of Bengal to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 1085T); dated Her Majesty's Yacht "Rotas," 4 September 1865.

IN continuation of the dockets, Nos. 5013 and H. H., dated respectively the 18th and 28th ultimo, I am directed to draw the special attention of the Government of India to Colonel Bruce's letter to the Deb Rajah, enclosed in his communication, No. 170, dated the 10th idem, and to state, that as Colonel Bruce has so late as the 10th ultimo, without waiting for the orders of Government, repeated the promise that, in the event of compliance on the part of the Government of Bootan with the terms offered to them, the annual payment for the dooars shall be eventually increased to a maximum of 50,000 rupees, the Lieutenant Governor submits that this offer cannot now be withdrawn, but that notice should be given through Colonel Bruce to the Bootan Government that, in the event of their failing to accept the conditions offered to them by a certain date, the amount of the annual money payment to be offered to them will be subject to reconsideration.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C. S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, Bengal (No. 790); dated Simla, 13 September 1865.

I HAVE received and submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council your endorsement, No. H. H., dated 28th ultimo, forwarding correspondence with Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C.B., on the terms to be offered to the Bootanese should they sue for peace.

2. In answer, I am to state that the Honourable Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant Colonel Bruce will already have received the farther orders of his Excellency in Council conveyed in my letter, No. 748, dated the 1st instant, which will probably be found to meet the requirements of the case.

3. As before indicated, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce will, of course, make it known to the Bootanese that these favourable terms will be conceded to them only if they submit to the demands of the Viceroy and Governor General without delay.

4. At the same time it is not the wish of his Excellency in Council that negotiation should be broken off until our troops have actually commenced their advance.

5. A copy of this Despatch is forwarded direct to Lieutenant Colonel Bruce.

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(No. 791.)

COPY forwarded to Colonel Bruce for information.

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From the Adjutant General to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General (No. 752 E.); dated Head-quarters, Simla, 26 August 1865.

Letter from the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the Adjutant General, No. 661 T., dated 4th August 1865, and the Adjutant General's reply, No. 5955, of the 26th idem.

IN forwarding, for submission to the Government of India, copy of correspondence as per margin, I am directed by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield to request you will draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to the points referred to in the 11th to 15th paragraphs of my letter to the Bengal Government, and respecting which the instructions of the Government of India are solicited.

2. I am to add that, if Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's long memorandum and the Lieutenant Governor's reply to that document should not have reached you direct, copies of these papers can be furnished at once to the Military Department, if necessary.

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From the Secretary to Government of Bengal to the Adjutant General of the Army (No. 661 T.); dated Her Majesty's Yacht "Rotas," 4 August 1865.

I AM directed to forward to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying copy of a few notes submitted by Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Western Dooars, on the subject of the intended expedition to Bootan next cold season, should circumstances render it necessary. A copy of the reply which has been made to Colonel Bruce is forwarded at the same time. I am to request that the attention of his Excellency may be requested specially to Colonel Bruce's suggestion for the deputation of officers from the Quartermaster and Commissariat Departments at Cooch Behar, to consult with him as to the means of collecting information and supplies, &c., and also to that portion of Colonel Bruce's note in which he recommends the occupation of the ridge near Buxa before any movement is made into the hills.

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From the Adjutant General to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 5955 E.); dated Head-quarters, Simla, 26 August 1865.

In answer to your letter No. 661 T., of the 4th instant, giving cover to copy of a memorandum, dated 22d ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel H. Bruce, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Western Dooars, and the reply of the Bengal Government, for the communication of which the Commander in Chief begs to offer his best thanks to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, I am directed to reply as follows:—

1. The several details of requirements stated in Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's memorandum had already received attention so far as his Excellency's authority is concerned.

2. The heads of the Quartermaster General and Commissariat Departments, having been recently nominated with the sanction of Government, are directed to make their way towards the Bootan frontier, to be at the disposal of Brigadier General Tytler on his arrival there.

3. In the meantime the Commissary General has himself taken the business of supply in hand, and is actively engaged in the consideration of the necessary arrangements in correspondence with head-quarters.

4. Brigadier General Tytler, having been obliged by an accident to go to Calcutta for advice, has by no means lost his time thereby, it having been most advantageous that he should have had the opportunity of personal consultation with the several heads of departments at the Presidency.

5. It is believed that he now understands the objects of Government with regard to the proposed equipment of corps and establishments, which, by drawing on the Punjab for the carriage of native regiments, will thus afford a considerable relief to the Commissary General and the districts of Dinagepore, Purneah, the Dooars, &c.

6. He will be directed to communicate to Colonel Bruce a memorandum of instructions, this day sent, for the purpose of clearing up any difficulties which might still remain in his mind. General Tytler announces that he leaves Calcutta for Julpigoree on the 1st September.

7. His Excellency does not think it expedient to run any risk with regard to the health of the troops on which we are to depend for the columns of advance.

8. He does not, therefore, propose to move them out of their cantonment before the usual dates of relief. The interval of time for the present is, besides, required to enable commanding officers of corps to complete their carriage equipment.

9. Considering the distance that these corps have to travel from the Punjab before they strike the railways, it is, his Excellency thinks, out of the question that they should be able to reach the Dooars before the first week in December.

10. This does not seem to be a matter of regret, as all experience shows that to hurry them down through the low lands of Cooch Behar and the Dooars before that date might be liable to defeat the expedition by causing serious sickness.

11. His Excellency concurs in his Honor's opinion that, so soon as it can be done without unnecessary sacrifice of life by exposure during the heavy rains, the available strength of sappers, including the sebundies and such other labour as may be obtainable, should execute a good road to the Buxa ridge, when, as the rains are concluded, that ridge should be occupied. But with regard to the negotiations which it is understood are proceeding, his Excellency cannot give an order for that occupation without the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council. The Government of India will, however, be addressed on the subject without delay.

12. When mentioning the ridge, his Excellency would have it understood that he does not confine his attention to the brow of the summit immediately overhanging Buxa, but that he means such a site for a camp or cantonment as, with regard to the several obvious considerations, may be approved by Colonel Bruce and General Tytler. Those considerations include supply of water, facility for defence, health, and so forth.

13. The further proposals of Colonel Bruce to take advantage of the interval of time between occupying the ridge and the arrival of the troops from the provinces, by pushing forward a road in the direction of Chuka by means of the troops already available, has always formed a part of his Excellency's design: on the other hand, it must be held to be dependent on the upshot of the negotiations which are now in progress under the orders of the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor.

14. Although the display of vigorous preparation will probably assist Colonel Bruce in bringing the Booteahs to terms without further exertion of force of arms, it is doubtful, in his Excellency's opinion, whether to push a road into the enemy's country (that is to say, to take a first step of invasion) would not have a contrary effect. So long, however, as negotiations are in progress, the question is obviously one, Sir William Mansfield observes, which is beyond the competency of the Commander in Chief.



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15. His Excellency proposes to take the orders of the Supreme Government upon this point, as upon the other one referred to above.

16. With regard to the principles of operation after a march of invasion shall have commenced, Sir William Mansfield holds strongly to the opinions that the rate of advance should be regulated by the completion of such a road as will secure the communications with the rear. In like manner no risk should be run of crossing very high ridges in the winter, which, owing to depth of snow, would effectually cut off communications on which the operating force must rely for its supplies. It appears, whether arguing from the distance according to the analogy of war pursued on other mountain frontiers, or whether making recommendations as based on local knowledge, that the several authorities are fairly agreed on this point.

17. The mode of arranging small depôts of supply at intervals, the necessity of guarding a flank of the advance towards the Paro Penlow country, have been discussed in the papers which have been laid before his Excellency, and have already received the attention of General Tytler.

18. These matters will, however, from time to time, be further considered in all their details as the period of operations approaches.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Western Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Bhaugulpore (Confidential, No. 40); dated Cooch Behar, 22 July 1865.

I HAVE the honour to append some confidential notes, prepared by me, regarding a few points to be considered in the event of its being determined to advance into Bootan this autumn.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor may, perhaps, think it worth while to forward them to the Government of India for the perusal of the military authorities.

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NOTES of Things to be regarded in the event of an Advance into Bootan (Confidential); dated Cooch Behar, 22 July 1865.

THE length of such an undertaking will greatly depend upon the time when we may be ready to commence operations and the position in which our forces may stand when a general advance is made. The saving of a month at the commencement of the campaign may obviate its subsequent extension throughout a whole season.

We should, in my opinion, be ready for an advance by the 1st of November, and it should be an object to be as forward in our preliminary measures as possible by that date.

Hence we have about three months to arrange for the campaign.

The Transport Service.

The first and most important step is the immediate organization of a transport service.

It will therefore be necessary to send up to the Dooars immediately the officers required to carry out this organization; they should be ready to receive the draught of coolies,* ponies, mules, and bullocks collected by the civil authorities, or transferred from other parts of India, and to organize them into manageable bodies.

A small draught of a few intelligent non-commissioned officers and men should be sent from each corps to be employed in Bootan, and these men should, while the campaign lasts, serve under the officers of the transport service. As a rule, these men should look after the carriage allotted to their regiments, but it will not do to attach a proportion of the transport service absolutely to the different corps. The Commissariat and the Ordnance Departments should, if possible, supply a limited number of overseers possessed of a general knowledge of the requirements of their departments.

Once brought together under a proper organization, that portion of the carriage suitable only for the plains should be posted along the road at stages, so that stores may be regularly pushed forward to the hills, and thus the whole of the carriage suitable to the mountains would be confined within their limits.

I would recommend that the services of Colonel Temple, now in Madras, be secured as the Director General of Transport for the main column. This officer most ably directed the service in China, and would be invaluable. However, no time should be lost in sending the Director General to the spot. My object now is merely to indicate the heads of notable things to be observed, and therefore this would be no place for a detailed paper upon the manner in which the transport service should be organized. Indeed, if Colonel Temple is permitted time and a sufficiency of subordinate agents, I have no fear for the results.

It

* I hear that the new Dooar cantonments being now finished, the Engineering Department is discharging some of the coolies, and I wish to warn Government that there will be great difficulty in re-collecting these coolies three months hence.

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The deputation of a superior officer of the Commissariat Department to Cooch Behar.

It is now time for a superior officer of the Commissariat Department to join me: he should consult with me where depôts should be formed, institute local inquiries into the capability of the neighbouring districts for supplying his wants, and communicate with his chief in Calcutta as to the stores procurable here, and those which it will be necessary to draw from remote localities. It is very important that depôts of stores should be fixed in the proper places, and as most of these places are now reachable by water, and will be so until the end of September, the things necessary could be laid in stage by stage at once, without any drag whatever upon the land carriage.

The deputation of an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department to Cooch Behar.

In like manner, an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department might be most profitably employed with me. In the course of a month messengers and cossids will be returning from the hills, and much information is already available locally, and I cannot hope myself to be able to supply all the information which may be necessary to the wants of the general commanding. An officer of this department arriving here, a perfect stranger, with the troops, would at first be of little use, but if he had resided on the spot for a month or two previously, it may be expected that, with all my resources at his disposal, as well as those he may be able to create himself, he would have accumulated much valuable information and have acquired some intimacy with the ground to be traversed by the time the troops were assembled.

A responsible officer of the Telegraph Department much wanted.

The discreditable state of inefficiency of the Telegraph Department should be scrutinized and measures taken for the purpose of rendering those lines likely to be used during the operations effective. The line was once in working order as far as Cooch Behar, but was abandoned without the sanction of Government, all the officials having withdrawn to Rungpore or Calcutta. Hence, with nobody to look after it, I should not be surprised if great damage has happened to the line between Cooch Behar and Rungpore since its abandonment. There is now wire enough lying here for extension to Buxa, and I would have it up in a fortnight if I could only induce the Director General to send up instructions and return the signallers to their duty.

There is a responsible inspector for the circle, which comprises Assam as well as this place, and I would ask the Government to inquire how many days this officer has been absent from Calcutta on his duties for the last two or three years. The wire was extended to Assam chiefly by the civil authorities, aided by very subordinate telegraph officers.

A responsible officer of the Teregraph Department should at once be sent up, and placed under my orders for the campaign; his instructions should be to re-open the office and to prolong the line of wire to Buxa without loss of time: he should come provided with light materials for a flying line of at least 100 miles, and should be ready to extend in rear of the advance column. When I come to speak of the method in which the advance should be made, the importance of the wire to communicate our wants from the different depôts which must be formed will be obvious.

An Inspecting Postmaster required.

The inspecting postmaster should also be sent to the spot and placed under my orders, so that any urgent dâk line required may be promptly organized. At present, there are only native postmasters in the Dooars, and no general supervision whatever. The consequence is, that the posts taken together do not average a mile an hour.

Letters from this to Buxa, a distance of 30 miles, and from Julpigoree to Dalimkote, a distance of less than 50 miles, take two or three days *en route*. The mails to Doobree, another important line, and also over a fair road, occupy from 30 to 40 hours in transit, the distance being 42 miles. I called personally on the Postmaster General, Bengal, when in Calcutta, and I have since written to Government officially pointing out the state of the post office, and the impossibility of getting on without a responsible superintendent on the spot, but as yet with no effect.

The state of the roads.

I have arranged in the Civil Department, that the following roads shall be ready for all military purposes on the 1st October. The bridges will be of sufficient strength to bear the passage over them of field artillery, and when the streams are too broad to be bridged, easy landing-places will be made, and ferry-boats, with substantial platforms suitable for artillery purposes, will be provided:—

1st. The frontier road running from Dutma, the civil head-quarters in the Eastern Doors, to Mynagoree, the civil head-quarters in the Western Dooars, *viâ* Kussoogong, Raimullah, Huldeebaree, Mahakalgoree, Aliporebuxa, Pettakhowa, and Fallacottah.

2d. The road from Doobree to Buxa, *viâ* Bulrampore, Cooch Behar, Aliporebuxa.

3rd. The road from Rungpore to Cooch Behar.

4th. The road from Julpigoree to Cooch Behar, *viâ* Patgram Chuckla.

5th. A branch into it from Mynagoree (Julpesh).

Along these lines running front, there will be found temporary sheds at each halting-place for the shelter of stores or of detachments of troops. Besides the above lines, there is a road from Julpesh, *viâ* Maynagoree, to Dalimkote in the hands of the Field Engineer Department.

Having now indicated what our requirements are and the progress we have made as regards transports and communications, I will proceed to speak of the means required to



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facilitate the progress of the troops and the taking up the best and most forward positions for them.

**Preliminary movement of troops required.**

The Government is well aware of the unhealthiness of the climate of the Dooars, and the risk which would be incurred by encamping fresh troops in them for any time during the months of September and October, and yet, if the troops are not on the spot by the latter month, it would be impossible to move on the date I have named. Yet, as the troops are at present located, it would be impossible to arrange so that the forces for the advanced movement were passed rapidly through the plains into the more salubrious heights at, and in advance of, Buxa.

The Buxa plateau is at present almost fully occupied, and no attempt has yet been made to improve the road up to the top of the ridge, so that troops could be advanced into a position affording room for a large encampment. Hence, unless some forward movement is made from Buxa before the time for the arrival of fresh troops, these must remain halted in plains until room is made for them in the mountains.

Moreover, if this precaution be not taken beforehand, we may find ourselves considerably delayed by another cause.

It is well known that Buxa is situated in the middle of a long slope to the plains, and that the summit overhanging Buxa is the site of the Booteah position of the last autumn.

Now, should the Booteahs be before us again in occupying this ridge, we shall at least experience some delay in turning them out again, and the war will actually commence with a fight up hill from our very doors. But once in occupation of the summit, we should have a descending road before us from some 12 or 15 miles, and it is improbable the Booteahs would offer any obstruction in so easy a locality.

In order, however, to take possession of these heights, it will be necessary to improve the road up to them, and this is why it is unaccountable to me that the Sebundee police sappers, lent for the field operations to the military department, should have been sent away from Julpesh, not to Buxa, where they could have been usefully employed, but to Darjeeling, where there is no employment at all for them. I would, therefore, propose that these sappers be at once brought over to Buxa on elephants, if need be, but still without delay.

Simultaneously the improvement of the road up to the main ridge should be effected, and we should then be ready to occupy it on the occasion of the first break in the weather, which might be done in this way:

Two hundred sepoys and all the sappers available should move up to the top of the pass,* where they would at once form an encampment under the large tarpaulins now at Buxa, which could be sent up with them.

We all know the readiness with which Goorkhas hut themselves, and if the weather continued fine, this could be done in a couple of days; but under any circumstances the tarpaulins would protect them. There are enough of coolies and mules at Buxa to carry forward provisions.

As soon as the party had covered themselves in, they should all set about clearing around them, and as the clearing progressed, so other parties should be moved up from Buxa until the force on the summit was brought up to a sufficient strength to move forwards. By this time tents would have been pitched on the main ridge and the proper position selected for our permanent frontier cantonment. Indeed, there would be no great difficulty in erecting an even more permanent shelter, for there is a quantity of corrugated iron roofing now on its way to Buxa. It would then be necessary to make another move forward, and, if thought desirable, the Pettakhowa troops could be brought up to replace the present garrison at Buxa Castle; thus they would be withdrawn from the risks of the climate there in the autumn. In this manner we should be enabled to clear space for our encampments, and at the same time push forward our troops.

On the arrival of the fresh regiments for service in the campaign, they might at once be pushed through the Dooars and into the hills, where the climate is salubrious.

I calculate that the present strength of forces in the Dooars could with perfect safety work their way for 20 or 25 miles in advance of the present position, or to the point where it would be necessary to establish the first great depôt of food, a measure which would be of the greatest military as well as political importance. I know of no other way of invading a country like Bootan but by advancing steadily and deliberately, establishing depôts as the forces advance, especially when the means of conveying our impedimenta and materials of war necessitate the closest economy of our carriage.

*Note.*—If we occupy the ridge above Buxa before the Booteahs, it is probable they would make their first front stand in defending the passage of the river, which has to be crossed at Chuka, about 35 miles from Buxa, where the ground is stiff.

The only great obstacle to reaching Poonakha by the Buxa route is the Dokiew Pass, which is 10,000 feet high; but it is merely a ridge, and it would be only near the summit that extreme cold would be experienced even in winter time.

At any rate there can be no doubt as to a force being able to reach the base of this ascent at almost every season of the year, and a position somewhere near Waugka would be a very commanding one, threatening, as it would do, the capital as well as Paro and Tassissujeong.

And

* This is a steady ascent of 5½ miles from Buxa. The summit of the main ridge is about 55,000 feet high.

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And it is sufficient for the purposes of this paper that we could advance so far at any rate during the month of November without extraordinary difficulty. But the chances are, we should find ourselves in command of all the three places I have named by the middle of November (which is a month before the severe season in the higher mountains sets in), provided we do as much as is possible to be done in the way of preliminary measures before the time fixed for the assembling of the invading forces.

The artillery.

If I should be excused for making a suggestion regarding an important branch of the forces likely to be engaged, I would desire to urge that the artillery to be employed should be put through a regular course of practice, if possible, in mountain localities before the campaign begins.

Mountain artillery is at all times most difficult to handle, and the officers and men are not generally so continuously attached to their pieces as is the case with the horse brigade or field batteries; the consequence is, they are not so well acquainted with their guns, and if the practice I witnessed in the field last April may be taken as a criterion, I would certainly urge that the officers and men be afforded as much practice as possible in the handling and uses of mountain guns before the real service begins.

Pontoons.

It is desirable that each column employed should be accompanied by some light pontoons and small boats,* in which a couple of men could cross the mountain streams to be met, for, if the Booteahs destroy their cane bridges, we may experience difficulty in getting the first few men across to the opposite bank, so as to enable us to commence the operations of re-bridging.

This paper has been drawn on the supposition that it is determined that the western column should proceed by the Buxa Pass, which is the one best known and which is generally approved of. I have made no mention of the eastern column, but a great deal that is said above would apply to it likewise.

I regret to learn that General Tytler is not likely to return to these dooars until the middle of October. If this be true, I hope that some superior officer may be associated with me at Cooch Behar or Buxa in carrying into effect the preliminary arrangements for the western column.

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From the Honourable *E. Eden*, Secretary to Government of Bengal, to Lieutenant-Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Western Dooars (No. 659T); dated Her Majesty's Yacht "Rotas," 4 August 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 40, dated the 22d ultimo, submitting notes of matters which you think deserving of consideration in the event of its being determined to advance into Bootan next cold weather, and, in reply, to state as follows:—

2. My endorsement, No. 613, dated the 31st ultimo, will have informed you of the arrangements ordered by the Government of India for the equipment of the force proposed to be employed in Bootan should circumstances render it necessary. The Commissary General has been asked if, in carrying out the arrangements ordered by the Government of India, he will require the assistance of the local civil authorities, and, if so, to give timely intimation of his requirements. On receipt of his reply, the necessary communication will be made to you. In the mean time you are at liberty to retain as many of the coolies whom the Department of Public Works is about to discharge as you may think necessary for transport purposes, and employ them in keeping the existing roads in repair and opening new ones.

3. A copy of your remarks regarding the deputation of officers from the Commissariat and Quartermaster General's Departments to Cooch Behar to consult with you as to the arrangements to be made will be forwarded to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the issue of such orders as his Excellency may consider necessary.

4. The attention of the Government of India, in the Home Department, will be drawn to your remarks on the subject of re-opening the telegraph office at Cooch Behar and continuing the line to Buxa.

5. A copy of your letter, No. 3, dated the 17th ultimo, complaining of the inefficiency of the postal arrangements, has been forwarded to the Postmaster-General of Bengal for report; a copy of your present remarks will also be forwarded to him, with a request that he will take measures to render the postal service more efficient.

6. With reference to your suggestion as to the necessity for opening the road up to the heights near Buxa, I am to request that, in consultation with the General Commanding, you will take measures to construct this road. The Sebundee sappers might, the Lieutenant-Govornor thinks, be brought across the hills to Dalimkote, and thence to Buxa, as soon as the season makes it safe to march them.

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* The first place where these might be required would be at Chuka.



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7. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking it very desirable that the ridge near Buxa should be occupied as soon as possible. Your remarks on this subject will be communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

8. In regard to the movements of troops suggested by you, I am to observe that this is a matter which Brigadier General Tytler should determine. But the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs with you in thinking that the only way of invading a country like Bootan is by advancing steadily and deliberately establishing depôts as the forces advance.

9. With reference to your remark as to the difficulties of the Dokiew Pass on the Buxa road to Poonakha, I am to observe that the late mission to Bootan passed the same route, and found it to be a very good hill road on easy slight gradient. The Dokiew Pass is a scarcely perceptible ascent, and is very well sheltered. The troops need never encamp on the ridge, but might cross it to Telagong. I am also to state that behind Waugka, which you recommend for the advanced post, there is a spot from which the first road to Paro branches. This point, which is near Panga, must be guarded, or the enemy would get into the rear of our advanced position.

The snow seldom falls in Bootan till January, and there is no snow on the Buxa road which would prove any sort of impediments to troops.

10. You should communicate your suggestions regarding the Artillery to be employed to Brigadier General Tytler.

11. With reference to your remark as to the necessity of having some light pontoons and small boats with each column, I am to observe that the Booteahs can always swim across their rivers and carry ropes, so that the operation of bridging rivers by floats and rafts of bamboo can be easily managed without the aid of pontoons and boats.

12. With reference to your last paragraph, I am to state that Brigadier General Tytler has, it is believed, returned to the Dooars.

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(No. 775 E.)

FOR submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, copies of these papers having been called for in Secretary Colonel Norman's letter, No. 470, of the 29th ultimo.

By Order, &c.

Simla, 1 September 1865. (signed) *E. Haythorne*, Colonel, Adjutant General.

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From Colonel *H. W. Norman*, C. B., Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, to the Adjutant General (No. 106); dated Simla 7 September 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letters, Nos. 752E., dated 26 August 1865, and 775E., dated 1st instant, on the subject of the proposed operations against Bootan and certain preparatory measures proposed to be taken.

2. In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the commencement of the road to the Buxa ridge and its continuation towards Chuka when the ridge has been cleared may possibly have a good effect on the Booteahs, and in the event of the Booteah overtures being *bonâ fide*, the stoppage of the road might be turned to good purpose as a concession.

3. The commencement of the road may be made whenever his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thinks it expedient to do so.

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(No. 107.)

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

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From *A. Colvin*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 801); dated Simla, 18 September 1865.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to forward, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, No. 106, dated 7 September.

From the Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Adjutant General, No. 661 T., dated 4th August.
From Adjutant General to Secretary, Government, Bengal, No. 5955, dated 26th August.

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From the Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 861T); dated Her Majesty's Yacht "Rotas," 12 August 1865.

I AM directed to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 47, dated the 26th ultimo, from the officiating chief civil and political officer, Western Dooars, giving cover to a translation of the reply of the Court of Bootan to the letter which his Excellency was pleased to address to the Deb Rajah on the 5th June 1865, as well as a copy of a letter from Captain Lance conveying intelligence which he gathered from the messengers sent in charge of his Excellency's letter. I am also desired to forward a translation of a letter to my address from the Deb Rajah, with the orders passed on it by the Lieutenant Governor.

2. Colonel Bruce has been authorised to exchange prisoners, taking care that no Booteahs are sent back into Bootan against their will.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Western Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Bhaugulpore (No. 47); dated Cooch Behar, 26 July 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of Government, a translation of the reply of the Court of Bootan to the letter which his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General was pleased to address to the Deb Rajah on the 5th June 1865.

2. I also beg to annex a copy of a letter, No. 63, dated 1st July, from Captain Lance, to my address, conveying the intelligence which that officer gathered from the messengers sent in charge of his Excellency's letter.

3. On their way back they likewise brought letters from the following persons:—

1. The Ex-Paro Penlow.
2. The present Paro Penlow.
3. The Ex-Soubah, Dalimkote.

The purport of these three letters generally seems to be unimportant, the two former merely announcing the forwarding on of the Deb Rajah's letter, and the latter stating that he wishes to come down to see me as soon as he has recovered his health.

4. As soon, however, as they have been properly translated, I will report again on their contents should it appear necessary to do so.

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TRANSLATION of the Bengalee version of a Letter, received on the 24th July 1865, from the Deb Rajah of Bootan, to Colonel *Haughton*; dated Tassissujeong, 1st Assar 356, corresponding with the 14th June 1865.

I HAVE been much gratified by the receipt of a letter through the old Jungpen of Dalimkote and the old Lingjee Jungpen, and of another letter through Monjee Baday, which was received on the 14th Joit, corresponding with 26th May 1865.

You state that the men of my ilaka having committed uncalled-for oppression upon your ryots, you wrote to the former Deb Rajah about it, upon which he determined to send an intelligent officer with a view to settle the matter, but, being unable to find such a man, and in consequence of the turmoil of war, he was unable to do so. He accordingly issued an order to the Soubahs of all the dooars inquiring whether they had actually committed such oppression. In reply, they unanimously said that they never did so, and my predecessor was satisfied, for servants cannot state that which is false before their masters.

From this fact you may (should not) conclude that these oppressions were committed with the knowledge and consent of the Deb Rajah.



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Within the ilakas of both the British and Bootan Governments there are evil-doers who are in the habit of stealing men from both sides and selling them in various ways. I think this is done with the combined counsel of all these evil-doers, and if you will properly consider, you will perceive that the subjects of the British Government are as guilty as those of Bootan.

With a view to settle these matters, in the year 358 his Excellency the Governor General deputed Mr. Eden to the Bootan Court, and the officers of this Court forced Mr. Eden to sign two documents, which you now wish me to return. At that time the then Deb Rajah was entirely devoting himself to religious matters, and some ignorant officers of this Court made merry and joked with Mr. Eden in accordance with the Booteah custom.

At this the Sahib got angry, but I am in no way blameable for what was done, as it was a time-honoured custom of the Booteahs.

He (Mr. Eden) was never forced to write these documents; they were written through the intercession of the Chief Lama of Sikkim, on the understanding that it would be beneficial to both parties. But Mr. Eden, having arrived at your durbar, said that these documents were false. When he once said that these documents were good, it does not become him to call them otherwise, and it is not possible to return them now. However, we had a mind to send a suitable man to settle these matters, but this is rainy season, so we do not now send him. After the rain is over we will send an intelligent man, and you should send an intelligent Sahib, and then we will do our best. Please to consider and write; I have no intention to quarrel, and have made up my mind to conclude a treaty.

You did not send me any notice, but occupied the low lands of my dooars.

Amongst the men who were in the Court at the time when Mr. Eden came here, some of them have been killed in the war, and some have died owing to sickness: how, then, can I issue orders to them now?

While the fighting was going on I devoted myself to prayers at Chamtokah (monastery). I have now ascended the throne as new Deb Rajah, and all the district officers are under my orders. I have no other mind but to make peace with you.

Amongst the men (captives) who were carried off to my hills as prisoners, some are dead and others have fled. It is long time since all this took place, and I cannot find any trace of them. I hope you will not be angry for it.

With regard to matters in which Mr. Eden took offence, I had a mind to send a good man to apologise to him, but I refrain from doing so on account of the unbearable heat in the plains, and as I hesitate very much to send an ignorant man, I now address a letter * to him (Mr. Eden), which I hope you will send on.

* This has not been received by me.
(signed) *H. B.*

The lands of Bootan are not very extensive, and the revenue is but small, and to defray the expenses of the poojah of the god Mohakal, we have to pay some revenue to the Lama Gozuk of China, which, if stopped, will be productive of injury both to you and to myself. Formerly the Dhurm Raj and East India Company were friends, but under the circumstances which cannot be helped, the low lands of the Dhurm Rajah were taken possession of by the Company, and it was through the intercession of the Lama Gozuk of China that the Company gave up the lands, and after that both parties were at peace. Surely it is not possible that this small bit of land will now be taken possession of by them. It is not unknown to you that we have not as yet brought this to the notice of our Most Noble Gylong Goinah.

If you take possession of those lands, we shall be put to great difficulties for the performance of the poojahs to the Mohakal.

If those gods are worshipped, it will be propitious for you as well as for myself; but if the poojah is stopped and the gods get angry, it will be productive of evil on both sides. If you consider this, and have mercy on Bootan, your name will be immortalized.

With regard to the documents of Mr. Eden, they will be sent back with the above-named Jungpens as soon as they are well.

Seal.

Written by his Highness the Deb Rajah.

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## Supplement.

In this supplement I write to say that you should arrange matters so that we can remain at peace with each other for ever.

I have received the letter which you sent from Darjeeling *viâ* Dalimkote, and another through a man of the Rajah of Sikkim, and a third through a hurkarah, and this is the reply to all of these letters.

I have heard from the mouth of the hurkarah that you have asked for some walnuts, and I send herewith 20 puns (1,600), which I shall feel obliged by your accepting. If you please send me one piece of broadcloth with Company's mark, and another with the purple China mark; I shall be much obliged. If you send these through Hozemuddy Hurkarah with a note stating the cost, I will pay him for the same.

Do not think (or believe) otherwise.

Seal.

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From Captain *W. H. J. Lance*, Assistant Commissioner of Daling Dooar, to Colonel *H. Bruce*, Political Agent, &c., &c., North Eastern Frontier (No. 63), dated 1 July 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you the accompanying letters forwarded to me by the Court and officials of Bootan, viz.—

1. From the Deb Rajah.
2. Ditto Paro Penlow (old).
3. From the Paro Penlow (present).
4. Ditto Labjah, former Soubah of Daling.

all to your address, and in reply to letters from the Governor General sent by me in the early part of June.

2. The messengers have visited Tassissujeong, Paro, &c., and were specially employed by me to bring back, after observation, a trustworthy account of the present state of affairs in Bootan, and (as far as is possible with a people so vacillating) intelligence of future intentions.

3. My previous reports of the quiescent state of the Booteahs and the absence of any intention to interfere with our frontier at present have been quite confirmed, and as I can guarantee the correctness of any facts stated by these informants, I submit a short notice of what they report to me; it may be of service in judging of the contents of their communications now forwarded.

4. The Paro Penlow informed them verbally that he was willing to exchange a sepoy and dhobee (of the 11th Native Infantry), now prisoners with him, for Jâla, the late Nyelo of Dhumsong, and his brother, Jatah.

5. After leaving our frontier the messengers met with no hindrance till reaching Tsangbe; there the Soubah was at first disposed to behave rudely; he was told that the letters were for the Deb Rajah, came from the Governor General, and a nuzzur, as insisted on, was given to him; after this the letters were allowed to proceed.

6. Four or five stages brought the men to Hah, the Soubah of which place, after questioning them, demanded a nuzzur before receiving them, but at the same time fed them well and otherwise saw to their accommodation. He said that the Sahibs had taken the country from them, and that they were deprived of all their supplies, living on wheat and barley produced in land, and were using the bark of trees, instead of pân sooparee, so necessary a luxury to them. He bared his breast and arm, showing some scars thereon, which he said had been received by him in the late operations, and boasted that our arms were ineffectual against his wadded coat.

7. After detention for a short time, the men were allowed to proceed, and, crossing through snow to a slight degree, arrived at Paro. They were called upon to present nuzzurs of three rupees each to the old and young Penlow, and were then permitted to be introduced. They were well treated, being given rice, tea, and (in the estimation of the Booteahs a great delicacy) pork.

8. On presenting the letter directed to the Penlow, the Kayath in attendance was sent for to translate it; he was unable to do so, and the (old) Penlow, seizing him by the back of his neck, summarily expelled him from the assembly. Delay was thus occasioned by the necessity of having to send to Doomna for Doompu Kayath, who could not reach Paro under three or four days.

9. On his arrival the letter was read, and after its different paragraphs had been explained, the (old) Paro Penlow observed, Some of these people are dead, others have disappeared, and how can I recover them? With reference to a portion of the letter, the adherents of the (young) Paro Penlow exclaimed, "If the British choose to return the dooars to us, we will say nothing more and do nothing further, but, if not, we will continue to fight." The Penlow stated that they were in straits to a degree for want of the usual supply of food. The young Paro Penlow said but little.

10. The old Penlow expressed his individual determination not to fight, and said to those surrounding him, "You have without doubt behaved badly; you have done all sorts of things; you have broken your promises, and simply played with politics when the Envoy travelled here to confer with the Deb." He further said apart to the young Penlow, "The Sahibs will assuredly come and take the whole country; you are a mere set of cows as regards your conduct in the present state of affairs."
This was overheard by my messenger.

11. An order arrived in Paro in a few days directing the letters and men to go on to the capital, and accompanied by Doompu Kayath, the Bengalee translator, they left Paro and reached in due time Tassissujeong.

12. A large nuzzur was demanded before the men could be permitted to see the King of the whole country; at least so it was explained at first; but afterwards, on the messenger's expressing inability to comply with any such demand, a compromise was effected for a nuzzur of four rupees. The letter was then presented, and after one or two preliminary questions, the Deb Rajah suddenly drew his sword, and placing it on the



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ground, said "Now speak the truth; from whom does this letter come? the East India Company, or from Mr. Eden, or the Political Agent, or not?"

He was told it was sent by Government, and the messengers were dismissed with the information that it would be opened the following day. On returning to their quarters the men were then sent for by different officials of the court, such as the Deb's Zimpe, the Lima's Zimpe, Kaling, and others, and questioned as to who they were, &c., &c.

13. Next day the letter was opened and read in court, and the Deb, who remarked that he was not on the throne when the Mission entered the country, expressed his pleasure at receiving a communication from Government, and stated that he did not wish to fight. He went on to say that he would write the Poonakha Zimpe, the Ungdiforung Soubah, and the Tongso Pillo, and desired the messengers to remain for some days till answers came back.

14. He intimates to the men that the Tongso Pillo was anxious for war, but that he (Deb Rajah) would not permit him to fight.

15. In a few days a reply was received from the Poonakha Zimpe stating that he was prepared to act in full accordance with the Deb in whatever course he might take. The Ungdiforung Soubah also answered shortly, and after a period of 12 days the Deb Rajah informed the messengers that they could return with his letters, and that not hearing from the Tongso Pillo was a matter of no importance, as he (the Deb) was ruler of the kingdom. The men were then presented with 12 native rupees, one and two in pice and some cowries, and dismissed with the Deb's replies. The Deb Rajah and Court further sent some walnuts for Mr. Eden, Colonel Haughton, and myself.

16. On passing through Paro the two penlows received the men, and giving them two letters from themselves to the political agent, furnished them with a "Rahdaree," and forwarded them on.

17. From the conversation they had with different people and from what they heard and saw, the men who took the letters are tolerably well convinced that no intention exists of making any attack at present, but that operations will be resumed by them in October.

18. The Booteahs fully expect that Government will take the entire country, many of them having stated their opinion to that effect in Durbar. The professions in their letters are not esteemed to be sincere, the old Paro Penlow being the only person who seems to possess any statesmanlike ideas amongst the officials of this portion of the kingdom.

19. Notwithstanding the denial of the Deb Rajah, there is no doubt that he really received a communication from the Tongso Pillo previous to the departure of our messengers, but as it was "warlike," &c., it was not considered convenient to admit the fact.

20. The active personage in matters at present is the Bengalee refugee; he has lately returned from Nipal, and has brought back an answer from the "Goorkha Rajah" to the effect that the latter would support Bootan in case of war.

The Deb Rajah has rejoined that, if in the mean time peace should be established, well and good, but if not, further communications will be made in September. This is the generally accepted version, the possibility of being misled by the man not appearing to have struck any one.

21. Communications have also been made to Thibet, with, however, little effect (as I previously reported); but as the men sent were Booteahs, the Deb has within the last month dispatched this Bengalee with the hope that he may succeed in inducing the Thibetans to assist him with troops.

22. The Tongso Pillo, who has left Khegumpha, north of Dewangiri, is now at Tongso.

23. Lastly, as may be inferred from what has been said, the messengers are strongly impressed with the idea of the entire insincerity of the whole of the Court in their professions, with the solitary exception of the old Paro Penlow.

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TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Deb Rajah of Bootan; dated the 1st day of the Moon and the Month of Assar.

LAST year, under the orders of the Governor General, you came to Bootan to negotiate with the Government the terms of a treaty for the better maintenance of the peace of the frontier; you suffered much trouble on the way. Certain officers of the Bootan Government, in the name of the then Deb Rajah, veryfoolishly offered you insult; this has made you displeased with this Government. Your previous ignorance of the state of affairs in Bootan has led you to imagine that it was the Government that caused you to be insulted and sent away from the country, instead of attending to the object of your mission. You are

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are aware that I was at the time at Simtaka; I was not aware what took place between you and the officers of the Bootan Government in the presence of Cheeboo Lama of Sikkim at Poonakha, when, after negotiating with the Booteah officers, you signed the two treaties or agreements. Shortly after you had signed these agreements and returned to Calcutta, the British troops under Colonel Haughton came and occupied the dooars. Before this the British Government had written several letters on the subject of the maintenance of the peace of the border, which received no attention from the officers then in the employ of the then Deb Rajah. It now appears that the occupation of the dooars has been in consequence of the agreements taken from you, and this Government has been called upon to return the said agreements and to give up all prisoners. You have been displeased because these agreements were taken from you. The cause of your anger would have been just had the negotiation been conducted by me. In the then disordered state of things I could not properly communicate with you. I have been newly elected Deb Rajah. Now my officers, either in the east or west of the hills, will not act against my orders. I intended to send to you the old Soubah of Dalimkote and Jungpen Pooran, but could not do so owing to the illness of the latter. As soon as he recovers, he will be sent, and through him the two agreements signed by you will be returned. I hope this will pacify you, and that you will do nothing to injure my kingdom. You will also be pleased to explain matters to the Governor General. I could not send you much of hill sweetmeat; I send half a pound of aknah, which please accept, and oblige by writing to me about your health.

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From the Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Chief Civil Officer and Political Agent, Western Dooars, Bootan (No. 697T.); dated Her Majesty's Yacht "Rotas," the 6 August 1865.

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying letter in vernacular from the Deb Rajah of Bootan to my address, and to request that you will cause it to be intimated to the Bootan Government that in the present state of affairs all communications regarding our relations with that country must be made through you.

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From the Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 1240 T.); dated Her Majesty's Yacht "Rotas," 11 September 1865.

I AM directed by the Lieutant Governor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Officiating Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer, Bootan Dooars, with a copy of its enclosure, giving particulars regarding the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs of Bootan and the military strength of the western portions of the kingdom; and to say that, in the absence of any mention of the authority whence Colonel Bruce derives his information, his estimate of the possible military strength of the Booteahs seems to be excessive.

* No. 126, dated 5th ultimo.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Calcutta (No. 126); dated Cooch Behar, 5 August 1865.

THE accompanying memorandum on the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs of Bootan and the military strength of the western portions of that kingdom may be of interest to Government, and the latter part is, perhaps, worthy of the perusal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

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MEMORANDUM.

IN the present state of our relations with Bootan, it may not be uninteresting to record briefly the history of the two heads of the present government of the country.

The Dhurm Rajah.

The Dhurm Rajah is considered by the Booteahs as their spiritual guide, incarnate deity, and sovereign Prince; but in respect to the internal government of the country, or to its foreign relations, he has no authority whatever: they believe in his periodical regeneration.

The late Dhurm Rajah fled from the capital about five years ago, and subsequently disappeared, and, when Mr. Eden visited the Court of Poonakha, had not been regenerated.



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The Acting Dhurm Rajah, Lama Tippoo (chief Lama), was born about 18 years ago at the village of Ponthap, two days journey east of Tongso; he is regenerated in the same manner as the proper Dhurm Rajah, and assumes full power during the minority of the latter. At the time of his death he generally leaves definite instructions as to his future birth. As soon as the real Dhurm Rajah attains his majority, he retires to the Gumpha Monastery as chief Lama, and leads a religious life. The flight of the late Dhurm Rajah happened in this way: it is the custom that the Dhurm Rajah shall hold no intercourse with the opposite sex, but the late Dhurm Rajah was detected in an illicit intercourse of the kind. This at last caused a great scandal, and in order to determine whether he really had a superhuman existence, the late Deb Rajah proposed that he should be at once beheaded, saying that if blood flowed from his body, it would convince people he was human, but that, if milk flowed instead, it would be a proof of a superhuman existence. The discussion proceeded for some time, and at last the Dhurm Rajah, being thoroughly alarmed lest he should really lose his life, fled to Lhasa.

In Lhassa he subsequently died, leaving to the Ex-Paro Penlow the task of preserving his body in a golden coffin, and not burning it.

He announced to the Booteahs generally that the penalty of disobeying these injunctions would be an invasion of Bootan by the forces of his sister (Queen Victoria) and its annexation.

The Deb Rajah would not, however, allow the wishes above expressed to be carried out; he consequently sent for the body and caused it to be burnt.

It is now known that a year after the death of the late Dhurm Rajah he "reappeared" at the village of Dahmicha, four days' march to the east of Tongso, and about six days journey from Wandipore; but his reappearance was successfully concealed by Limpi Jungpen (his brother) and Tongso Pillo, and it is only about two years since anything has been publicly known of the reappearance of the Dhurm Rajah, now aged four years, and he has not yet been brought over with the usual ceremonies to the capital; and meanwhile, as is usual, the Lama Tippoo performs his duties at the capital. When the Dhurm Rajah reappeared, the Dahmicha River (Monass?) is said to have discharged milk instead of water for the sustenance of the young child.

**The Deb Rajah.**

The Deb Rajah, by name Chey Chitta, is an inhabitant of Waugka, near Tassissujeong. He is descended from a poor, but respectable family, and went to Tassissujeong in search of employment. He was first of all admitted into the establishment of Thumpho Jungpen or Thimpoah, the Governor of Tassissujeong, as a common jumkhap (sepoy or peon). In this capacity he won the confidence of his employers, and in a short time was entrusted with the sale of the Tangun (ponies) which the Deb Rajah used annually to send in to Bengal, *viâ* the Buxa Dooar, for sale. He remained at Buxa for some time arranging these sales, and during this time showed so much ability and such uprightness, that he was well reported of by everybody. The result was that about 18 years ago he was appointed Soubah of Buxa Dooar.

During a period of two years he managed this duty so well, that he was summoned back to the Court, and appointed as secretary to Thumpho Jungpen, and, after continuing in this capacity for two years, had the good fortune to succeed his master.

During the Government of Deb Rajah, Kongo Penday, the poor people of Bootan were subjected to terrible oppression, and amongst his other violent acts he ordered the Dhurm Rajah to be beheaded, as above explained, on the discovery of his incontinency.

The officers and ryots, being maddened at his general cruelty, conspired against his life, and suddenly made an attack upon him. Finding that he was surrounded on all sides without any means of escape, and dreading the exasperation which was raging about him, he bethought himself to commit suicide, which he did by leaping from the third story of his residence: he died upon the spot.

Cheya Chitta (the present Deb Rajah) was chosen to fill the position of Deb Rajah, but at that time the country was so embroiled with intestine squabbles, that after a trial for about six months, Cheya Chitta voluntarily surrendered his post and retired to the Simtokah Monastery, situated about ten miles north of Poonakha, were he devoted himself entirely to spiritual affairs.

The rebellion continued to rage without hope of suppression, and Deb Rajah Nazir Pasha (who received Mr. Eden) entered upon office, and as the rebellion was drawing to a close, Mr. Eden reached the capital and was maltreated under his orders.

On the restoration of order it was found that Cheya Chitta was the only person likely at that time to be able to govern the country according to the approbation of all parties, and he was, therefore, induced to return from the monastery and resume office, the Ex-Deb Rajah, Nazir Pasha, retiring in his turn to the monastery at Cheywah. In the late communication, however, with the British Government it is always represented by the present Deb Rajah that Nazir Pasha is dead, in order, it is supposed, that he may not be made to suffer hereafter for the insults to which he subjected our envoy and his mission.

**On the probable military strength of Western Bootan.**

In a semi-barbarous country, where at a pinch every man would be made to turn his hand to war, it is a difficulty to determine with any degree of accuracy the probable numbers which could be brought together to oppose an invading force; indeed, these numbers would naturally depend very much on the locality in which they might be employed, and would vary day by day, for their holding together depends upon the length of time their food would last, and when this is exhausted, they would, of course, have to retire to replenish their stock.

If the assembly was to be made about the capital, the greater number would be able to be kept together; but, on the other hand, if it was thought necessary to defend the approaches

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approaches from the plains, the danger seeming to be more remote, fewer would be inclined to attend the summons, and of this limited number a larger proportion would have to be absent owing to the greater distance whence supplies would have to be replenished.

The following number may, however, be taken as the maximum contribution which could under any circumstance be made; they embrace all those men whose legitimate duty it is to render feudatory service in war to their respective chieftains. It is probable that three-fourths could be mustered on a given day near Poonakha, and, perhaps, half to oppose an advancing force at Nurichurn or Chuka; but these could only hold together for a few days, after which there would be constant absentees for the replenishing of food, &c.:—

Under Paro Penlow.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paro Penlow | 2,500 | Issne Tomah | 40 |
| Daling Jungpen | 200 | Soubah Tomah | 40 |
| Tondo | 60 | Oocho Tomah | 40 |
| Chamoorchee Soubah | 120 | Sundoo Tomah | 40 |
| Balla Soubah | 140 | Sara Tomah | 40 |
| Halfgong Tomah | 200 | Totha Tomah | 40 |
| Oonah Tomah | 40 | Longa Tomah | 100 |
| Durbee Penlow | 60 | Tomah Jungpen | 120 |
| Phabacka Penlow | 20 | Officers and servants | 600 |
| Duyab Jungpen | 200 | | |
| Nobacha Soubah | 20 | Total strength | 4,720 |
| Gadna Tomah | 100 | | |

Under Dhurm Rajah and Deb Rajah.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deb Rajah | 1,200 | Overseer of Dhurm Rajah | 35 |
| Deb Jungpen | 200 | Lingjee Jungpen | 30 |
| Thumpho Jungpen | 700 | Chapcha Penlow | 80 |
| Jone Donah | 120 | Chuka Stwart | 12 |
| Kallen | 120 | Buxa Soubah | 40 |
| Nama Jungpen | 140 | Oona Jungpen | 1,200 |
| Deb Rajah Stwart | 40 | Wandipore Jungpen | 2,000 |
| Jemadar of Peons | 60 | | |
| Jemadar of Horse | 60 | Total strength | 6,067 |
| Overseer of Deb Rajah | 30 | | |

No mention is made above of the eastern division under Tongso Pillo, as I have no reliable information as yet from that somewhat remote quarter.

It may be remarked that, should the country be invaded by two columns, the eastern one would of course draw off all Tongso Pillo's forces; and should it be threatened by three columns (one to west of Buxa), the Paro Penlow's division would probably be occupied in offering opposition to it, leaving the Deb Rajah's section to resist the Central Column.

Cooch Behar, 2nd August, 1865. (signed) *H. Bruce*, Lieut.-Col., Officiating Commissioner.

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## Foreign Department (General).—No. 39.

The Governor General of India, in Council, to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 5 October 1865.

We have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a correspondence with Mr. C. U. Aitchison, late Under Secretary to the Government in the Foreign Department, relative to certain articles which have appeared in the columns of the public press, in which Mr. Aitchison is charged with disingenuousness and untruthfulness in respect to the following passage* in his Précis of 19th May 1864, regarding our relations with Bootan.—" Mr. Eden seems never . . . . . of any kind laid before Government."

* *See* page 10 of Blue Book, No 47, Session 1865.

2. The above statement, we have informed Mr. Aitchison, is entirely borne out by the records of the Foreign Office. There is no letter, public or demi-official, upon the records, nor was any received in the office at the period referred to, other than those noted in the Extract.



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3. We take this opportunity of forwarding, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of certain demi-official communications regarding the Bootan Embassy, which were received by the Viceroy and the late Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, and which we have now thought proper to bring officially upon record.

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From *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., late Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with the Governor General; dated Lahore, 14 September 1865.

SHORTLY after I made over charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, and had left Calcutta, I was informed that I had been charged by name in the leading columns of "The Englishman" with disingenousness and untruthfulness, in respect of the following passage in my précis of 19th May 1864 on our relations with Bootan:—

"Mr. Eden seems never to have officially reported to the Government to India his departure or progress. The letter of 21st April, received here on 5th May, appears to be the first official report of any kind laid before Government."

I did not think it necessary to take any notice of the matter; but as the charge is reproduced in an article in the July number of the "Westminster Review," headed "Principles of our Indian Policy," and is repeated in the leading columns of "The Englishman" of 7th September, in which the paragraph above quoted is described as having "never been surpassed in any public document for its disingenuous attempt to give an absolutely untrue colouring to its contents," I can no longer remain silent under the public imputation of a charge the most offensive and disgraceful that can be brought against an officer of Government.

I therefore beg that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council will be pleased to authorise you to answer the following questions, and to grant me permission to publish this letter and your reply to it:—

1st. Was any official report received from Mr. Eden between the time of his departure from Darjeeling and the date of his report, No. 45, of 21st April 1864?

2d. Were there any unofficial papers filed with the official correspondence about the Bootan Mission at the time I wrote my précis, to which it would have been my duty as Under-Secretary to refer in my précis of official papers?

3d. Is not the passage above quoted from my précis strictly and literally correct?

I am unable here to procure a copy of the Bootan Blue Book to refer to; but if Mr. Eden's earlier report, to which reference appears to be made in it, was unofficial, I trust that the unofficial letter in which it is stated that the Governor General "did not think the state of affairs unfavourable to a successful issue," and Mr. Eden's unofficial letter which elicited this reply, may be published in full. It is a well-known rule that unofficial papers cannot be quoted in justification of official missions, that they cannot be quoted at all in official correspondence without express permission; and that, when such papers are quoted, more especially if the subject to which they relate be a disputed one, copies of them should be furnished in full. I am, of course, unable to say whether Mr. Eden had authority to quote or refer to any papers not on the records of Government, nor was I aware of the contents of such papers.

The charge brought against me has been publicly brought. If I cannot clear myself from it, I am unworthy to continue in the service of Government; I court the fullest inquiry. I am conscious of having taken more than usual care to give an impartial précis of our relations with Bootan, and feel confident that all I have stated in respect to the late mission will be found to be strictly correct.

I trust that I shall be favoured with an early reply to this letter, and that I shall not be allowed to lie long under this unjust and disgraceful charge.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., late Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 1909); dated Simla, 20 September 1865.

YOUR letter, dated 14th instant, having been under consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, I have received His Excellency's commands to communicate, for your satisfaction, the following reply:—

2. The statement contained in your précis regarding the Bootan Embassy is entirely borne

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borne out by the records of my office. There is no letter, public or demi-official, upon the records, nor was any received in the office at the period referred to, other than those noted in the extract which you have quoted at the beginning of your letter.

3. You are doubtless aware that certain demi-official communications were received by the Viceroy and the Secretary. These will now be brought upon record officially, and copies of the same will be transmitted at an early date to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

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COPY of a Demi-official LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*, Envoy to Bootan, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Darjeeling, 2 January 1864.

I HAVE at last been able to make a start for Bootan; the camp left yesterday, and I shall join it at the Teesta on Monday. The Dalimkote Soubah has reported supplies, &c., to be ready for us, and I fear no interruption on the road. The Deb Rajah died the other day after a lingering illness, which lasted the whole of his short reign. The Tongso Pillo was elected Deb in his place, but has declined the post, preferring the security of his present position; a Lama has accordingly been fixed upon for the Rajahship. All parties in Bootan seem to be now of one mind, and I hope, therefore, that I may be able to do some good and give a good account of my mission.

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COPY of a Demi-official LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*, Envoy to Bootan, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Dalimkote, 16 January 1864.

WE arrived here on the 12th, after considerable delay on the road, owing to the frequent desertion of our coolies, some of whom ran away simply because they had an advance of money, without which not a man will start, whilst others deserted from fear of the Bootan Authorities, from whose territory they were originally refugees to Darjeeling. The road to this place from Darjeeling is very good for a hill road, and is certainly very much better than the road through our own district, which runs from the Teesta to Darjeeling. We were received by the Dalimkote Soubah with such honours as suggested themselves to his ignorant mind; he sent a procession with musicians and horses to meet us and conduct us to our camp, and fired salutes from the fort throughout the day. On the 14th he visited me: he is a low, superstitious, ignorant man, much inferior in manners and intelligence to the majority of our own coolies; his chief boast was of the quantity of wine and spirit he was in the habit of drinking. After some formal conversation, I, as usual, gave him leave to go: he, however, declined, saying he had come to spend the day with me, and this he accordingly did. He asked frequently for brandy, and ended by drinking more than was good for him; and seeing this, I was compelled to tell his attendants to induce him to leave. He professes great friendship, but he evidently wishes to delay us here till he can make a bargain for himself regarding the revenue of Ambarree. I shall, however, I think, be able to get on as soon as Austen returns from Julpigoree, to which place I sent him yesterday for the following reasons:—

1st. To purchase rice cheap, the price here being exorbitant.
2d. To examine the road, to sketch it into the map he is making of the country, and to open communication with Julpigoree.
3d. To let the Soubah see that we are independent of him in regard to supplies, and that we know how accessible his fort really is from Julpigoree.

I accompanied Captain Austen as far as the plains, and was back here to breakfast: the distance to the teraie is not more than 12 miles; the road is *excellent*, and elephants and oxen heavily laden come up here from the plains every day. This fort might at any time be reached from Julpigoree in three easy marches, and guns might be brought up without any difficulty. The reply which I received from the Deb Rajah was very short and undetermined; it simply asked me to tell the Dalimkote Soubah what I had come for, and said that he would then arrange for my seeing the Deb, &c. I fancy that they hardly knew what to write; they were not sure with what intentions we were coming: apparently the Soubah has orders to send us on if our intentions appear to be pacific. The country is fine and full of capabilities, but somewhat neglected. Every man's hand is against his neighbour, and though the feuds at the Durbar are ostensibly at an end, I should not be surprised at any moment to hear of a fresh outbreak between the Pillows of Paro and Tongso. This state of things, though unfavourable to our progress in some respects, is favourable in others; both parties are likely to be desirous of courting our favour. The great, and in fact the only, difficulty I anticipate is rationing our large camp: it is impossible to move without an immense band of coolies.

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COPY of a Demi-official LETTER from Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Honourable *A. Eden*, Bootan Mission, *viâ* Darjeeling ; dated Calcutta, 25 January 1864.

ON receiving your letter of the 16th January, I sent it to the Governor General for his perusal.

I do not think the state of affairs unfavourable to a successful issue to your mission, and trust the result may be all that could be desired.

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COPY of a Demi-official LETTER from the Honourable *A. Eden*, Envoy to Bootan, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C. B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Sangpen, 6 February 1864.

I FOUND, on reaching the head quarters of the Tongso Soubah, that the district officers had received no orders to help me on, and that they could not give me a single coolie, or let the people sell things to us. There were two courses open to me; either to move on without the escort, or to return and report that the Bootan Government would not receive me. I have elected the former. I have sent back the escort to Darjeeling, with the exception of 15 Sikhs and 10 Sebundees, and am now getting on famously. We have had some terribly rough trying marches through deep snow. We have now reached a magnificent valley, at the bottom of which we had to cross the Machoo river, which flows from Phari, in Thibet, *viâ* Chownabi: we have had some seven marches, during which we only saw one small village; we yesterday, however, arrived at this valley, which is full of prosperous-looking villages and really fine cultivation; the elevation is high, about 6,500 feet, but bullock ploughs are used without difficulty. The villagers here are very friendly and well disposed. I have not seen the Soubah, but his servants have been in attendance ever since we arrived last night, and, judging from their conduct, I should say he will be disposed to be friendly. We have before us another very heavy snowy pass to cross, and we shall then reach the Paro valley and all will be plain sailing. If I can once get hold of the heads of the Government, I have no doubt that I shall be able to bring them to reason. Seeing that I can get along without their assistance, they are likely to be far more ready to give it: the people, moreover, seem a far superior class to those nearer the plains; they are more civilised and hospitable and more like the Thibetans. We are about six marches from Paro, nine from Poonakha.

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COPY of a Demi-official LETTER from the Honourable *A. Eden*, Envoy to Bootan, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Hah, 14 February 1864.

WE arrived here yesterday, and so far as the road is concerned our difficulties are over. We had terrible work crossing the Taiga Pass; the snow was deep and the thermometer stood at 17, which was, of course, very trying both for ourselves and the sepoys and coolies. We are now in a very lovely valley, with an excellent road all the way; every stream is well bridged, and the centre of the valley is as level as the Calcutta Maidan. The scenery is indescribably beautiful and equals anything in Switzerland. The Bootan Government has taken no notice of me whatever beyond sending verbal messages to me indirectly with the object of inducing me either to halt or return. I have declined to take any notice of verbal messages, or of any communication except direct from the Deb Rajah. I wrote and told him that, if he did not wish to receive my friendly visit, he should say so at once and in writing; and till I got such an intimation, I should proceed steadily onwards in pursuance with the instructions I had received; the responsibility of rejecting the friendship of the British Government, and the consequences which would assuredly ensue, must then rest with him; that I cared for no hardships or difficulties, provided I succeeded in doing what I was ordered to do; and that, therefore, nothing he could say would induce me either to halt or return, unless he distinctly refused to receive the mission. This he dare not do; he will make all sorts of apologies and throw all blame on the local officers: this they say themselves. The people are quite friendly, and the Soubah of the place, who is the son-in-law of the Paro Penlow, seems disposed to show every civility. All the Soubahs blame their own Government much for the way they are behaving; they give them no positive orders to impede my progress, neither will they give instructions to assist. We shall reach Paro the day after to-morrow; I shall have to stay there a day or two. Poonakha is three marches from that.

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COPY of a Demi-official LETTER from the Honourable *A. Eden*, Envoy to Bootan, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C. B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Paro, 24 February 1864.

After a most trying journey we have managed to reach Paro; the day after we reached Hah a fearful snow-storm set in, with thunder and lightning, and lasted 36 hours. Austen, who was surveying on the top of the Tanjon Pass, lost, I grieve to say, two men from cold. The snow down in the Hah valley was two to three feet deep; we of course could not move; the Soubah was very attentive, and we suffered nothing worse than inconvenience from the cold. After waiting a week for the snow to thaw (which, however, it showed very little inclination to do), I found out that a deputation from the Deb Rajah was detained on the opposite side of the Chenlah Pass, having been sent with the object of taking me back to the plains on some frivolous pretence connected with the enquiry into the charges brought by our Government, and counter charges which the Deb intended to prefer. Had I allowed these men to cross the pass before me, I should have been detained for a month at Hah pending further reference to the Durbar; there was nothing for it, therefore, but for me to force the pass. I accordingly sent on 30 men with Captain Austen and Dr. Simpson to tread down a path through the snow, and followed with the camp about two hours after; just as I was starting the Hah Soubah came, and said he had orders to stop me till the arrival of the deputation. I declined to take cognisance of anything short of a written letter to myself from the Deb, and as he had not this, he said he was helpless, and at the same time gave me guides, &c., and behaved with much civility. We could not reach the head of the pass, though only a few miles distant, till six in the evening; the coolies were exhausted with the cold and wanted to lie down in the snow: we, therefore, had to remain behind on the top of the pass till every man had crossed: some of them we had to carry; however, eventually all came over. There was a village about five miles below the pass, and it was my intention to encamp there; but when the descent began we could make scarcely any progress; the snow was five and six feet deep, and even where those in front had trodden down a path of a few inches the men sank over their thighs and the horses up to their girths; one of my ponies sunk altogether, and was not dug out till the next day. At about 11 at night I allowed the sick and worn out coolies to encamp in bands of 10 and 12 in sheltered places, leaving a few strong men with them with orders to keep large fires burning. About 80 coolies came on with us, and at one in the morning we reached the village, having been marching the whole day and half the night (15 hours) in snow, varying from three to six feet deep, without a minute's rest or a particle of food.

I am thankful to say that we did not lose a single man. The next morning the Deb people came and brought a letter saying that they had instructions to return with me to the plains to investigate the charges we had preferred, and they gave me an evasive characteristic letter from the Durbar to the same effect, but really conveying no intimation whatever of the intention of the Durbar. I saw at once from the manner of these men and from the tone of the Deb's letter that their policy was to induce me to return if they could, and if not, to let me come on. I accordingly explained to them the object of my mission, and informed them that, until the Deb actually declined to receive a friendly visit from me, I should go on and carry out the orders of my Government, and the responsibility of throwing any obstacles in my way rested on their heads. The snow was the great bugbear they had been instructed to suggest to me, but this excuse had been cut from under them by my having crossed the pass before they had. One of the men was disposed to be insolent, but the chief person entirely changed his tone after some conversation, said that he felt satisfied that my object was simply to renew friendship between the Governments, and that it would be most unbecoming in them to treat me otherwise than as a friend. The whole of them immediately started back to Paro, and it was arranged that I should follow the next day; we did not reach this, however, the next day, but halted in a village, where houses were prepared for us by order of the Paro Penlow, and the next day came on here. The Paro Penlow seems disposed to be friendly. I am to see him to-day, and in the mean time he sends us supplies, &c. I hope to get on in a couple of a days, and when once at Poonakha I hope that I shall not be long delayed. This is a large place with, I should say, 3,000 inhabitants, a magnificent valley full of rice, wheat, and barley. The palace is really a very fine building. The snowy range which forms the boundary between Thibet and Bootan, is about 10 miles distant; Chumlache is about 25 miles off. I still hope to get away from this very unpleasant duty by the end of next month.

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COPY of a Demi-official LETTER from the Honourable *A. Eden*, Envoy to Bootan, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Poonakha, 15 March 1864.

AFTER waiting at Paro for 16 days for a reply to my letter, which must have reached the Durbar on the second day, I insisted upon being allowed to proceed, and told the Paro Penlow that, if he would not let me go on, I would immediately break up my camp and return to Calcutta; he was obliged, under these circumstances, to send me on, which he did in a very friendly way, though there is no doubt that he incurred a great responsibility by so doing. He abused his own Government in the most vehement terms for



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their extraordinary conduct to me, and assured me that, if they dared oppose my progress, I should have the support of every man at his disposal; he especially desired that I would bear in mind that he had lately been openly at war with the Durbar, and though now ostensibly on friendly terms, he had no share in their councils, and was in no way responsible for anything they did. It was announced that Commissioners were on their way from the Durbar to treat at Paro, but I considered that quite enough time had been allowed them to come if they were coming. We left Paro on the 10th, and reached this on the 13th. On the road we met zinkaffs from the Durbar with a short evasive letter really having no sort of meaning, but the purport of which apparently was that I should stay at Paro and consult with the zinkaffs, with what end in view I could not understand from the letter, but the zinkaffs said that, after consulting with them, envoys of high rank would come from the Durbar. I was exceedingly angry with them, and said that if the Governor General had wished to send an officer to treat with zinkaffs, he would have sent some one of like rank; that according to our ideas a zinkaff ranked with a peon on six rupees a month, and that I should, consequently, have nothing to say to any one of their class, and accordingly came on as if I had never seen them. On arriving near the place zinkaffs came out to meet us and bring us into camp, and supplies have been regularly sent and the ordinary civilities have been shown; but as yet I have had no interview with any one belonging to the Durbar. The fact, I believe, is that the whole Government is disorganised after the late revolution; every man suspects his colleagues. The Deb is a mere puppet, whilst the actual Government is in the hands of five men, the Tongso Pillo, Tongoo Zoonpoon, Poonakha Zoonpoon, Angdiforung Zoonpoon, and Joom Kaling; they are all heads, except the Angdiforung Zoonpoon, and he will arrive to-day, and then I hope we shall get some work done.

Nothing could have been more friendly than the Paro Penlow was latterly; we were allowed to go all over the fort when we liked, and a day never passed without his asking to see some of us: he gave permission to Dr. Simpson to take photographs of the interior of the fort, and offered to sit himself, though on our first arrival they would not even consent to the camera being put up in our own camp.

I hope that in the course of the next 10 days I shall get a treaty out of the Deb, and be able to start back.

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LETTER from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; dated Simla, 18 September 1865.

I SEE an article in the "Westminster Review" attacking me about the policy pursued towards Bootan among other matters. Had I been in time, I certainly do not think that I should have attempted to prevent the mission coming off when I arrived. In common decency I was bound to support the arrangements which the Government had made. But from the first Report, demi-officially, which Eden made to you, and which you sent on to me, I began to anticipate mischief, and very soon after consulted you on the expediency of recalling him, but it was then too late. I have no wish to cast any blame on Eden; on the contrary, with the one exception that he might wisely have come back from Paro, or even before, I think he did all he could do, and omitted nothing which might have contributed to the success of the expedition. But at Paro he there saw unmistakably that the Booteah authorities did not want him, and he was unable to take on either his guard, or the presents which might have conciliated the Booteah chiefs.

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LETTER from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; dated Simla, 20 September 1865.

WITH reference to my letter of the 18th, I will be glad if you will send me copies of all demi-official letters you may have shown me last year on Bootan affairs. I used to return them to you after perusal, discussing their contents with you from the time I perceived that any danger was likely to arise from his (Mr. Eden's) advance into the country.

The only note of yours I can find on these matters is one of the 16th February 1864. If you wrote me any others, pray send copies also.

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LETTER from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General; dated Bhaugulpore, 25 September 1865.

I HAVE to thank you for your letters of the 18th and 20th.

The letters which Eden wrote me after he set out on his mission are in Calcutta, but I will send for them immediately, and let you have a copy or extracts of such as bear on the question of his advance to Poonakha, as well as of those I wrote him in reply. I remember writing him one letter after seeing you on the subject of his letters from Dalimkote encouraging him to proceed, but leaving everything to his discretion, and assuring

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assuring him that, if he turned back, it would not necessarily expose him to the displeasure of the Government.

He wrote to Durand from Dalimkote, and, on the receipt of an encouraging reply from him, pushed on to the capital.

I always thought that your impression of Eden's conduct in going on from Paro must have been founded on some error of fact, and this appears to be so from your present letter, for he left neither his guard nor his presents at Paro. He reduced his guard shortly after leaving Dalimkote, but all the men whom he took to Paro he took on with him to Poonakha. So with the presents, they were left not at Paro but at Sipchu, close to Dalimkote, not because of opposition, but for want of coolies (*see* paragraphs 30 and 31 of his Report of 20th July). So far from leaving the presents at Paro, it was at Paro that he sent back for them, and they followed him safely all the way to Poonakha under the charge of one of his own Darjeeling sepahees. If he had had his presents with him at Paro, he could and would have taken them on with him to Poonakha as easily as he took on everything else. The Paro Penlow gave him all he wanted, and would have given him as many coolies as he might have asked for. Instead of opposing his advance, the Paro Penlow encouraged it, and told him it would never do for him to return to Darjeeling without coming to some understanding with the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs (*see* paragraph 38 of his Report dated 20 July).

I see that some of the up-country papers attribute the authorship of the article in the "Westminster" to Eden. He wishes me to say, though there is hardly any necessity for it, that he had nothing to do with the article, or with any part of it, directly or indirectly, and that he is equally ignorant of the writer and of the source from whence he may have derived his impressions apart from the Parliamentary Blue Book.

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LETTER from the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General; dated Bhaugulpore, 28 September 1865.

IN a separate packet addressed to Dr. Hathaway, I have sent you extracts from Eden's correspondence with me from the time he reached Dalimkote on his way into Bootan, to the time of his arrival at Poonakha. All Eden's letters, or nearly all, except the first of the series, you saw or heard at the time, and my answers were written after a talk with you on the subject.

You will observe that my letters of the 1st and 4th February, written in reply to those he wrote to me from Dalimkote, did not reach him till after his arrival at Paro, and that the tone of them was calculated to confirm the impression he received from Durand's note at Dalimkote that it was the wish of the Government that he should proceed, provided he thought it prudent to do so. He was far more hopeful of success at Paro than he was at Dalimkote, or at any previous stage of his journey. He was assured of the support of the Paro Penlow, and though the Durbar had shown an unwillingness to receive him, they had absolutely refused to incur the responsibility of desiring him to return. It has, therefore, always seemed to me that Eden was right, under the circumstances, in going on from Paro, and that if the Government approved of his conduct in other respects, he deserved their unqualified support.

My correspondence with Eden was of course quite confidential, and as such I send it to you.

The only notes of mine to you which I can find (except that of the 16th February) are two, one of the 8th March forwarding Eden's letter from Paro, probably of the 24th February, and another of the 29th March, enclosing his letter from Poonakha: copies of these I enclose.

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Dalimkote, 14 January 1864.

WE arrived here all right on the 12th, after some very troublesome marches and great difficulty owing to constant desertion of coolies. It is a matter of great anxiety having to move such a large camp in a country which produces nowhere at one place sufficient to give us a day's food. The Soubah here provides us, with much difficulty, with rice for our coolies, and our own food and the sepoy's food we, of course, have to carry with us. I think of sending Austen down to Julpigoree to bring up some rice, as the prices here are ruinous; indeed, I am obliged to buy it and sell it to the coolies at a lower rate than I pay for it. Austen could get to Julpigoree in 15 hours. Elephants come up here daily from the plains with rice; the road is excellent, The Soubah received us with great honour, a band, salutes, &c., and he is at this time coming down from the fort with a most absurd retinue, shouting, screaming, and laughing to frighten away the devils: an absurd band is marching in front, and every 50 yards they stop to shout. Simpson is going to take an instantaneous photograph of our tents as he comes up, and will send you one to-morrow. I think the Soubah will help us on; he professes great friendship, but the Deb's reply, which I received two days ago, was an unmeaning, uncertain kind of thing, asking me to tell the Soubah the object of my mission, &c., and that the Soubah would then arrange with me, if satisfactory, to proceed to Poonakha. The Soubah, however, has explained the object



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of the mission, and daily expects an order to send me on; the people however, have absolutely no notion of the value of time. I should any way, however, have to delay here and arrange a depôt for the supply of our camp ahead in the case of the supplies there running short. I always think a series of depôts the best arrangement, as it gives the coolies, dâk runners, &c., confidence.

This is a curious place; the fort is upon a high precipitous neck of land, and for their style of warfare a very strong place, but a couple of shells would knock the whole place to pieces. There are 200 sepoys here, common coolies, the only distinction being that they have a pugree on their heads; they are, however, fine fellows, but seem to be swaggering, lying, thieving hillies; the villagers, as might be expected, are very superior to the Soubah's people. I have got a great deal of information from some Thibet merchants, who have for years been in the habit of travelling about the country, and seem clever, honest fellows enough. The country is a fine country and capable of much, but just round here there are very few villagers. There are lots of Bengalees constantly coming up.

I have just had my interview with the Soubah; he is a stupid, impracticable brute, and I had great difficulty in getting rid of him; he kept asking for brandy, and ended by getting rather drunk. What he is driving at is to get the Ambaree Revenue; of course, this I can't give till I have got all I want. * * * *

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Dalimkote, 22 January 1864.

WE are still here; the rice purchased by Austen is coming in fast, and we shall soon have a good depôt here: it is one-sixth the price of what we were getting here. I can go on comfortably knowing I have this to fall back on. We have opened out the road to Julpigoree, and chowkeydars go backwards and forwards with letters without fear—a thing they would not have done before for their lives. I have immense difficulties to deal with in the work before me. You cannot conceive the trouble, annoyance, and obstruction each day brings forth. * * * * I am determined to go on in spite of all, and get what I want. I have now got the Dalimkote man completely under my thumb; he fully understands the advantages to be got by compliance, and the certain and sure consequences of non-compliance: he is doing all he can now to forward my views, but it has taken a long time to convince him, or rather to make him understand and believe me. If I can get hold of the other men, I can, of course, get them round too, but the thing is to get at them. The Chiefs all wrote to the Dalimkote Soubah asking him what he meant by admitting me into the country, and telling him to settle with me and let me go back at once: the letter (of the despatch of which I have heard) he showed to Cheeboo, as well as his answer, which was, that he had admitted me because he could not help it, and because they had given him no orders one way or the other; that he had thoroughly ascertained the object of the mission; that our demands were reasonable and just, and very favourable to Bootan; that he had, therefore, taken on himself the responsibility of helping me on without waiting for a further answer from the Durbar; that if the Durbar refused to receive me, they should write to me and say so themselves, and that I could then return, but that they must take the inevitable consequences of such a course on their own heads. He is collecting coolies for me to supply the place of runaways, and I now hope to get on. I don't fear their stopping me, for I hear that they tried the *sortes Virgilianæ* with their almanac; the result was—"If you don't make friends with the I Company, you will lose your country." They then appealed to the Dhurm Rajah (an infant), with a precisely similar result. The late Paro Penlow, who was much respected as a saint, when dying, about a year ago, said on his death-bed—"Whatever you do, now that you have no old men in the Government, don't quarrel with the English, for it is written in our book that the country must one day be theirs: put this off as long as you can." Knowing what ignorant superstitious animals I have to deal with, this all makes me feel sure that whatever faces they may make in anticipation, they know that they will have to swallow the bitter pill, and I know that they are making preparations, which show they feel sure I shall come on and have to be received; in the mean time no one will act as Deb. * * * * *

Since writing the above the Soubah has sent a man down about some of the elephant cases; two of the captive mahouts declare that they are not captives at all, but are natives of this place, and don't wish to go back to their old master, who was a servant of the Bootan Government, and bolted, the Soubah's people say, with 2,000 rupees of revenue, and then attempted to raise a force in our territory to attack the Soubah. One day, finding his elephants in their teraie, they carried them off as a hostage for the payment of the missing revenue, and told Donough at the time that they had done so. In nearly every case I suspect the Bootanese outrages are in accordance with their ideas of the law of reprisals. I shall, however, I hope, make them give them up. The Soubah has been putting forth a feeler as to whether, if he were to revolt and take Mynagoree, we would consent to attach Dalimkote and Mynagoree to British Territory, keeping him as Soubah. I, of course, snubbed him. The fact is there is just now no Government here, and all these men are trying to provide for themselves. Bootan will split up before long into some 20 petty States, I expect.

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LETTER from the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated 1 February 1864.

I HAVE to thank you for your two letters from Dalimkote; the first was followed by one from Colonel Mulcaster reporting that Captain Austen had made his appearance at Julpigoree, and would speedily join you with the requisite supplies.

Your second I read to Sir John Lawrence, and he quite agreed with me in thinking that there was nothing in your statements to lead to any doubt that, notwithstanding the difficulties you have to contend with, the objects of your mission may be successfully accomplished, or to afford ground for interfering with your discretion. At the same time he desired me to say that you must not allow yourself to be influenced by any apprehension that, if, in consideration of all circumstances that may arise, you should think it the more prudent and dignified course to abstain from pushing your endeavours to negotiate with a Government which has no head, and to return *re infecta*, such a course will necessarily be disapproved by the Government, or expose you to the imputation of failure. You must be guided entirely by your own judgment, and feel assured of the support of the Government, whatever may be the result. For my own part, I quite approve of your determination to go on, feeling sure that your ability and determination will enable you to overcome greater obstacles than those by which you have yet been impeded, and that the Bootan Chiefs, however unwilling they may be to receive an envoy from our Government, will not dare to oppose you openly, and will eventually agree to all the terms you are prepared to offer them. The support of the Dalimkote Soubah is a great point gained. He, of course, will benefit more than anyone else by the successful result of the mission. His cool proposal to make himself independent of Bootan was, of course, out of the question, but it must be of great importance to keep him in good humour till your return from the capital.

I am quite satisfied that the only way in which we can preserve satisfactory relations with Bootan is by having an agent at Tassissujeong, through whom all representations can be made to the Government, whatever its constitution may be, and that the treaty is of little importance, unless we have some practical means of causing its provisions to be observed. I am not sure that the Governor General is convinced of this, but I am inclined to think that, if you are in favour of appointing an agent with the ordinary powers of a foreign representative, but absolutely interdicted from interfering with the domestic affairs of Bootan, the measure would be favourably considered.

I trust that by this time you have completed your arrangements, and are moving forward. It seems scarcely possible that you can be at Darjeeling again in all next month.

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Dalimkote, 28 January 1864.

JUST one line to say that, after an immense expenditure of diplomacy, I have arranged everything for my onward progress, and go on to-morrow towards Poonakha: the people are ignorant and suspicious beyond all conception. I am obliged to leave half my escort behind; they involve so many coolies, and the coolies are constantly bolting and cause anxiety and delay. I have laid in a good store of rice, &c., and formed a supply depôt. The Soubah has agreed to give up our elephants within his jurisdiction and enter into the whole spirit of the negotiation. The seven Sirdars at Poonakha endeavoured to induce me to return to Darjeeling, and promised to come and treat there. Of course, I could not hear of this. I have got 100 coolies from the Soubah to supply the place of runaways, and I hope now to be able to progress daily without stoppages till we get to Paro. The Paro man is in opposition to the rest of the Government, and has sent me no indication of his feelings towards the Mission; the only way is to walk straight on, however; they have a very wholesome dread of the Sikhs.

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LETTER to the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated 4 February 1864.

I HOPE you managed to get on from Dalimkote on the 29th as you expected, and that nothing will happen to stop you (unless it be for two or three days at Paro) till you reach Poonakha and confront the seven Sirdars, who appear to represent the Government of Bootan

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The message from Poonakha intended to persuade you to return to Darjeeling, and promising to come and treat there shows, I think, that the Sidars are in a fright, and will be found amenable when you meet them. Of course, there is nothing for it but to push on, unless by so doing you should risk your own safety or that of any of your party, which at present seems most improbable. It is quite certain that you cannot negotiate successfully anywhere but at the capital, and their very desire to be rid of the Mission will induce the Government to be compliant.



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I hope you will find the Paro man as manageable as him of Dalimkote. What of Cheeboo?

NOTE by Mr. *Beadon*.

(ON the 6th February Mr. Eden wrote to Colonel James alluding to a report he had heard that the Government thought he had been dilatory in his proceedings, and had delayed too long at Darjeeling and Dalimkote.)

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LETTER to the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated 16 February 1864.

I AM delighted to hear by your letter to James of the 6th February (Mechir, six marches from Paro and nine from Poonakha) that, in spite of the serious difficulties you have met with, you are well on your way to the capital. I see that you dispatched your letter on the 7th from Sangher, a march further on, in a more civilized country, where I hope you will be able to report and get supplies.

The coolies seem to be your great difficulties, and as you had two more marches through the snow, I shall be anxious for the next account. I hope you have succeeded in getting some covering for the feet.

If you have received my letters you will have been assured that I never complained of the dilatoriness of your proceedings, or thought that you could have moved on a day sooner than you did. I can assure you too that no one here, no one I mean to whom I have spoken, including Durand, ever supposed that you could have accomplished your arduous journey with greater dispatch. * * * * * * *

The Governor General is perfectly satisfied with your progress. I calculate that you were at Paro the day before yesterday, and may be at Poonakha (if Poonakha is your destination, and not Tassissujeong) the day after to-morrow.

I hope you will remember your friend the Soubah of Jonksa, who refused to help you in your distress, when you have successfully negotiated the treaty (about which I have not the least doubt), and are on your way back to Darjeeling: he will be ready enough to assist you. By that time I hope the snows will have melted, and the coolies, being on their way homeward, will show no inclination to desert.

Thuillier's map is a perfect blank along your whole line of march, so that it is impossible to trace your progress, but I suppose Captain Austen furnishes the Surveyor General's Office with a rough sketch as he goes along.

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Camp Hah (one and a half march from Paro), 14 February 1864.

WE arrived here yesterday. This is the residence of a Soubah, who is the son-in-law of the Paro Penlow. It is the most thoroughly lovely place I ever set eyes on, and Simpson says it equals anything he has seen in Switzerland. Our yesterday's march was throughout up the lovely valley, which is as flat as the maidan of Calcutta, and about three-fourths of a mile broad: facing us is a snowy range (the hills next to Chunalari); the valley is studded with the most picturesque villages; the houses are three and four-storied houses, with fine carved wooden verandahs and single roofs, the very counterpart of a first-class Swiss cottage; up the centre of the valley is a fine broad clear stream, running very quietly and smoothly: a few thousand rupees would make it navigable. All along the tops of the hills are large monasteries; the road is equal to any district road in Bengal, and is really well-bridged and metalled throughout: there is a bridge and revetment here to confine the stream within limits which would do credit to any trained engineer. The Bootan Government continue to ignore me: every attempt is made to delay me, frighten me, and induce me to go back. I only make one answer: "Let the Deb write to me and say he declines to receive the mission, and I stop at once; but I shall take no notice of any verbal message, or of the wishes of any local authority in respect to my movements." I have twice written to the Deb, but he dare not stop me; he wants to throw the odium of so doing on his subordinates, and of this they complain very unreservedly. The great bugbear thrown in my way was the snow, but this we have now crossed, and they will find it hard to raise new difficulties. The crossing of the Sargin Pass was very difficult; the snow was deep and the thermometer was only 17, which was somewhat cold for bivouacking; the height of our camp was 11,700 feet; of course we had to walk the whole way through the snow for two days. We can now ride for the first time, but both my ponies and several others in camp have been poisoned with the laurustinums. There is very little jungle here, but the hill sides have a scanty clothing of fine pines and firs; there is plenty of laurel, ivy, &c., about, and one might be in Derbyshire if it were not for the snowy hill tops. We are about the height of Darjeeling, but the whole valley is as flat as it can be; it would make a wonderful sanitarium. Sheep and cattle plentiful.

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LETTER to the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated 27 February 1864.

I WAS glad to get your letter of the 14th from the happy valley of the Hah, which must have seemed like paradise after your trying journey across the mountains. It is to be hoped the snow will have melted before you return.

I keep the Governor General informed of your progress, and he is quite satisfied with it; but I shall be glad to be able to tell him that you have got at the Deb, and that he has received you with proper consideration.

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Camp Paro, 24 February 1864.

WE arrived here on the 22d after such marching as I imagine no Europeans have had since the Cabul war. On my arrival at Hah, the residence of a Soubah, things began to look a little more promising: the Soubah, who is son-in-law of the Paro Penlow, was exceedingly civil, sent us supplies, &c., and came to see me with his wife and Mrs. Paro Penlow, who was on a visit to him. The day after our arrival, however, there came on a most terrible snow storm, which lasted, with thunder, lightning, and a fearful amount of wind, for 36 hours without a lull: it left two feet of snow all round our tents, and closed up the passes before us and behind us; we could not, of course, move: the Soubah himself came down, with all his family and garrison, and built huts for us and for the sepoys. After waiting six days for the snow on the Choolah (not Chillah) Pass to melt, I obtained information that one of the chief officers of the Paro Penlow, and two special commissioners from the Deb Raja, were coming to stop me, but were detained by the snow on the opposite side of the pass. Now I felt convinced that if they once get across, they would keep me delayed on one pretence or another for a fortnight, or even a month; so I determined to anticipate them and force the pass. After starting off Austen and Simpson with 50 men to tread down the snow, the Soubah came down and said that he had orders to stop me till these men came. I said I had waited seven days and could not stop an hour longer; if the Deb did not wish me to come on he should write and say so. The old Soubah admitted that I had every ground for complaint, and concluded by saying that he had no orders to use force, and that he could not do less than send men to show me the road, which he did, and I started about 10 a. m. After marching up the hill till three, I overtook Simpson and Austen, still on this side of the pass: the snow being about four or five feet deep, I felt that our only chance of safety was to keep moving, and I therefore moved on, hearing that on the other side of the pass there was at no very great distance a village. At about six in the evening we reached the head of the pass, a wretched bleak spot, without a tree, snow six feet deep, and you may imagine the cold when I tell you that the thermometer before we left the valley where we had been encamped was 13°. The coolies were beginning to give way and wanted to lie down: if this had been allowed we should have lost them all; so Austen went on, and we stayed behind on the pass till every man was over. Then began the descent, which was worse than the ascent, if possible; we progressed at the rate of about half a mile an hour: night came on; fortunately it was clear, but we went stumbling about in line of about 180 men in single file in a track a few inches broad, with six to four feet of snow on either side. The poor coolies fell with their loads and sunk often up to their waists; we were nearly all the time up to our knees, and often up to the hips, ourselves; the horses and mules were over the girth every second step, and I thought we should have had to abandon them; however, we struggled on till about 11; many of the coolies could not then proceed, so I put them down in gangs in sheltered places, and made them light fires till the morning; about 80 or 100 of the coolies came in, and at one in the morning we reached the village. I am happy to say that every man came in safe the next morning, though at one time I feared we should all run great chance of being frozen, for it was impossible to get either backwards or forwards. The next day the Deb messengers came and said they had orders to go back with me to the teraie to investigate the charges I had to make against their Soubahs. I, of course, declined doing anything of the sort, and said that I should either go on or return to Darjeeling, and the consequences would be on their heads. After much talking, they said that they really believed from all I said that I had come on with friendly motives, and that I might therefore proceed. They gave me a letter fram the Deb, unsatisfactory and evasive as usual, asking why I threatened to return to Darjeeling, as he had never refused to receive me, but, on the contrary, was quite prepared to receive me after I had been down into the dooars with his men to investigate my own charge and some he had to make. The Paro Penlow sent a messenger to say we could not come through his district; but shortly after sent another to say that we might come; that everything was ready for us. Now we have come here, he seems disposed to be very civil; but they are a horrid set; they have no sort of idea of behaving as they should do, even when their intentions are good. Altogether it is the most odious work that any man was ever employed on; we are subjected to daily insult, and have to make our way as if we were receiving, instead of conferring, great benefits on these miserable coolies in power. I am most thoroughly sick of the whole thing. The place here is fine, and the scenery magnificent. There are about 3,000 inhabitants and a large market, but the people are forbidden to sell to us. I still hope to get things settled and be back by the first week in April, but it is most up-hill and wearing work. We have had no dâks from Darjeeling for 13 days, and I am sending off this by a special messenger, as otherwise you may think we have all been cut up.



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NOTE by Mr. *Beadon*.

(*N. B.*—This letter was sent for perusal of the Governor General on the 8th March.)

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Camp Paro, 29 February 1864.

JUST a line to say we are still at Paro; these odious dilatory savages will not get through their work. I have had to be abusive; and, knowing from past experience that the only way to make friends with them is to pick a quarrel, I refused to go and see the Penlow on the day he had appointed; he then stopped all our supplies and fined every one who sold us anything. I threatened to leave for Darjeeling the next morning, and he knuckled under at once, and I have since got him really to attend a little to business. I went to see the Penlow the day before yesterday; the old man was set on one side and we did not see him, but the young one was pleasant enough. Yesterday all his amlah came to see me, and our relations are now friendly enough, but he dare not let us go on without the orders of the Deb. The Deb wants to have the work done here; to this the Penlow objects, and so do I. I have now written the Deb a pretty strong letter, and have said that, unless I get immediate permission to come on, I shall go back, and the blood resulting therefrom will be on his head, not on mine. I have also said that I must start back from wherever I may be on the 20th of March, and that, if the work is not done then, the fault and the loss will be theirs; in this way I still hope to be at Darjeeling by the first week in April. It is terrible up-hill work here and very trying to the temper; in the middle of a violent appeal to their love for their country, the addressee will ask to see a looking-glass or a pencil. Austen will send you a sketch of the route to-day.

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Camp Paro, 5 March 1864.

I WAS very glad to receive yesterday your letter of February 16th, and also a long letter from James; I was glad to have your assurances that you are satisfied with the progress of the mission; that the progress is slow, I admit, but the delay is unavoidable. We are now the very best of friends with the old and new Paro Penlow, and go and see them nearly every day; the old man is a very shrewd old fellow, and quite clearly sees the position of his government; he told me yesterday that he had at first received the most positive orders to turn us back by force if necessary, but that he had declined to have anything to do with such an insane policy, and had told the Durbar to do it themselves if they wished; but that the day they used force they might consider their country to have passed into the hands of the British Government. He wrote to them five days ago, and told them that he was satisfied that my intentions were friendly and the demands of our Government just and right; that he should detain me here in a friendly way till to-night, and that after that he should allow me to proceed, unless they choose to take upon themselves positively to refuse to see me; he added, if after this they are such fools as to receive you, give me the order and I will send you on to Poonakha by force with every man I can raise if you wish it. I said no; under these circumstances I should return, and there will be an end to friendship; to which he replied, of course, your Government could then have no help for it; they must use force, and they would be wrong not to do so under such circumstances. Cheeboo has just come back from him; he says we had better wait another day for an answer; the old man seems to think that they are likely to send another evasive answer, but I can't believe this; they are, I think (if they don't want us to go on), more likely to send an envoy.

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Camp Paro, 10 March 1864.

LAST time I wrote I told you that we expected to leave this the subsequent day, but no answer came from the Durbar. The Penlow wrote to them most urgently, and so did I, but up to this date they have taken no sort of notice of my existence; the Penlow says that he can't think of asking me to delay any longer; so, if no answer comes, we are to leave to-morrow morning for Poonakha. There was a rumour that the Poonakha Soubah was coming over to treat with the full power of the Deb, and I waited more patiently, hoping that it would be so, for, if I get him over here, I should, with the help of the old man here, get a treaty signed within three or four days. I am so utterly sick of and disgusted with those odious fellows at the Durbar, that I have no sort of wish to go on there; all I want is to get my treaty and go. Nothing could be more friendly than the old Penlow; he does all he can to make us comfortable, and though he is a drunken old ruffian, he is sharp enough to see clearly what folly it is of the Durbar to behave to me as they do; he, however, is not on friendly terms with them, and he is afraid that his sending us on before they had a reasonable time to send an answer might prejudice them against us, or rather afford a pretext for quarrelling with him on our account. I can't conceive what the Deb's advisers are really doing; the Deb is an absurd puppet; the real men are the Poonakha Soubah, Joom Kaling, and the

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the Tongso Pillo. There were some horse races to-day, pretty, but as races, absurd. Fourteen men in coloured satin started one after the other on ponies down the glacis of the fort; they had to vault on the ponies (bare back) at full gallop, and they then threw themselves into attitudes and laid down at full length at a gallop, &c. After going one hundred yards they halted, and started again in the same way, and so on; all those who were thrown are to be flogged this evening. The old Penlow, after making such a fuss about pictures, has asked to have a photograph taken for the "Lord Sahib," of himself, and all his followers in full fighting costume; they wear chain armour, some of it really very nicely made; it is covered with rich China silk. We are just starting; we shall reach Poonakha in three days, and I hope that 10 days will get through the work there, and that I shall be able to reach Darjeeling from Poonakha in 14 days, which will bring me to the first week in April.

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LETTER from the Honourable *Ashley Eden*; dated Poonakha, 15 March 1864.

I WROTE from Paro, and told you that I insisted upon going on without waiting for the consent of the Durbar. We left on the 10th, and at the first stage met zinkaffs with a wretched evasive letter having no intelligible meaning. The zinkaffs said we were to go to Paro and confer with them, and that then, if necessary, envoys would come to Paro from the Durbar and treat with us. I was exceedingly angry, and gave them a bit of my mind, and told them that, if we wanted to treat with zinkaffs, we should have sent Chupprassees on six rupees per mensem: that if I treated with any one it would be with the Deb; and that, if they had any order to ask me to turn back, they would show it, and I should be too happy to return to Calcutta, and that the consequences would be what their master probably did not expect: they then said they had no orders to stop me, and that I had better go on, which I did; they did not accompany me, but went on to Paro with a letter to the Penlow.

On coming near this place we were met by zinkaffs, who brought us in here, and supplies and presents of rice, &c., have been sent and every sign of friendship shown, but no talk of an interview or business. I have declared in writing that, if they delay me as they have done hitherto, I will pack up and go. I believe they are waiting for the Ang-du-forung man, who is to arrive to-day. The Deb is a mere puppet in the hands of the

Tongso Pillo.
Poonakha Zoonpoon.
Tongboo Zoonpoon.
Ang-du-forung Zoonpoon.
Joom Kaling.

These are all here but the Ang-du-forung Zoonpoon, who lives close by. I don't think they can delay me more than 10 days, and I shall be in Darjeeling 15 days after I get my Treaty.

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NOTE by Mr. *Beadon*.

(*N. B.*—This letter was sent for perusal of the Governor General on the 29th March 1864.)

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(Political.—No. 5.)

Sir *Charles Wood* to the Governor General of India in Council; dated 1 February 1866.

Para. 1. THE letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 39, dated 5th October 1865, in the Foreign Department (General), encloses correspondence relating to an imputation, in certain newspapers, brought against Mr. Aitchison, formerly your Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, to the effect that he had made unfair use of the public documents in his possession, by suppressing some material facts, in the preparation of a summary of events connected with the operations of the British Government in Bootan.

2. In that narrative, which formed a portion of the official correspondence, transmitted to me by your Excellency, on which Her Majesty's Government had to form an opinion of these transactions and of the conduct of your officers concerned in them, no mention was made of any communications, of a date prior to the 21st of April, received from Mr. Eden either by your Excellency, by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, or by your Secretary in the Foreign Department, detailing the obstacles with which the envoy had to contend on his progress into Bootan, and the difficulties which he was likely to encounter on his further advance to the capital. It was alleged in the public



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journals that such communications had been made to your Government, and that Mr. Aitchison had purposely abstained from all notice of a correspondence the mention of which would have placed the conduct of Mr. Eden in a very different light.

3. On being made aware of these charges, Mr. Aitchison appealed to your Excellency's Government, and you at once relieved him from an imputation affecting so greatly his official integrity, and published the exculpatory correspondence in the "Calcutta Gazette."

4. It appears that, at the time when Mr. Aitchison was preparing the summary of events, in which he stated that "Mr. Eden seems never to have officially reported to Government his departure or progress," and that "the letter of the 21st April, received here on May 5th, appears to be the first official report of any kind laid before Government," there were demi-official letters from Mr. Eden, written in February and March, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and to your Secretary in the Foreign Department, detailing the progress of the mission.

5. The letters addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal do not appear to have been placed in the possession of your Excellency until September 1865, and therefore could not have been in Mr. Aitchison's hands when he was instructed to draw up the précis in question; but the letters to your Foreign Secretary were available for the purpose, and I am of opinion that, in justice to Mr, Eden, they should have been supplied to Mr. Aitchison, and officially recorded in a correspondence transmitted for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

6. The "demi-official" character of the correspondence does not affect the question. There are occasions, such as those which attend difficult and hazardous missions, when it may be necessary to depart from the formal mode of official correspondence, and when, in the absence of such communications, demi-official or private letters to public functionaries have all the force of official correspondence, and ought generally to be placed upon your records.

7. The omission to do this in the present instance has led to unmerited imputations being cast upon Mr. Eden, no less than upon Mr. Aitchison, in connection with the contents of the précis to which your Excellency's letter, under reply, especially refers; and an imperfect statement of the correspondence between Mr. Eden and the authorities has been submitted to Her Majesty's Government. It now appears that not only had Mr. Eden, who has been blamed for proceeding from Paro to Poonakha, reported the progress of the mission to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and to the Secretary in the Foreign Department, but that he had been encouraged by Mr. Beadon to proceed in spite of the obstacles which threatened his advance. The Lieutenant Governor, it appears, has distinctly stated, in the correspondence now submitted, that it always seemed to him that Mr. Eden "was right, under the circumstances, in going on from Paro; and that if the Government approved of his conduct in other respects, he deserved their unqualified support." Had you been aware of this at the time, your Excellency doubtless would not have recorded the opinion expressed in paragraph 2 of your letter to me, dated 1st June 1864; and I should not, in my Despatch of the 18th of July, have concurred in the opinion expressed by your Excellency's Government, that after the discouraging circumstances which attended the advance of Mr. Eden into the Bootan country, especially after his arrival at Paro, it would have been sound discretion, upon his part, either to have withdrawn the mission at once, or to have halted at Paro, and sent an express soliciting further instructions from your Excellency's Government."

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(Foreign Department—Political.—No. 141.)

**The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 21 October 1865.**

With reference to previous despatches from this Department on Bootan affairs, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of further papers, as per accompanying abstract of contents.

2. You

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2. You will observe from the letter of the Bengal Government, No. 1282, dated 17th September 1865, that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor advocates the early occupation of the ridge of the mountain above Buxa, and an early advance on Poonakha.

3. We have communicated our opinion on these two questions in a letter to the address of the Honourable Mr. Eden, No. 816, dated 23d idem, to which we beg to refer you.

4. A letter, in original (with translation) to the address of Her Majesty the Queen from the Dhurm Rajah, also accompanies this Despatch. The Rajah has been informed that his letter will be duly laid before the Queen, but that, as representative of Her Majesty, the Viceroy has full authority vested in him to act and decide on Bootan affairs, and that nothing short of an absolute submission on his part and on that of the Deb Rajah, and an acceptance of the terms laid down in our letter of the 19th August, will avert hostilities.

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From the Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 1282 T.); dated Bhaugulpore, 17 September 1865.

I AM directed to forward to you, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 297, dated the 1st instant, from the officiating chief civil and political officer, Bootan Dooars, and its enclosures, consisting of three letters addressed by the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs to Her Majesty the Queen and to his Excellency the Viceroy, together with English translations of them.

2. The Lieutenant Governor desires me to say that the proceedings of the Bootan Government seem to indicate a disposition to treat on our terms, and to hold out a reasonable hope that, by a prompt display of force from Buxa in the direction of Poonakha and Tassissujeong immediately on the cessation of the rains, they would be induced to sign a treaty, and that thus the necessity for further offensive operations might be obviated. On the other hand, it may be apprehended that any delay or hesitation on our part in acting upon the menace so plainly expressed in Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's letter to the Deb Rajah, may lead to the idea that our intentions of invasion are not serious, and to an unfavourable change in the present inclination of the Booteah Government to accept the terms which have been offered to them. Another strong point to be considered in his Honor's opinion is, that the delay on our part will give them time and opportunity to organise resistance, which, if we enter the country immediately on the close of the rains, they would be altogether unable to do.

3. The conclusion of a formal peace with the actual power would at least be a guarantee for the security of the frontier of the Western Dooars; and if it should fail to control the independent action of the Tongso Pillo to the eastward, a contingency which is by no means certain, the defence of the frontier in that direction from such marauding attacks as the Booteahs are capable of making in the plains, could be undertaken by the police, assisted, if necessary, by the military force ordinarily stationed in that part of Assam.

*P.S.*—Since the above was written, a further communication on the subject has been received from Colonel Bruce, and is forwarded herewith for the consideration of his Excellency in Council.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Calcutta (No. 297); dated Buxa Dooar, 1 September 1865.

I HAVE the honour to attach three original letters received yesterday from Bootan with translations, as follows:—

1. From Dhurm Rajah to Her Majesty the Queen.
1. Ditto to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.
1. From the Deb Rajah to - - ditto - - - ditto.

2. By the same messengers two other letters were received from the Deb Rajah, one to the address of the commissioner and chief civil and political officer, and the other to Captain Hedayut Ali.

3. As the two latter are almost *fac-similes* of the letter from the Deb Rajah to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, there is no occasion to forward translations.



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4. The Booteah documents were brought as far as Murichom (17 miles north of this) by the hands of six insignificant officers of the Bootan Durbar, accompanied by about 25 followers.

5. These officials first of all announced to me that they had come to make a treaty, and requested leave to approach Buxa, and have an interview. This I declined until I should see the authority under which they acted, whereupon the above letters were sent in.

6. As they contain no authority to treat on the basis of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's four conditions upon which peace can be effected, I have declined to receive the agents, and I append a copy of the reply I have thought it proper to send to the Deb Rajah.

7. The agents have been so long away from Tassissujeong that they can have no fresh intelligence from the capital.

8. It has, however, been ascertained from the two zinkaffs, who brought in the letters to Buxa, that the six officials at Murichom have with them the two documents which Mr. Eden was compelled to sign, and that the Deb Rajah's private instructions to these agents were to the effect that, if they could in any manner arrange for restoration of the Dooars, they were to return to me the paper bearing Mr. Eden's signature.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, to His Highness the Deb Rajah; dated Buxa Dooar, 1 September 1865.

I HAVE received the Dhurm Rajah's letter addressed to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General; also your own letters to the Viceroy and myself, dated 1st August.

The three former shall be duly forwarded. I regret that I am unable to receive your agents, because you do not fulfil the four conditions laid down by the Governor General, neither do you send qualified persons to treat on the basis of these conditions. I have already told you that the Dooars have passed away from you for ever; they were taken, not because the British Government wished to have them, but as a lenient punishment for past offences, and because my great Sircar was unwilling to crush your Government altogether by an invasion of your mountains, a measure which the course you are now adopting seems to invite. You say you have given verbal orders to your agents respecting the two documents taken from Mr. Eden; these documents form only one point in the Viceroy's conditions.

My friend, our customs are different from your customs; we first of all deliberate as to what we shall do, and then we adhere to our determination.

I can only repeat that preparations are being made for the invasion of your hills, and if you do not fulfil all and every one of the conditions for peace beforehand, this invasion will come about as surely as the sun rises in the east; and once begun, more stringent conditions may, perhaps, have to be enforced.

You can only resist until the British army advances; if you continue to resist after that, capture, or flight, or death, must be your fate.

My friend, all I can say is, reflect before it is too late.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Dhurm Rajah of Bootan, to Her Majesty the Queen Victoria; dated 18 Srabun (corresponding with 1 August 1865).

YOU have been my sister for a long time; you live in the plains, and I live in the hills; the boundaries of our respective territories and lands were settled long ago; there was no cause of dispute between us, and we governed our kingdoms in peace and friendship. You are my sister, and last year, when Mr. Eden came to my court, he brought no letters from you; however, it matters not. I ordered the Deb Rajah, who is under me, to have an interview with Mr. Eden, and accordingly a conference was held by my ministers, in which a treaty of peace was concluded. Mr. Eden, having agreed to the terms of the treaty, went down to the plains, and subsequently my Dooars were annexed. You wrote to me to surrender all men and cattle captured from the plains; you now write to make peace. It is not the business of my people to commit depredations on the plains. Some evil-disposed men of the frontier commit the theft and sell their booty to my people, who give them the proper price; these evil-doers are the inhabitants of the plains, and not of Bootan. You are convinced that the people of my kingdom are at the bottom of these evils, and, under this impression, you have taken possession of my Dooars. From the revenues of the Dooars I have to pay some tribute to his majesty the Emperor of China, and also to defray the expenses of the service of the Deity. You are the Empress of the whole world, and it would be but an insignificant addition to your territory to take possession of my Dooars. If you are still resolved to retain possession of these Dooars, and thus stop payment of the usual tribute to the Emperor of China, his Majesty will be very angry and

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and will wage war against you. You and I are one, and your officers can do everything. I send my officers to you and hope you may be graciously pleased to restore my dooars. If you wage war, you will only bring destruction upon yourself. Please lay aside the old talk of Bootan robbers, and graciously send me such a document as will prevent the people of two Governments from committing oppression in future.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Dhurm Rajah of Bootan to his Excellency the Governor General of India; dated 18 Srabun, corresponding with 1 August 1865.

BY the grace of God I am quite well, and hope you are not otherwise. For a long time there has been friendship and peace between Her Majesty and me. Lately a few evil-disposed men having conspired and committed outrages on your people. Last year Mr. Eden was deputed to this court as an Envoy. My ministers made merry with him in a friendly manner, at which Mr. Eden took offence; this was not right on his part. The men of the frontier commit robbery in the plains, and throw the blame on the Bootanese; but there are a few evil-disposed men residing in both the kingdoms, and both the Governments are equally to blame. I write this to you in the hope that you will explain everything to the Queen and give up my dooars. The bearer of this is an intelligent man; please to arrange matters so that I may not have to wage war with the Queen. It is not proper that we should go to war for a small matter. We have to pay some tribute to the Emperor of China; besides this, the expenses for the maintenance of the god Mohakal's temples are great. If these ceremonies are stopped, evil may be brought upon you as well as upon this country. Will you be pleased to explain everything to the Queen, and make such arrangements that Her Majesty may be inclined to give up my dooars.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Deb Rajah to his Excellency the Governor General of India; dated 18 Srabun, corresponding with 1 August 1865.

BY the grace of God I am in good health, and I hope that you also are well. Formerly there was friendship between Her Majesty the Queen and the Dhurm Rajah. A few evil-disposed men of the frontier conspired to commit outrages and disturb our friendship. Last year, on Mr. Eden's arrival, some friendly merry-making took place, at which Mr. Eden took offence; this was not right on his part. The robbers of the frontier have never acted under my orders. A few evil-disposed men of the frontier, without my knowledge, committed outrages in your territory and also in mine, and the blame has been thrown on Bootan. The mention of thieves and robbers which has hitherto been will be put a stop to. If a fair inquiry is made it will appear that both sides are to blame. The old Zimpe of Dalimkote and the old Zimpe of Lingjee and the Karoojam Soubah were deputed to the Bala Dooar; not meeting with you, they had an interview with Captain Hedayut Ali, who told them they should bring Mr. Eden's document to Buxa Dooar in order to conclude peace. I intended to send them quickly, but they fell ill on the road, and they are not yet recovered. We did not extort any document from Mr. Eden; it was written by consent of all parties. It is not the custom of our country to return documents after they have been executed, but you wish to get back Mr. Eden's document; on this point verbal instructions have been given to the messengers now sent. There has been friendship between us for a long time, and I do not wish to quarrel now, or to oppress anyone. You have been appointed the agent of the honourable Company; you will be good enough to explain matters to the Queen. My dooars are small; what advantage will you gain by taking them? From their revenues I have to pay tribute to the Emperor of China. Besides this, the expenses of the god Mohakal's worship are great. If the worship is stopped, evil will come on you and on me. Please persuade the Queen to give up the dooars.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan Doars, to Brigadier General *Tytler*, C. B., Commanding North-Eastern Frontier, Julpigoree (No. 316); dated Buxa Dooar, 4 September 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that two of my men returned from Tassissujeong last night.

They report that a very good road has been made by the Booteahs from that capital as far as Murichom, which is 17 miles distant from Buxa Castle.

2. It is not known for what purpose this road was made, but the people at Tassissujeong stated that it was merely for the convenience of the messengers passing backwards and forwards, and expressed sorrow that they could not continue it further towards Buxa, for fear of the garrison.

3. It will doubtless occur to you as improbable that the road was prepared for the purpose assigned.



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4. Perhaps you may have considered the possibility of the Booteahs resuming their old positions of last year near Bala, Chamoorchee, and Buxa, and I shall be glad to be informed whether you are prepared for such a contingency.

5. I believe you have not yourself seen the main ridge above Buxa; at least I am informed that your explorations, when here, were limited to the site of the old Booteah stockade overhanging this place.

6. I therefore venture to enclose you a copy of my report, No. 3181, dated 28th July 1865, to the Government of Bengal, in the 52d to 59th paragraphs of which you will find a description of the main ridge referred to.

7. As regards this ridge and the position of the Bootan stockade below it, I am aware that it is your opinion that it would be the best thing which could happen for us if the Booteahs should approach and effect a lodgment in them, and you very justly think that they could be driven out again in 12 hours; and again, I believe you consider that, if the Booteahs were to occupy these positions with their whole available force, it would be a pity to interfere with such a movement, because it would afford the most suitable opportunity of crushing them.

8. I regret that I am unable to agree with you in such sentiments, for, independent of what, in my opinion, would be the unnecessary loss of life, which would be occasioned were the Booteahs to be beforehand in occupying the higher ground, commanding, as it does, the entrance to their country, I do not think it is in accordance with sound military policy, or a just appreciation of the art of war, to place one's self at a decided disadvantage, even with so insignificant an enemy as the Booteahs, for the purpose of enticing them on to a dominant and strong position, for the purpose of being afforded the opportunity of climbing the mountain, and, finally, of crushing them on its summit.

9. I infinitely prefer the safer, more prudent course of being beforehand in taking every precaution to secure all possible advantages over an enemy, especially in the very difficult country in which our forces will be called upon shortly to operate. Such a proceeding commends itself to my judgment as much for the economising of life as for its military faultlessness.

10. If the Booteahs occupy these commanding positions beforehand, we shall have, first of all, to drive them out of thence, and then prepare our roads for an advance; for although the Booteahs may have done something towards road making, it will doubtless be found that much more is required.

11. This, at least, would occasion considerable delay.

12. But, on the other hand, if we take possession of the strong and defensible ground first of all, the Booteahs will be forced to content themselves with the next position beyond, and thus we shall not only have secured for ourselves the advantage of not having to attack them from a defective battlefield, but of saving, perhaps, many weeks in our advance from the fact of reducing our difficulties to the extent of the distance between the first and second defensive positions.

13. This latter I believe to be about Chuka, or 32 miles nearer the Booteah capital than the former.

14. Were the measures I advocate, while advantageous in a military sense, objectionable in the political sense, or *vice versâ*, I would abandon them at once; but I believe them to be of equal merit in both senses, and I, therefore, venture to press them on your careful consideration.

15. The political merit I believe to be this: if the Booteahs really incline to peace, they will at any rate delay until they see we make some move which indicates the earnestness of our intention to advance. If this be made shortly, it will, as before observed, save us much subsequent delay; but if it is delayed until Christmas time, we shall have incurred all the expenses for the campaign to find, perhaps, that the Booteahs were prepared to sue for peace months beforehand, but were only watching to see what our real intentions were.

16. There are, I believe, parallels in Indian history for such a proceeding. Thus, then, it is alike of military and political importance that we should move as soon as we can; and, I will further add, in point of climatic advantages it is also desirable, for the two months immediately subsequent to the rainy season are esteemed the driest months in the year in the primary mountain ranges of the Bootan.

17. As this subject appears to me to be of great importance, I beg the favour of your forwarding a copy of this letter for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with any observations you may deem fit to make upon it.

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(No. 317.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C. S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, Bengal (No. 816); dated Simla, 23 September 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th September, and in reply, to forward, for delivery to the Deb Rajah, the accompanying letter from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General: a similar letter is forwarded for the Dhurm Rajah. Copies of his Excellency's letters are enclosed for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

2. With respect to the question of the early occupation of the ridge of the mountain above Buxa, his Excellency in Council desires me to observe that, being one essentially of military expediency, it must be left to the decision of the chief military authority in command; it is inexpedient that the Government of India or the Government of Bengal should decide such a point. No doubt Major General Tytler will give due consideration to the representations of Colonel Bruce.

3. As regards the question of an early advance on Poonakha, though unquestionably there are some weighty grounds for so doing, of which that of bringing the Bootan Chiefs to terms would seem to be the most important, nevertheless there are graver reasons for further delay; among these are the great sickness of the troops in Assam and Bootan, the inexpediency, indeed the impolicy, of moving fresh troops through the low lands, which must be passed, in an advance from Hindostan and Bengal, before the 15th November at the earliest date, the insufficiency of carriage available for a forward movement at present, and the want of adequate supplies on the spot. When once it has been resolved to move onwards, the Government must be so prepared that there shall then be no hesitation, no delay, beyond what is unavoidable in consequence of the physical difficulties presented by the country. But these difficulties are of no ordinary character, and success must mainly depend on the care and circumspection with which all things tending to that end are, in the first instance, provided for.

4. The letters for the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs should be carefully translated and forwarded to Colonel Bruce.

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(No. 817.)

Copy of the above, and of the letters to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs forwarded to the Military Department for information.

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(No. 818.)

Copy of the above and of the letters to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs forwarded to Colonel Bruce for information.

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KHUREETA to His Highness the Deb Rajah of Bootan; dated Simla, 23 September 1865.
(*Similar Letter* to His Highness the Dhurm Rajah of Bootan).

I HAVE received your letter, dated the 1st of August last.

2. For a reply, I refer you to my letter under date the 19th August last.

3. I now acquaint you that nothing short of your absolute submission and the acceptance of the terms therein laid down will avert hostilities. On the other hand, if you accept the terms proposed, and faithfully adhere to them, you will be treated by the British Government with due consideration.

4. Your letter to the Queen of England will be duly laid before Her Majesty. But the Queen being many thousands of miles distant, no reply can for a long time be expected from Her Majesty.

5. As the Viceroy and representative of Her Majesty in India, full authority is vested in me to act and decide in regard to the affairs of Bootan.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Bhaugulpore (No. 601); dated Buxa Dooar, 29 September 1865.

WITH reference to my letter to your address, No. 297, dated 1st September 1865, and the copy of a reply which I addressed to the Deb Rajah, I have now the honour to announce the return of the Zinkaffs, and to append a translation of the Deb Rajah's reply to my letter above noted.



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2. Accompanying the Zinkaffs, who conveyed my reply as above to the Deb Rajah, was Moonshee Koja Ram Mullick (formerly the Deb Rajah's Bengalee Moonshee), to whom I entrusted the delivery of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's letter, dated 19th August, to the address of the Deb Rajah.

3. The Moonshee returned in company with the Zinkaffs, bringing answers from the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs to his Excellency the Viceroy. Translations of these two letters are also appended, and also a letter to my address.

4. I have also annexed a brief statement of Moonshee Koja Ram Mullick's proceedings.

5. The intelligence brought by the Moonshee, and elicited from the Zinkaffs and others who came down by this opportunity, may be thus briefly summarised:

1st. That the old Zimpe, whose interview with me was reported in my letter, No. 357, dated 7th September, returned to Tassissujeong before the above messengers left, and was ordered by the Deb Rajah to repair to Paro, and personally relate to the Paro Penlow the conversation he had had with me at Buxa.

2d. At the same time, one Paja Gopchu, who also accompanied the old Zimpe to Buxa (but whom I would not allow to be present at our interview), was dispatched to Tongso for the purpose of reporting to the Pillo what he had seen and heard at Buxa.

3d. Some time ago I received information that the Deb Rajah had again addressed the Tongso Pillo on the subject of peace; it was supposed to the effect that the Western Chiefs and the Government of Bootan would resist the dictates of the British Government no longer. In the middle of this month, and before the mission of the Gopchu above referred to, the reply reached the Deb Rajah from Tongso, and the purport is stated to be that he was surprised at the effeminacy shown by the Government and Western Chieftains; and that, if they were unable to defend their country from the British, he thought the best plan for them would be to retire and leave the defence of the whole country to him.

That, of course, if the Western Chieftains insisted on making peace, they must do so; only he would greatly prefer that, as far as his own jurisdiction was concerned, they would leave him untrammelled either to fight or surrender, as might seem to him best.

But that, if it was considered essential that he should join them in subscribing to peace, he could only consent on this alternative: either that the same sum which the British Government used of old to pay for the Assam Dooars should be separately paid to him out of the allowance which the British Government intended for the future to pay to the Government of Bootan, or else that he should have nothing more to do with the allowance to be granted in future by the British Government, but be for ever exempt from contributing anything towards the expenses of the Government of Bootan from the revenues of the entire mountain tract within his jurisdiction.

4th. The talk about the Court at Tassissujeong was, that the Deb Rajah would delay the dispatch of the high agents alluded to in his letters now enclosed until the return of Paja Gopchu from Tongso.

6. With reference to confidential letters, Bootan, No. 1, dated Quartermaster General's Office, 27th June 1865, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to the Government of India, Military Department, I would venture, should hostilities become inevitable, to commend respectfully to the consideration of Government the information above given in connexion with a recent and subsequent discussion of the question of diverting the right column from the dominion of Tongso Pillo, and of directing it, in common with the left column, altogether against the capital and the Government of Bootan.

7. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Secretary to Government of India Foreign Department, and to that copy will be annexed the original letters from the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Deb Rajah, to Colonel *Bruce*, Commissioner; dated 13 September 1865.

I HAVE received your letter by the Zinkaffs, and have learnt all particulars from it.

You seem to cast all my prayers to the ground, and insist on my subscribing to the four conditions. Previously, you asked me to send agents for the purpose of making peace, and I accordingly sent messengers, with whom you refused to have an interview.

You now write to send another man of rank, to which, however, I have no objection.

I will explain matters to the Dhurm Rajah, and send one or two officers of rank to Buxa for the purpose of making peace.

You are the chief officer of the Queen; be so good as to arrange matters so that the ancient friendship and peace may be restored.

If you insist on my subscribing to the four conditions, I shall be a great loser.

I will send one or two officers of rank, but as long as they do not arrive, I hope you will not think otherwise.

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TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Deb Rajah to Colonel *Bruce*, Commissioner; dated 13 September 1864, written in the Booteah language (only).

SINCE last year you have been writing me to send you a respectable and intelligent officer for the purpose of making peace between the two Governments.

For many years past the Dhurm Rajah and the Queen were in complete unity, like milk and water. In order to remove the cause of disagreement between the two Governments, I sent down my messengers with letters from the Dhurm Rajan and myself, and on their arrival at Murichom they asked your permission to be allowed to come and see you. In reply, you said that they need not come, but they should send in their letters.

My agents accordingly gave up the letters, and pressed to be allowed to see you; but instead of granting their request you sent answers to the letters, and said that only one of them might come.

This proceeding is contrary to the Booteah custom, as letters are quite ineffectual without personal communication.

However, the Dhurm Rajah's private Zimpe saw you, and your conversation with him was strictly confined to the four conditions. This is an injustice.

You wish to keep the dooars under you and to give me 25,000 rupees, which shows that you are not inclined to make peace, but rather to do injustice.

Last year I had only a few men in the dooars, and you suddenly fell on them as a robber. The dooars have not yet been taken by fair force of arms.

My agents had full powers to negotiate, but you spoke entirely on a narrow policy (*i. e.*, the four conditions), and offered me an arbitrary sum instead of the dooars. On such terms nobody can treat.

If you have a mind to make peace on the consideration of the Dhurm Rajah and Company Bahadoor being one, I will send down one or two officers of rank to treat; but before doing so, I shall have to consult officers in different directions, which will cause some unavoidable delay. I hope you will not think otherwise for this.

Last year Cheeboo Lama came to Poonakha, and he knows everything. If you will be so good as to send for him before my amlahs arrive, they will have the benefit of him as an interpreter.

You speak of making peace in your mouth, but at the time keep in view the ascending of my hills. This is certainly alarming.

Our Booteah custom is, that when there are proposals for peace, fortifications are demolished; I therefore request you to be good enough not to send anybody beyond Simchula,* as the climate of that part of Buxa is quite suitable to you.

Be so good as to consider all these points, and oblige me with an early reply.

---

STATEMENT by *Koja Ram Mullick*.

HAVING received charge of a letter which came from Calcutta from the Lord Sahib, I proceeded to Tassissujeong by the Buxa Dooar in company with the Booteah zinkaffs, who also received another letter from the Commissioner. After a journey of eight days (including a halt at Murichom on account of rain) we reached Tassissujeong at 5 P.M., and on our arrival there we saw that the sahibs (Wandipore Zimpe, Thempo Zimpe, Lama Zimpe, Kallen, and Danag) were at archery on the banks of Raidug River, where they had divided themselves into two parties, each being headed by a zimpe. The sahibs being engaged upon these exercises, we could not deliver the letters till the next morning. We then went to the palace, where we found all the notables in one hall. The letters were then delivered to the Deb Zimpe, who said that the Deb Rajah has proceeded to the Chamthoka Monastery, and that his return was expected in a day or two, and that we must wait till he arrived. After three days the Deb Rajah came back; he entered Tassissujeong early in the morning mounted on a mule, and attended by two mounted lamas, with the usual suite of 80 or 90 servants.

When the Deb Rajah had taken tea, &c., we were ushered into his presence by the Deb Zimpe, and his highness, having recognised me as an old koyet (moonshee), showed me great kindness, and ordered me to take rest.

Shortly afterwards a letter was received from the Deb Rajah's agents at Murichom, to the effect that the Commissioner had refused a formal interview with them, but that he had permitted one zimpe to go to Buxa and see him; that accordingly the old zimpe of the Dhurm Rajah had gone to Buxa, and that it would be politic, so long as he did not return, for the Commissioner's man to be somehow or other detained.

On receipt of this letter the Deb Rajah again sent orders for me to take rest for a few days till my legs were quite well, and ordered me every attention in the way of provisions, accommodation, &c.

In this way I was obliged to delay for nine days, until the old zimpe was reported.

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* Simchula is the ridge five and a half miles beyond Buxa.



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TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Deb Rajah to the Governor General; dated 13 September 1865.

I HAVE received your letter by the bearer, named Koja Ram Mullick of the Chamoorchee Dooar, and fully understand its contents.

Her Majesty the Queen has made you Her representative for the purpose of protecting the ryots of the frontier.

Relations of friendship have subsisted from all time between Her Majesty the Queen and the Dhurm Rajah. Be so good as to put a stop to the past disputes, and arrange matters so that peace may be restored.

I will ask the permission of the Dhurm Rajah to send two officers of rank to Buxa with orders to make peace. Please order your agent, Colonel Bruce, to negotiate.

---

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Dhurm Rajah to the Governor General; dated 13 September 1865.

I HAVE received your letter by the bearer, named Koja Ram Mullick, and fully understand its contents. You are the Representative of the Queen, and you protect the ryots of the frontier.

Relations of friendship have subsisted from all time between Her Majesty the Queen and myself, and I am averse to disputes. Be so good as to put a stop to the past disputes, and arrange matters so that peace may be restored.

I will send down one or two officers of rank to Buxa. Be pleased to order your agent, Colonel Bruce, to negotiate.

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(No. 602.)

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information. The original letters from Dhurm and Deb Rajahs are also attached.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Bhaugulpore (No. 603); dated Buxa, 30 September 1865.

WITH reference to my letter to your address, No. 601, dated 29th September 1865, and to letter, No. 790, dated 13th September, paragraph 4, from Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, I have the honour to annex a reply which I have despatched to the Deb Rajah by the hands of one of my own interpreters accompanying the return zinkaffs.

2. The Dooar Dar alluded to in this letter to the Deb Rajah was the manager of the Buxa Dooar, under the Booteah Government; and before starting I explained to him verbally as much as was judicious of the Foreign Office letter, No. 748, dated 1st September, including that part relating to the restoration of the guns.

3. The interpreter has been in like manner instructed, and he will have the advantage of being able to communicate directly with the Deb Rajah in his own language.

4. The zinkaffs, on arrival and departure, passed over the new road up towards the ridge, upon which the whole garrison were at work both on their arrival and departure. This, no doubt, will have a proper effect.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, to his Highness the Deb Rajah; dated Buxa, 28 September 1865.

I HAVE received all your letters, dated 29th Bhadro, by the hands of Bojebkotha Zinkaff and Moonshee Koja Ram Mullick; those for his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General shall be duly forwarded.

After despatching the above letter the Dooar Dar whom you have so often asked me to send will have arrived at Tassissujeong.

I hope you will listen and give full weight to all he was authorised to say.

If you are sincere in your desire for peace, you must show it at once by subscribing to the conditions already named, and after that I may then be disposed to see whether I cannot oblige you in the same spirit you may show for peace by getting the 25,000 rupees promised in the first instance, on account of the dooars, somewhat raised. This, however, could only be done as an act of special favour, and in consideration of your showing the sincerity of your motives by an immediate compliance with the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General; but when the British forces are all assembled, ready to raise the purdah of your mountains, I could no longer show the same good intentions towards you.

My

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My friend, you ask me not to bring the army or make roads beyond Sinchula* whilst peace is being considered. But you have already had a year to consider peace, and I cannot delay the army for a single day until the treaty is signed. The army, however, will do no harm to your peaceable ryots. If you reply quickly, the army will not have moved far, but if you delay it may have reached Cherrung, or Kenkar, or Modaka, or Chuka, before you send agents to sign a treaty; and if you delay longer still, it will have reached Wandipore, or Tongso, or Paro, or Tassissujeong and Poonakha. Once set in movement, it will never stop until the peace is arranged. As to the roads, they will always be useful; for if not required in war, they will promote trade by enabling you the more easily to exchange the produce of your hills with Cooch Behar or Calcutta.

You complain that last year the war commenced too quickly; but from all my letters you will know that this year you have, at any rate, had notice for many months of what is coming.

*P.S.*—One of your letters, as above, received by the hands of your zinkaff, was in Booteah only. I shall be much obliged if you will always send a Bengalee version also.

(No. 604.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

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KHUREETA to His Highness the Deb Rajah of Bootan; dated Simla, 12 October 1865.

(Similar letter to His Highness the Dhurm Rajah of Bootan.)

I HAVE received your letter dated 13th September.

I have to inform you that Colonel Bruce has full powers to treat on the basis of the terms which have been already communicated to you. If you really desire peace, officers of suitable rank and invested with powers to conclude a treaty on the terms that may be finally settled must be deputed by you to Colonel Bruce. Pending the completion of the treaty, the opening up the roads and the movement of the troops cannot be delayed.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 858); dated Simla, 12 October 1865.

WITH reference to the letters to your address noted on the margin, I am directed to state, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that Colonel Bruce's letter to the Deb Rajah is approved by the Governor General in Council.

From Colonel Bruce, No. 601, dated 29th September.
From Colonel Bruce, No. 603, dated 30th September.

2. Colonel Bruce should be authorised, in the event of the representatives of the Rajahs accepting the terms of the British Government and showing a sincere desire for peace, but expressing the inability of the Rajahs to control or coerce the Tongso Pillo, to explain to them that the British troops will be directed against that chief; but that, in this case, the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs must co-operate with all their resources, and assist us in overcoming or expelling the Tongso Pillo from the country.

3. Should such an arrangement be concluded with the representatives of the Rajahs, Major General Tytler should be requested to act accordingly. It will probably not be necessary to modify the plan of the campaign very essentially, as it will be expedient to guard against treachery on the part of the Booteahs. But while taking all the precautions which military experience may dictate, the followers of the Rajahs should be so treated as to show them that it is the clear intention of the British Government to act with them as friends and allies if their conduct will justify the Government in so doing. It is by no means improbable that the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs may be very glad to come to such an arrangement against the Tongso Pillo, and they will be able, in that case, to give such information as will greatly facilitate operations against that chief.

4. I am to forward herewith, for delivery to the Deb Rajah, a letter from his Excellency the Governor General; a similar letter is forwarded for the Dhurm Rajah. Copies of his Excellency's letters are enclosed for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. The letters for the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs should be carefully translated and forwarded to Colonel Bruce.

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(No. 859.)

COPY of the above correspondence and of the letter to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs forwarded to the Military Department for information, and the issue of necessary orders to Major General Tytler.

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* This is the ridge above Buxa.



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EXTRACT from a Letter from Captain *Lance*, Assistant Commissioner, Dalimkote, to Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Chief Civil Officer and Political Agent, North-east Frontier (No. 137); dated 8 September 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have heard through Mimba Cazee the following items:—"The Tongso Pillo wrote to the Durbar, stating his unwillingness to come to any peaceful arrangement," and desiring the Government to send him troops, whom he would support; or, in lieu of that, he proposed, in case there should be any difficulty in procuring men, to furnish forces, and that they should be fed by the Government.

2. The Deb Rajah, in reply, observed that he was anxious for peace, and on receipt of this the Tongso Pillo rejoined that he was anxious to fight and they were not; but that, if peace were made, the money received on account of the dooars must be given separately to each person concerned, such as the Deb Rajah, Paro Penlow, Augduforung Soubah, himself, &c., &c.

3. Thereupon (as you will have been aware before this reaches you) Nim Tashi (the Paro Penlow's former Zimpe), Chupichi (Jungpen of Augduforung Soubah), Paja Gopchu, servant of Thumpo Jungpen, and four others, were sent down to meet you at Buxa.

4. It is understood that they entertain objections to the delivery of the slaves, and that the main intention is to settle the money allowances proposed under certain circumstances to be granted for the dooars; and if matters are not settled, they are to prepare for war.

5. The Bengalee hand, Ramsing, has again gone *viâ* Phari to Lhassa to procure a safe conduct from the authorities there wherewith to visit some country to the west, proceeding by Zhigatye (possibly Nipal is intended, or tribes to its north-east).

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(No. 451.)

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

By order, &c.
(signed) *T. Smith*, Assistant Commissioner,
With the Officiating Commissioner of Bootan.

Camp Buxa,
14 September 1865.

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(No. 1592 T.)

COPY forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.
(signed) *A. Eden*,
Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Bhaugulpore,
2 October 1865.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Commissioner of Bootan Dooars, &c., to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 585); dated Buxa, 26 September 1865.

IN my letter, No. 47, dated 27th July last, I had the honour to report the receipt of a letter from the ex-Paro Penlow, and I at the time promised to report on the contents hereafter, should it appear necessary to do so.

2. In his letter, the ex-Paro Penlow expressed an earnest desire to exert his influence with the Government of Bootan in the cause of peace, and begged of me in a very friendly manner to let him know exactly under what conditions peace could be arrived at, in order that he might be in a position to explain them fully to the Deb Rajah.

3. I accordingly replied by letter, specifying the conditions, and this I dispatched by the hands of an intelligent moonshee acquainted with the conditions dictated by his Excellency the Viceroy.

4. I informed the ex-Paro Penlow that this man knew all the terms, and could be questioned should there be any point in my letter which was not clear.

5. On the way to Parogong the moonshee met with some other messengers who were carrying a copy of the Governor General's letter, dated 5th June, which I sent by the Chamoorchee Dooar, and he undertook to deliver these letters likewise.

6. On reaching Paro he handed over all the Despatches to the ex-Paro Penlow, and that personage wrote for the sanction of the Deb Rajah to send him on to Tassissujeong. Orders came for his dispatch to Tassissujeong, and on his reaching this place he was informed that the Deb Rajah had sent orders for his being forwarded to the Chamthoka monastery (six miles east of Tassisujeong), whither the Rajah had repaired for devotional observances.

7. The moonshee's statement, which is very full, will explain everything. He brought a letter from the Deb Rajah to my address, which, being simply a repetition of his

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letter (dated 6th Bhadur), forwarded with my letter, No. 329, dated 5th September, need not be translated. He also brought a letter from the Ex-Paro Penlow very civilly but cautiously worded, and simply explaining the steps he had taken in regard to the moonshee, who reports that he received the greatest civility from every one. He also spoke of the exchange of prisoners, regarding which I had already separately written to him, and he concluded by asking me to be so kind as to send him a couple of English dogs.

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STATEMENT by *Moonshee Rammohun Aditto;* dated 24 September 1865.

HAVING received a letter from Colonel Bruce on the 28th July to the address of the old Paro Penlow, I proceeded to Paro by the Balla Dooar. On the way we had heavy showers of rain, which compelled a halt for five days at Damikha, where I had an opportunity of seeing the deplorable condition to which the ryots were reduced in consequence of a famine on account of the war: the people were living upon the tender stems of bamboos and leaves of trees. From Damikha I went to Paro, and the journey occupied altogether 11 days. On my arrival at Paro I delivered the letter to the old Paro Penlow, and verbally explained to him the four conditions under which alone peace could be made. He told me that he had addressed the Deb Rajah on the subject, and that I must wait till the answer arrived. On the 19th day the expected answer came, and then the Paro Penlow ordered me to start for Tassissujeong; I accordingly prepared myself for the journey, and next morning started, carrying a letter from the Paro Penlow. On my arrival at Tassissujeong I heard that the Deb Rajah was at the Chamthoka monastery, where the Pattro Sahib (Thumpoo Zimpe) informed me that Booteah translations of the letters I brought would be forwarded to the Deb Rajah, and that I must wait for his orders. Seven days passed without any answer, and on the eighth day orders came for me to go at once to the monastery; accordingly, I went to Chamthoka, and was ushered in the presence of the Deb Rajah (who was seated on a pad, with beads on one side and books on the other, dressed in crimson scarfs): he interrogated me as to the object of my visit. I explained to him that Paro Penlow wrote to the Commissioner to give him precisely the conditions on which peace could be made; and the Commissioner accordingly sent a letter by me to the Paro Penlow defining the conditions, and that on receiving it the Ex-Paro Penlow sent me on. To this his Highness replied that he had already heard the conditions, and had sent his agents to Buxa to ascertain whether they were properly understood; but the Commissioner had refused an interview on the ground that they were not men of proper rank. He then inquired about the conditions, and I explained them in detail. His Highness said that the conditions are framed entirely in favour of the English, and that there was nothing in them advantageous to the Government of Bootan. He then stated that documents from Mr. Eden were never extorted; they were written with the full will and consent of the latter, in the presence of Tongso Pillo and Cheeboo Lama. He continued, however, that he was not unwilling to return them; indeed, that he had already sent them down to Buxa through his agents. With regard to the treatment complained of by Mr. Eden, his Highness said that insult was never meant; that his courtier had joked with him; and that, if he had taken this so seriously, he was quite willing to apologise, but that none of his people would go to Calcutta to convey the apology. With regard to the release of the Bengalee captives, his Highness said that the nobility of Bootan had purchased them at high prices; it would be difficult to release them. Besides, many have been so long in the country that they were naturalized, and were now unwilling to leave. With reference to the Dooars, his Highness said that his 18 Dooars had been taken, and the loss sustained was very great; that he could not give them up for the sake of 25,000 rupees; and that, if the Commissioner will be considerate, he would willingly treat. On the Deb Rajah concluding, I took the liberty to explain that, if the two documents had been sent, it would doubtless be all right, and the apology was not to be made to Mr. Eden in Calcutta, but to the Governor General's agent, by an officer of rank; that it is not the intention of Government that such captives who were unwilling to return should be forced to leave the country, but that it was expected that the Bootan Government would place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any persons wishing to do so. With regard to the Dooars, I said that the allowance would be raised eventually to 50,000 rupees; but his Highness at once rejoined that it was a matter of uncertainty when the jungles will be cleared and the income increased, and that he could not rely upon so indefinite a promise. I then stated that, if he did not give up the Dooars, his country would be invaded; that so serious a matter ought to be well considered. His Highness rejoined that, "If the British really do advance, the god Mohakala will save my country." To this I begged his Highness's pardon, and craved to be excused for the liberty of saying that when the British troops advance, god Mohakala or Mohakali would not confront the troops, and that the Booteahs with their knives could not contend with a British army, powerful, disciplined, and possessed of cannon. His Highness then spoke angrily, that in the face of the gods men were nothing more than insects; that had the gods not been against the English, they would not have lost 3,000 or 4,000 in the Dooars, and been compelled to abandon several places. His Highness further added, that Colonel Haughton was no longer in this world. I explained that the number of deaths has been exaggerated, and that the mortality was



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not attributable to the anger of God, but to over-crowding. The Deb then presented some silken cloths to me, and said in a supplicating tone, "If the Commissioner will duly consider about the allowance, I will gladly treat; but for the sake of the trifling sum of 25,000 rupees I cannot submit. I am not going to fight, but if the English come to my capital, I shall defend myself." I then asked his permission to return by the Buxa Dooar, and his Highness accorded his sanction, but said that I must see the Ex-Paro Penlow before I left, and he gave me a letter to Paro Penlow. I then returned to Parogong. On my arrival at Paro the Penlow Sahib inquired how matters stood, and on hearing all, he again addressed a letter to the Deb Rajah, asking (I think) him to reconsider matters. I was detained some days till the answer reached, but from my dismissal, as soon as it arrived, I gather that the Deb Rajah was not to be moved. The old Paro seemed much grieved; when he dismissed me he said, "I am a subordinate, and I cannot act otherwise."

The Booteahs feel confident that English troops will not be able to advance into Bootan. There are no visible preparations, and they believe they have no means of carrying provisions in the hills. They rely on this so much, that they have not yet made any preparation for war. If 500 men will now advance to Tassissujeong with few cannons, they could take the country with great ease.

(signed) *H. Bruce*, Lieut. Col.,
Officiating Commissioner and Chief Civil Officer, &c.

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(No. 1610T.)

COPY forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information, in continuation of the letter from this office, No. 861T., dated the 12th August last.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *A. Eden*,
Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Bhaugulpore,
3 October 1865.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 865); dated Simla, 12 October 1865.

WITH reference to your docket, dated 3d instant, No. 1610T., forwarding copy of a Despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, and of a statement by Moonshee Rammohun Aditto, who was sent with a letter to the Ex-Paro Penlow explaining the conditions on which peace would be made, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to state that such British subjects as have been carried away captive and made slaves by the Booteahs and desire to leave the country must, of course, be given up, but that the offspring of such captives, or such captives as content to remain in Bootan, will not be interfered with.

2. Colonel Bruce should be instructed accordingly.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, through Buxa, dated the 12th October 1865.
From Colonel Bruce.
To Simla.
To Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

"A SHORT letter, dated last Sunday, has come from the Deb Rajah, in which he says he is sending officers to make peace; this letter came by the Booteah dâk along the line from Tassissujeong, so I had not the advantage of questioning the messengers."*

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, Calcutta (No. 329); dated Buxa Dooar, 5 September 1865.

ACCOMPANYING my letter to your address, No. 151, dated 9th August 1865, I had the honour to send a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Deb Rajah of Bootan. I have now the honour to append a translation of the reply, received on the 2d instant.

2. The messengers who brought the Deb Rajah's letter represent that preparations were being made to convey the infant Dhurm Rajah to Poonakha in the cold season, but that there were no signs of warlike plans.

3. They

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3. They likewise stated that the Deb Rajah complained of the letters he received from the British Government coming by the hands of mere coolies, with whom it was impossible to converse on the affairs of the State, and of his own messengers having been refused an interview by the Sahibs. He also said he could not understand what possible benefit it could be to the British Government stopping the importation of betel-nut and other necessaries into Bootan, and that he believed, although the Commissioner had "peace" on his tongue, he had "war" in his heart.

4. Furthermore, they stated that the Booteahs all complained of the extreme dearness of everything they had been in the habit of using, being the products of the plains.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Deb Rajah of Bootan, to Colonel *Bruce;* dated the 6th Bhadro, corresponding with 21st August 1865.

I HAVE received your letter by bearers named Noordee Nusho and Palwan Arfo on the 3d Bhadro (18th August 1865), and fully acquainted myself with its contents.

I have received seven letters from you *viâ* Buxa and Balla Dooars. I am very glad to hear that you will arrive at Buxa within 15 days for the purpose of making peace. Previously I received three letters from Colonel Haughton about peace, and I sent my messengers down to Buxa for that purpose.

They had an interview with Colonel Haughton then, and then I again sent my men to Balla (Tassgong). Being unable to meet the Commissioner there, they came back, and in their way they got ill, and I could not send them quickly. I have no mind to make war. I understand that you speak of peace with the tongue, but in heart you are inclined for war. In the country of Bootan, Deb and Dhurm Rajahs have prohibited war. You write about robbers and thieves of Bootan, but if proper inquiry is instituted, it will be found that the men of your kingdom steal men and cattle and sell them to my people, who pay the proper price for them; but the blame is thrown upon Bootan. In fact, both the Governments are equally to blame. Property and arms without number have been plundered from the Bootanese, and they ought to be returned to me; and this I have already represented, but how can I entertain any idea of getting them back? Leaving aside those old subjects, be so good as to make such arrangements that we may arrive at an amicable adjustment.

With regard to the documents of Mr. Eden and of myself, I have fully reported to the Emperor of China. I have given the fullest verbal instructions to the messengers whom I have sent for the purpose of making peace. You are the representative of the Queen and Governor General, and you can do everything. I do not wish to disturb the peace which subsisted between Her Britannic Majesty and the Dhurm Rajah of Bootan. The territories of the Dhurm Rajah yield very little, and what advantage will you derive from them? If you stop the Dooars, it will be injurious to me, and you will also meet with reverses. Previously you agreed to make peace, and we also agreed to the same, and I hope you will make such arrangements now as will end in peace. I have sent my men to Buxa Dooar.

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(No. 1609T.)

COPY forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information, in continuation of the endorsement, No. 4955, dated the 15th ultimo.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *A. Eden,*
Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Bhaugulpore, 2 October 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, through Buxa, dated the 17th October 1865.
From Colonel Bruce, C.B.
To Umballah.
To Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

"THE Dooar Dar whom I selected to go to Tassissujeong has returned; he is the bearer of letter from the Deb Rajah. From both these sources I learn that agents of rank will start from Tassissujeong to-morrow, said to be properly authorised to conclude the treaty."

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(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 150.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., dated 21 October 1865.

WITH reference to our separate Despatch of this day's date, No. 141, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the papers noted on the margin, having reference to military operations against Bootan.

From Secretary, Government of Bengal, dated 23 September 1865, No. 1450T.
To Secretary, Government of Bengal, dated 29 September 1865, Nos 835–6.
To Secretary, Government of Bengal, dated 10 October 1865, Nos. 851–2.

2. We beg to refer you to our letter of instructions to the address of the Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 835, dated 29th ultimo, which defines, within certain limits, the relative position and duties of the officer commanding the army about to enter on the Bootan campaign, and the political officers attached to that army.

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From Brigadier General *B. F. Tytler*, Commanding North-East Frontier, to the Quartermaster General of the Army (No. 402); dated 8 September 1865.

AS requested, I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying letter, No. 316, of the 4th September, from Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C.B., chief civil and political officer, Bootan.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's reasoning would, as far as I am able to judge, be perfectly correct were the ridge above Buxa the sole, or even most formidable position which it is in the power of the Booteahs to take up between Buxa and Poonakha. The ridge is, however, but one out of several positions capable of being held against us, all more distant from our resources, all, unlike the ridge, totally unknown to us, as far as useful knowledge is concerned, and are more difficult of approach.

3. Looking, then, to our theatre of war, and not to one isolated point in it, I conceive that Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's plan of campaign tends to induce the enemy to occupy and defend the strongest points offered for his acceptance, which more tends, I believe, to induce him to occupy a point strong certainly in itself, but relatively weak. Hence I conclude that Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's reasoning when properly applied———* against his views.

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4. In the above reasoning there may very probably lurk some error. What there can be no dispute about is, that, if the troops at Buxa are in the unhealthy condition represented, their exposure without proper shelter before the entire cessation of the rains would deprive the Government of a considerable portion of the force on which it relies. Of the political advantages or disadvantages of the measure proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Bruce I do not presume to judge.

5. As regards the report that the Booteahs are engaged in constructing a good road between Murichom and Poonakha, I confess I attach little credence to it; if, however, the Booteahs are so engaged, I conceive it would be an error to interrupt them. All done by them is so much saved to us.

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(No. 459.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in continuation of this office endorsement, No. 317, dated 4th September 1865.

(signed) *H. Bruce*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan.

Buxa Dooar,
14 September 1865.

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(No. 1450 T.)

COPY forwarded for the information of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, in continuation of letter, No. 1282 T., dated the 17th instant.

By Order, &c.

Bhaugulpore,
23 September 1865.

(signed) *A. Eden*,
Secretary to Government of Bengal.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C. S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 835); dated Simla, 29 September 1865.

I HAVE the honour, by command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, to intimate for the information and guidance of your Government, that his Excellency deems it expedient, within certain limits, to define the relative position and duties of the officer commanding the army about to enter on the Bootan campaign, and the political officers attached to that army.

2. The political officers will bear in mind that a broad distinction exists in the exercise of their functions, on the one hand, within our own territories, or in a province the authorities and inhabitants of which are loyal and peaceful; and, on the other, in the enemy's country, or other hostile and disaffected territory. In the former case, that is, before reaching a disturbed or hostile frontier, the requisitions of the political officer, as representative of the Civil Government, provided they are not inconsistent with the exercise of military prudence, must be complied with.

3. But in the second case, that is, when once the enemy's frontier, or other disturbed and disaffected territory is approached, the responsibility of the officer in command of the troops becomes more serious and critical, and therefore he is vested with authority to act in accordance with the dictates of his own judgment.

4. In the enemy's country it is the duty of the political agent to be in constant and intimate communication with the general in command, to give him all the information of any value as bearing on the campaign which he can obtain, and, as occasion requires, to offer such aid and advice as may lie within the scope of his diplomatic office. It will equally be the duty of the general in command to consult with the political officer, and to pay due regard to his wishes, so far as may be compatible with sound military principle. But it must rest eventually with the general in command to accept, and act upon, the information and advice of the political officer or not as he may think expedient.

5. To represent, according to the best of his judgment, is at all times the privilege of the political officer; to act on such representation, or to put it aside, is equally in the discretion of the officer commanding.

6. In matters of a purely political character, such as negotiation with the enemy or overtures of peace, in points connected with the treatment of the country, in procuring supplies and carriage, so far as these can be obtained on the spot, the military commander will invariably act in accordance with the views and wishes of the political officer, so far as these may not be inconsistent with military requirements.

7. All instructions of a military character connected with this war, issued by the Government of India, will proceed from the Military Department, and will in no case be subject to modification by any political authority. Military commanders will make their communication direct to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, sending copies to the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department. The political officers will similarly address their communications to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, forwarding copies direct to the Supreme Government in the Foreign Department. In the event of emergency, the political officers will be addressed under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General, direct from this department; but in that case copies of the orders will simultaneously be furnished to you for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

8. You will move his Honor to furnish both Colonel Bruce and Major Agnew with copies of this Despatch. At the same time it will be enjoined upon them that, whatever rules are laid down for their guidance, still it must greatly depend on the ability, tact, and judgment with which they conduct their relations with the military authorities whether or not the requirements of the public service reach to a successful issue.

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(No. 836.)

COPY forwarded to the Military Department for communication to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

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(No. 6.)

To the Quartermaster General.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 851); dated Simla, 10 October 1865.

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council, to request, that when the British force advances upon Bootan, Colonel Bruce may be instructed in the following manner:—

1st. He should let it be known in Bootan, that villages and hamlets will not be molested unless they are defended against the advance of the troops.

2d. He should invite the inhabitants, by all means in his power, not to desert their dwellings.

3d. He should adopt measures to secure that all articles of food be paid for most rigidly by troops and followers; and he should request the General to take the most stringent measures in this respect, as well as to protect all houses and crops.

4th. He will invite the people to assist in the road making, and see that they are paid daily wages for the same.

5th. It should be given out that we do not want Bootan; but that as the Government and the chiefs have not acceded to our terms, we are compelled to advance into the country, to show that we cannot pardon the insults offered last year, without the settlement of a treaty which will prove satisfactory to us.

2. The Deb and Dhurm Rajahs should be assured that neither Poonakha nor Tassissujeong will be injured if they are not defended. If the Rajahs choose to remain in their residences, they will not be made prisoners, provided they do not act in hostility towards our troops.

3. In like manner, the Soubahs, Zoompoons, and all people should be warned that their houses will not be injured, or themselves or their property molested, if resistance is not offered to the advance of the British troops; but that any place or house which is used for the purpose of defence, will be destroyed.

4. If the Deb or Dhurm Rajahs flee from their residences, it is probable that they will depute some important persons to confer with the Governor General's agent. For this reason, neither Poonakha nor Tassissujeong should be injured because of the flight of the Government, unless they are defended.

5. In short, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor will so instruct Colonel Bruce, that he will cause the people to understand that our object is not conquest, and that it depends on themselves whether our advance into Bootan is accompanied by loss of life and other ruin.

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(No. 852.)

COPY forwarded to the Military Department for information.

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(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 162.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B.; dated Fort William, 22 November 1865.

We have the honour to submit for your information further Despatches received through the Government of Bengal, having reference to the progress of negotiations with the Bhootanese for a cessation of hostilities.

Her Majesty's Government will be gratified to learn that a treaty of peace has been concluded with the Government of Bhootan, which has surrendered the treaty extorted from Mr. Eden, submitted an ample apology for the insults offered to the British Mission, and ceded to us its sovereign rights in the 18 Bengal Dooars, including the Dooars formerly in our occupation, and the entire tract between the Teesta and the Ihaldakha Rivers. The boundary is to be formally settled and laid down by our Commissioners. The effect of this treaty will be to transfer to the British Government the whole of the plain country hitherto in possession of the Bhooteas, and such portions also of their country in the hills as are necessary to secure the integrity of our frontier.

On the other hand, the British Government engages to pay to Bhootan a yearly sum, beginning with 25,000 rupees, and rising gradually till it reaches the maximum amount of 50,000 rupees. This payment, which (as further explained below), is in effect merely allowing the Government of Bhootan to retain some beneficial interest in the ceded tracts on very stringent terms, is conditional on our continuing satisfied from year to year with the good conduct of the Bhooteas. It is liable to stoppage on any failure upon their part to maintain the border upon a secure and friendly footing.

Before the misconduct of the Bhooteas in 1864, which led to hostilities, their Government received, under treaty, annual payments to the amount of 12,000 rupees for tracts in our occupation. This sum will now merge in the payments above specified. So that the actual increase sanctioned by the treaty amounts in the first year to 13,000 rupees, rising eventually to 38,000 rupees.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assam Dooars - | - | 10,000 Rupees. |
| Fallacotta Lands | - | 2,000 „ |

The country now annexed is, in its present condition, estimated to yield a gross revenue of about 150,000 rupees; when improved, under the influence of British administration, this income will be susceptible of very material increase.

As the Tongso Penlow has not yet signified his adherence to the terms of the treaty, and as the guns lost at Dewangiri (the surrender of which forms one of the stipulations of the treaty), are in the possession of that chief, we have expressed our readiness to aid the Bhootanese in coercing him; and we have explained (as you will perceive from the enclosed papers) that no payments will be made until the guns be given up.

Referring to certain remarks made by Colonel Bruce to the Bhootea envoys, it may be necessary to explain that he is mistaken in saying that the amount of payment has been in any respect increased in consideration of the delivery of the guns. We have all along insisted upon their surrender as a preliminary to any terms whatever. The payments are founded upon considerations entirely different and distinct.

As a further security for the good faith of the Bhootanese, we have decided for the present to carry on the road which we are now constructing towards Chuka, on the route to Poonakha, a proceeding which will undoubtedly have much effect both on the Government of Bhootan and on the Tongso Penlow. We have also determined for the present on maintaining the position of the troops which now occupy that line.

All this was explained to the Bhootea agents, and by them consented to before they signed the treaty.

The guns, as before stated, being in the hands of the Tongso Penlow, it was found necessary to allow the Bhootea authorities a period of two months to bring in the guns, and cause the submission of the Tongso Penlow himself. This delay, should their efforts prove abortive, will scarcely occasion any appreciable postponement of our operations in Bhootan, while, if their endeavours are successful and peace secured, the advantage gained will be material and decided.



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From the first we have been averse from imposing upon the Bhootans severe and extreme conditions. Our desire has been to admit them to such reasonable terms as would impart a fair and satisfactory assurance of peace and security to the border.

However much the Bhooteas, by their outrage upon our Mission in 1864 have merited signal punishment, we should not (even if terms had been dictated at Poonakha after the military occupation of the country) have been disposed to deal with them more severely than the circumstances absolutely required. We could not, even then, have been unmindful of the very low position which Bhootan occupies in the scale of civilization; or forgotten that a nation so barbarous, ignorant, and isolated, must possess but an imperfect notion of the character of an envoy, and the treatment he is entitled to receive. Due allowance must be made for their position in estimating the misdemeanour, and the penalty to which it has exposed them.

Further, the full effect must be borne in mind of withdrawing from the Bhootan State the whole of the Sub-Himalayan tract which constitutes the Bengal Dooars. These form the principal source of income to the chiefs of Bhootan, and by their annexation we deprive them of their main income. On the other hand, it would not have been expedient to restore to Bhootan any part of the Dooars. We have pledged ourselves to their annexation. We have given public assurance to this effect, and the people have been now for a year under our protection.

Thus, while unwilling to confiscate the main resources of the Bhootan State, we find ourselves, at the same time, unable to restore any portion of the land from which they are drawn. Instead, therefore, of relinquishing any part of the Dooars, our policy is to give back a portion of their revenue. The proceeding is, in effect, equivalent to retaining a portion of the Dooars and giving up a part; which, but for political considerations, is the course we should otherwise have adopted.

Further, by thus allowing the chiefs of Bhootan some portion of the income arising from the Dooars, we possess a powerful guarantee for their good behaviour, and are simply carrying out a policy which has proved eminently successful in many other instances in Central India and in the Punjab, and which has been adopted with good results even in Bengal.

The conditions now embodied in the treaty are those which from the first have been uniformly held out by us to the Bhootea Government. The assurance that such terms would be granted, upon their submitting themselves without delay, has been repeated in communications recently made to the Bhootea Government

As already hinted, even if our troops had advanced upon Poonakha, we doubt whether terms materially more advantageous than those now imposed would have been dictated to the enemy. It may be admitted that a greater moral effect would have been secured by a hostile advance upon the capital. But, on the other hand, there are considerations which have satisfied us that, under all the circumstances of the campaign, the advantage would have been dearly purchased. While the Government of Bhootan has no real means of resisting a British force, it is possessed of but a feeble organization, and there is an absence of any distinct and well-defined central authority against which a blow could have been effectually dealt. On the other hand, the physical difficulties presented to an invading force are serious. The road to be traversed by the army must be made. All the food of the troops, and much of the forage for the cattle, must be transported from the plains. Depôts of considerable strength, at intervals along the road, must be formed. All this would involve a heavy outlay, which could be justified only by our inability to bring the enemy by any other means to reasonable terms. No part of this great expenditure certainly could have been reimbursed by the poor and impoverished state of Bhootan.

There are other reasons which, though perhaps minor in themselves, are not to be overlooked. The bullocks of the adjacent districts of Bengal, on which we relied as the chief means of carrying up supplies to the hills, and which have been in large numbers collected, are not to be trusted for the transport of supplies to any distance beyond Buxa. For such labour they are said to be too weak. Forage, also, for them in any quantity is not obtainable in the hills, and must be carried from the plains. The drivers, moreover, all Bengallees, are too feeble and timid to encounter the dangers, fatigue, and climate to which they would

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would be exposed. All this might have been overcome, and, if still necessary, will be overcome. But it affords a reasonable inducement towards a peaceful policy, if such a policy on other grounds be feasible and expedient.

In the meantime, the delay of two months allowed to the Bhooteas, as before explained, will in no respect injuriously affect the arrangements for the campaign, should it eventually be found necessary to prosecute the war. After much consideration, and having fully weighed the relative advantages and drawbacks of an advance on Poonakha late in the autumn or early in the spring, we decided, in accordance with the views of the Commander-in-Chief, that an advance in the spring was the most judicious course. The main ground for this conclusion was our desire to save the troops from the malaria to which at an earlier period they would certainly have been exposed, in their advance through the low country lying at the foot of the Himalayas. It gave also to the commissariat more time for preparation; and it enabled us to combine the relief of the regiments in Assam, in the event of peace ensuing, with the movement of troops for prosecuting the war.

With a view to secure the first of these considerations, namely, the health of the troops moving down from the North Western Provinces, it was decided that they should not cross the Ganges before the 15th of November. This would enable them to concentrate at the proper points in the outer range of hills, at a date from about the 15th December to the 1st of January. Such being the programme, all subsidiary arrangements for the campaign were made in accordance therewith; and thus the present engagement with the Bhooteas involves the loss scarcely of any time. Indeed, when it is borne in mind that the roads necessary to an advance are still being constructed, it may be said that no time at all is lost.

The provisional treaty with the Bhooteas had been arranged, but had not actually been signed, when cholera broke out among the troops and camp followers at Buxa in Cooch Behar, and at other places on the route to Buxa. The result has been that General Tytler has deemed it necessary to issue orders for halting the troops on the line of march.

We will state, in conclusion, that we entertain no doubt whatever as to the sincerity and earnestness of the Bhooteahs in their solicitations for peace and profession of submission. The hostile operations of the past year, the seizure and occupation of Dalimcote and Buxa, the severe punishment inflicted at Dewangiri and Bala, in which affairs the Bhooteas lost many men, the dominant and threatening attitude of our troops on the heights above Buxa ready at once to advance, and the rumours of extended hostilities which are known to prevail throughout Bhootan, have certainly struck fear into the minds of the enemy.

It is only reasonable to conclude that the liberal and magnanimous treatment of the Bhooteas, now that they have succumbed before the threatened invasion, as well as the solid advantage of obtaining, year by year, that which (though insignificant to us) is a considerable income to them, will exercise upon their minds a wholesome influence, and prove a strong inducement for the maintenance on our frontier of peace and order.

On the other hand, to British interests it is no light advantage that a peace, which gives the promise of enduring, has been secured. Our want of accurate knowledge respecting the interior of Bhootan; the serious difficulties which must certainly attend warlike operations there; the notorious insalubrity of the climate both in the hills and in the plains by which they are approached, especially for troops who must in such regions move with light equipments; and lastly, the heavy expenditure that must be entailed by operations such as those in contemplation; all constitute valid reasons for concluding peace upon terms consistent with our interest and our honour.

In the meanwhile, pending the result of the enemy's negotiations with the Tongso Penlow, preparations for war, though on a somewhat reduced scale, will still go on; and by a separate agreement it has been stipulated that no payment under the treaty will be made until the guns are surrendered.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 630); dated Buxa Dooar, 4 October 1865.

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, No. 1370T., dated 23d ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, a note on the future boundary and the frontier posts recorded, after consultation together, by Brigadier General Tytler, Lieutenant Colonel Agnew, and myself.

2. I have not thought it necessary to cause delay in forwarding this note by sending it to Colonel Hopkinson for the expression of his opinion, as I believe that officer has already communicated his opinion, and I am aware that he concurs with us in advocating the occupation of a post in the neighbourhood of Dewangiri.

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NOTE on the future BOUNDARY between the Territories of the British Government and Bootan, and on the Posts to be established on the Frontier.

WE have read letter, No. 1370T., dated 23d September, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, as well as the papers therein alluded to.

It appears from paragraph 2 of the above letter that our opinion is required on the following points:—

1. The precise line of boundary which is to be maintained between the two states.

2. The expediency of establishing a post or posts on the right as well as on the left of our frontier.

3. The nature and strength of the posts necessary for the future protection of the frontier.

I. We would recommend that the boundary line be drawn so as to include within British territory the mountain tract which lies between the rivers Teesta and Jhaldaka, and extends northward as far as the frontiers of Sikkim and Thibet. We are of opinion that, besides this, no part of the hill territory of Bootan should be annexed, except so much as is requisite for the establishment of our military frontier posts.

II. With regard to the occupation of a post or posts on the right as well as on the left of our frontier, we are of opinion that a military post should be established on a sufficiently high and commodious spot in the vicinity of Dewangiri. But we would strongly object to the taking up of ground sufficient for a post on the right of our frontier for the above purpose, unless the Government is prepared to occupy it immediately.

III. We consider that much depends upon the question whether a body of troops will be kept permanently either at Darjeeling, or somewhere on the line of war between Darjeeling and the plains: we would advocate the keeping of a body of troops in one or other of these positions.

If this measure be adopted, we recommend that the duty of preserving order on the part of our frontier touching on Thibet, which may become a point of considerable importance for the purpose of commerce, should be made over to the police, and that a military post should be established in the most desirable position, of sufficient height, which can be found to the north of Buxa Castle. If, on the other hand, troops are not to be kept permanently at Darjeeling, or in its immediate neighbourhood, then we consider it is a question whether the vicinity of Jangtsa, instead of the vicinity of Buxa, may not be preferable for our left or western frontier post. We consider that a permanent garrison at Dalimkote is unnecessary, and we furthermore deprecate the multiplication of military posts beyond what we have advocated above. We think that for the present one regiment of native infantry with sappers, and a suitable force of artillery, will be sufficient for each of the two frontier posts of the dooars. With this force in the hills, reserves in the plains would be unnecessary, and we would urge in the strongest manner that it would be a great error to continue reserve garrisons in the plains of either the dooars or North Kamroop.

(signed) *B. F. Tytler.*
*H. Bruce.*
*W. Agnew.*

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(No. 639.)

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

(signed) *H. Bruce*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Officiating Commissioner.

Buxa Dooar,
5 October 1865.

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C. S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to Colonel *H. Bruce*, Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer of Bootan Dooars (No. 893); dated Simla, 20 October 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, dated 5th instant, No. 639, with copy of a letter to the Bengal Government, enclosing a note recorded by Brigadier General Tytler, Lieutenant Colonel Agnew, and yourself, on the future boundary between the British and Bootan territories and the posts to be established on the frontier.

2. In reply, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor General in Council to refer you to my letter to the Bengal Government, dated 13th ultimo, No. 790 (sent to you under cover of endorsement of the same date, No. 791), and to subsequent letters, and to state that the instructions already given supersede the necessity of any further orders at present on the subject of the boundary.

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(No. 894.)

COPY forwarded to Bengal Government for information.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, dated the 21st October 1865.
From Colonel Bruce.
To Simla.
To Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

"My messengers have just arrived from Paro, bringing with them the Sepoy of the 11th Regiment and the Dhobee who were carried off from Balla last year; they are surrendered unconditionally and without exchange."

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Political Agent and Chief Civil Officer, Bhootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 681); dated Camp Sinchula, 12 October 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, a translation of a letter from the Deb Rajah received to-day.

2. As the letter has been forwarded by Bhotea dâk, I have not obtained by this opportunity any information regarding the state of affairs at the capital of Bhootan.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Deb Rajah to Colonel *H. Bruce*, Commissioner; dated Tassisudon, Sunday, 8 October 1865.

I HAVE received your letter by Doar Dar and fully understood its contents. He has also explained to me the verbal instructions with which he was entrusted. The letter and the verbal instructions conveyed by the interpreter have also been received.

In compliance with your request, I will send one or two officers with the interpreter. Doar Dar will be sent on Wednesday or Thursday, for which (delay) I hope you will not be annoyed. This letter is dispatched by dâk.

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(No. 5960.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *J. Geoghegan,*
Officiating Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
21 October 1865.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce,* C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bhootan Doars, to the Secretary to Government of *Bengal* (No. 711); dated Camp Senchula above Buxa, 18 October 1865.

ON the receipt of letter, No. 748, dated 1st September 1865, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to your address, I thought it proper to send the Doar Dar, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of my letter, No. 603, dated 30th September 1865, to your address, and he left Buxa on the 15th September 1865.

2. The Doar Dar was provided with a letter to the Deb Rajah, of which a copy is (marked A.) annexed, and he also received careful verbal instructions from me.

3. I have now the honour to report the return of the Doar Dar on the evening of the 16th instant, and to annex a copy of the Deb Rajah's reply (marked B.) to my letter.

4. The Government is probably aware that it is not customary for the Bhoteahs to do much by means of letters; indeed, they are so imperfectly instructed that it is not easy for them to express themselves in writing even on common subjects; and I dare say some of their previous communications may not have conveyed to us the same sense as was intended.

5. Hence it will be perceived that the most important portion of the present communications is the narrative of the Doar Dar (marked C.) annexed, and I think it may be relied upon as generally correct.

6. It is, I hope, hardly necessary for me to add that I never made any communication to the Tongso Pillo of the nature indicated by the Deb Rajah (annexure B.); the only letter I have ever written to the Tongso Pillo (who has, I have reason to believe, detained the messengers) is marked D., and now attached.

7. There were no preparations of any sort or kind for war either at Tassisudon or along the road, which is so good, that the Doar Dar rode the Deb Rajah's mule for the first two stages (as far as Chupcha) without having to dismount once.

8. Between Chupcha and Chuka, however, the road was more difficult, and the Doar Dar had to lead his tangun over two or three bad places.

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(A.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce,* C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, to His Highness the Deb Rajah of Bhootan, dated Buxa, 15 September 1865.

THE Zinkhaps who conveyed my answer to your last letter dated 18th Srabun were verbally informed by me that your agents at Merichom not having brought your signature to the four conditions dictated by the Viceroy and Governor General, whereby peace can be made, I was unable to receive them; but I added that, if one of them liked to come in a friendly informal way, I could for once talk to him.

2. Consequently, the Dhurm Rajah's private Zimpi came, and I saw him and explained to him the conditions by which alone peace can be made.

3. As you have repeatedly asked me by both Noordee Nusho and Pulwan Arfoo, to let you once see the Doar Dar, and as you yourself sent a hookumnamah to Doar Dar, dated 30th Asar, by the Zinkhaps who came to Cooch Behar about peace, I have ordered Doar Dar to go and see you, and to return quickly.

4. My friend, he will tell you everything, and I verbally instructed him besides. I send him, because I believe you have peace in your heart, and I have no wish for war, unless you force me to take on the army.

5. And let me never cease to warn you that, unless you speedily accept the present conditions, you must be content to take less favourable terms after the army is put in motion and the war recommences.

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(B.)

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Deb Rajah of Bhootan, to Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Commissioner; dated Tassisudon, the 20th Assin, corresponding with 4 October 1865.

PREVIOUSLY when I sent down the private Zimpi of His Highness the Dhurm Rajah for the purpose of making peace, you said that peace cannot be made unless an officer of rank comes down.

You have now sent the Doar Dar to me with a letter. From this letter and from the words of the Doar Dar I understand the whole matter, and have ordered officers of rank to go down to treat.

I hear that you have written to the Tongso Pillo, offering him the restoration of his doars. You know the whole country of Bhootan is mine, and you never alluded to the restoration of any doar in your letters to me, but simply mentioned the payment of a sum of money, which is nothing like the revenues I used to get from the doars. Your writing one thing to me and another to Tongso Pillo makes me waver.

I had a mind to send two officers of rank, but fearing you might have objection to their having a large retinue of men, I have ordered only one, who will start on the first day of the ensuing moon.

When you speak of peace in your mouth it affords me great pleasure; but I hear that you are making roads for the passage of elephants and mules, and that Sahiblogue are going backwards and forwards. Are these proper preliminary measures for making peace?

This is quite contrary to the Bhooteah custom.

If you have a mind to make peace, you should fix yourself at Buxa. I am anxious to make peace, which you will find corroborated by the verbal statement of the Doar Dar.

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(C.)

STATEMENT of the Dooar Dar to Colonel *Bruce*, at Sinchoola, on 17 October 1865.

ON my arrival at Tassisudon I was first interrogated by the officers of the Court as to the object of my visit. I explained that correspondence had passed for a long time between the officers of Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of Bootan on the subject of a treaty being concluded between the two Governments, but hitherto without a successful issue. I said that the Commissioner had now sent me with a letter to the address of the Maharajah containing the terms upon which a treaty can be concluded, and, further, that I had received verbal instructions explanatory of the terms upon which alone peace can be made.

They then took me into the presence of the Deb Rajah, who received me with the respect due to my former rank under his Government. The letter was opened and read in the presence of the officers, and I was then, without further interrogation, ordered to take rest for the remainder of the day.

At noon the next day the Deb Rajah sent over to my lodging a confidential Bhootea servant, who had formerly been his sunkaf (servant) at Buxa, at the time when he was soobah of that place, and with whom I had had some previous acquaintance. This man told me that the Deb Rajah had sent him to inquire privately and confidentially what particular instructions I had brought from the Commissioner. After exchanging the usual formalities, we came to the point. I explained the four conditions, and said that, if the Deb Rajah would immediately subscribe to these conditions, the Commissioner might be induced to make some increase to the promised 25,000 rupees; but that, as an act of friendship and token of peace, the Deb Rajah would have to restore to the British the two guns which were taken at Dewangiri. The Bhooteah, who was a fluent Bengalee speaker, said that the guns were with the Tongso Pillo, who had not yet obeyed the orders of the Deb Rajah calling upon him to join in the cause of peace, and, consequently, that this demand could not be complied with. I replied, that it was the wish of the English to uphold the Government, and to see that the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs continued to hold dominion over all their subjects, and that, if the Deb Rajah wished to punish Tongso Pillo for his disobedience, the proper course for him to follow would be for the Government of Bootan, the Paro Pillo, and other chieftains, to submit first to the conditions now proposed, and having done so, to solicit the aid of the British Government in forcing Tongso Pillo to submit to the wishes of his Government and the orders of the British.

The Bhooteah then took his leave, promising to explain matters to the Deb Rajah. He returned to me the same evening to say that he had explained everything to the Deb, and that his Highness would send for me the next day. He then chewed a large quantity of betel with me, and took his leave in haste, because no one is allowed to enter the palace after dark.

Next day, early in the morning, I was summoned to the palace, where I found the Deb Rajah alone. His Highness then said briefly that he had heard everything from the sunkaf; but as it was a poojah day, it was not customary to attend to affairs of state, and



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that I must therefore wait till the poojah was over. His Highness then kindly inquired why my clothes were dirty. I replied, that I was suddenly ordered to come up, and was not prepared; consequently, I had nothing with me. His Highness, having heard this, presented me with a coat of debang cloth, and ordered me to be neat and clean during the poojah days. The poojah was then celebrated. I was invited to attend every day at the usual nautch and "tumasha," and to partake of the repast, which was liberally and widely distributed.

Two days after the poojah the Wandipore Jumpey arrived at Tassisudon, and sent for me. On my being introduced to him, he angrily said that I and my father were at the bottom of the calamity of Bootan; that we went to the Sahebs, gave them every assistance, and showed them the passes into Bootan; and that, if this be a fact, I should feel the consequences, as the god Mohakal would not pass over these acts of ingratitude. He then dismissed me for the day.

The following day he again sent for me privately, and on my arrival I saw that he and the former Bhooteah Katam (tehsildar) of Mynagoree were the only persons present in the room; he then ordered the katam to swear by Mohakal that he would not divulge any part of our conversation; and he also ordered me to swear that I would say exactly what the Commissioner had enjoined, without any exaggeration whatever.

I then explained the conditions of peace, and alluded to the increased allowance in case of immediate submission; I also told him what I had said to the Deb Rajah about Tongso Pillo, at which the Jumpey (of Wandipore) was extremely glad. He had evidently heard everything from the Deb Rajah, but the latter being a religious man, did not like to speak directly in the matter, and had apparently ordered the Jumpey to act for him.

The Wandipore Jumpey then said, "Tongso Pillo has been our great difficulty, and in the event of his persisting in his refusal of the terms offered by the British, if the British will really aid us against him, envoys shall be sent down to treat without fail; but this is a secret which must not reach the ears even of the envoys who will go to Buxa to sign the treaty, or of any one else, until the return of other messengers recently despatched to try and induce Tongso Pillo to yield." He added that a separate agent will be sent with the mission to Buxa, who will be entrusted with all the instructions on the subject of Tongso Pillo. The Wandipore Jumpey further stated that when the arrangements for the attack upon Tongso were completed, he would come in advance to meet the English troops, and, after joining them with his own forces, would march with the united forces against Tongso; or, if the English preferred that Tongso should be attacked from different directions, he would be ready to take command of a column on either side with his Bhooteah forces, while the English column made a simultaneous attack on the other side.

With these confidential instructions he dismissed me, and strictly prohibited my telling any one. I then took my leave from the Deb Rajah, who, being evidently pleased with the arrangement made by the Wandipore Jumpey, presented me with a pony, a coat, and some handkerchiefs, and then ordered me to hasten my return to the Saheb, in order to explain to him what had taken place, and to say that the envoys would start on the first day of the ensuing moon without fail.

(signed) *Wopendro Mohon,*
Dooar Dar of Buxa.

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(D.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bhootan Doars, to the Tongso Penlow; dated Cooch Behar, 13 July 1865.

SOME time ago I sent letters from the Viceroy and Governor General to his Highness the Dhurm Rajah at Tassisudon, but I have since heard that his Highness is at Tongso; another messenger is therefore despatched with copies of the letters to that place.

2. These letters convey to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs the determination of the Viceroy and Governor General to cause a British army to invade Bhootan should the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs longer delay to make reparation for the past and to sue for peace on the conditions originally laid down. These conditions, as you are probably aware, are remarkably lenient, and the Viceroy was further graciously pleased to add that on their completion, a portion of the revenues of the annexed Doars might be annually paid to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs.

3. You were near when Dewangiri was taken, as well as myself, and you saw British soldiers in war for the first time. Let us hope that the wisdom of the Government and chieftains of Bhootan will avert the invasion of the country to your very homesteads by ten times the number which captured Dewangiri.

4. The Viceroy and Governor General's orders are irrevocable, and unless, therefore, peace can be made at once, I shall be forced to come with an army even up to your very castle, and destroy it.

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(No. 712.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

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From the Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department (No. 6374); dated Fort William, 8 November 1865.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a telegram this day despatched to Colonel Bruce at Buxa in consequence of a message received from him, dated yesterday, to the effect that everything was settled with the Bootea envoys.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated the 7th November 1865.
From Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa.
To Colonel Bruce.

"If everything is arranged with the Booteas to your satisfaction, you are authorised to suspend hostilities, but go on making the road and occupy our present forward position until the Tongso Penlow is settled with and the guns are restored. Send corresponding instructions by telegraph to Colonel Agnew."

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EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Military Department (No. 53A.); under date Simla, 4 October 1865.

From Colonel *H. W. Norman*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, to the Quartermaster General (No. 53); dated Simla, 4 October 1865.

HAVING submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council your letters, dated 26th and 28th September, 3d and 4th October 1865, Nos. 281, 284, 322, and 323, with enclosures, relative to forthcoming operations against Bhootan, I am directed to request you to acquaint the Commander-in-Chief that the proposals of his Excellency to make the main advance from Buxa towards Poonakha with a subsidiary demonstration from Dewangiri, to be pushed to the extent that may seem expedient, has the approval of his Excellency in Council.

2. This programme will, of course, be subject to any modifications that may seem hereafter desirable on more full information than the Government now possesses.

3. With reference to the possibility of a regiment being required in the dooars in room of the 11th Native Infantry, withdrawn without relief in consequence of extreme sickness, I am to convey sanction to the movement of the 16th Native Infantry from Dinapore to the dooars for a time, should his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief think this expedient.

*Ordered*, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, with an intimation that copies of the letters and enclosures, to which the foregoing is a reply, will be transmitted hereafter from the office at the Presidency.

(signed) *H. W. Norman*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of India, with the
Governor General.

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(No. 874.)

COPY forwarded to Bengal Government for information.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *A. Colvin*,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India,
with the Governor General.

Simla, 16 October 1865.

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FROM Colonel *J. S. Paton*, Quartermaster General, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, Simla (No. 281, Bhootan); dated Head-quarters, Simla, 26 September 1865.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for submission, the accompanying confidential memorandum of this date by his Excellency, with annexures,* relative to the military operations against Bhootan, now under the consideration of the Supreme Government of India.

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CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I HAVE for some time been in correspondence, official and private, with Brigadier General Tytler, regarding the road or roads to be pursued by the columns invading Bhootan.

In his memorandum dated 1st July 1865, he is clearly in favour of the Buxa road for the main operation, while he indicates that of Bishen Sing as the one which should be pursued for the purpose of threatening the territories of Tongso Penlow.

2. Since then miscellaneous information has been collected of the several routes or tracks lying towards Tongso and Poonakha respectively.

3. At my request the Marine Department was invited to explore the rivers, which, forming the drainage of the Bhootan Mountains, fall into the Berhampooter. The Marine Department unfortunately replies that no steamer is available.

4. The intelligence on the whole is certainly not satisfactory in exactness. The vague native reports of the line from Dewangiri to Tongso, together with the action of the Tongso Penlow last year, seem to establish that that track is more frequented than any other by the people going to and from Tongso with regard to the plains.

5. The road by Bishen Sing leads to Poonakha *viâ* Cheerung, whilst at the same time, as stated by General Tytler, Bishen Sing threatens the Tongso Penlow.

6. When Colonel Richardson was established at Bishen Sing last year, he was attacked by 400 men belonging to the Tongso; but, as he observes, the feebleness of the force directed against him, as compared with the larger body sent against our post at Dewan Giri, would seem to show that the latter was more a high road than the former as regards Tongso.

*Note.*—It is understood that a track may be found to Tongso from Mazang, which is between Bishen Sing and Cheerung.

7. The road to Angduforung and Poonakha *viâ* Cheerung is declared in Pemberton's tour to be the easiest, but this assertion is based on information from others, and not on personal inspection.

8. The reports lately received from native travellers do, however, support Pemberton's view.

9. The track from Buxa to Poonakha is better known than any; and although very difficult for an advance of troops, presents no insurmountable difficulties—that road threatens the Paro territory.

10. My inquiries of General Tytler have been directed to ascertain which he really preferred for the main operation, as for some time there has appeared to be a doubt in his mind.

11. I am now informed distinctly by him that he prefers the Buxa road.

12. I believe he is right in this respect; first, because of its being the shorter one; secondly, that being established at Buxa, he is in a position to push forward his advance for about two stages, or, perhaps, even three, in anticipation of the arrival of the reinforcements at Buxa in the first week of December.

13. It may be hoped, therefore, that, when those reinforcements arrive, they will be able to move on to a point within 50 or 60 miles of Poonakha, whereas on the same date, viz., the 1st December, with regard to the climate of the dooars, the first head of a column could not have arrived at Bishen Sing, or about 120 miles from Poonakha.

14. I have approved of this view by telegraph, the same having the entire concurrence of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, the Governor General's agent, who has now been for some time at Cooch Behar and Buxa, and has, as we know, made a considerable study of the matter concerned.

15. We

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* Telegram from General Tytler, dated 24th September 1865. Reconnoissance of 18 miles of road from Buxa towards Poonakha by Lieutenant Sale, R.E.

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15. We now have to consider what should be the route of the column of demonstration or diversion, for the purpose of taking off the weight of the Tongso Penlow's influence, and adherents from the main column which forces its way to Poonakha, with the view of bringing the Bhootan Government to terms.

16. Following up General Tytler's idea, as noted in paragraph 11, I have put interrogatively to him whether it might not be expedient for the right column to go by way of Bishen Sing and Cheerung to Angduforung, that is up the valley of the Mochu. A column having got so far as Angduforung would threaten Tongso in a very significant manner, while the main column was at Poonakha. It may be, perhaps, assumed that, if the Tongso knew of a column proceeding by the Cheerung route, he would not lend any forces to oppose the advance on Poonakha. On the other hand, it may be said, and, perhaps, with reason, that the column proceeding by Bishen Sing, and beginning its labours much later than that at Buxa, would not be able to make a road so as to reach Angduforung in time to co-operate with the Poouakha column. It would, therefore, probably be in observation somewhere on the Cheerung road, and threaten Tongso from the west, as Dewan Giri does from the south-east. But it would be much later in taking up its position than a first demonstration on Dewan Giri, perhaps by two months. In making my suggestion interrogatively to General Tytler, I assumed that means of communication would be found through the mountain chain which separates the valleys of the Wangchu and Mochu, or in other words the Buxa and Cheerung routes to Poonakha.

17. I have also put the same questions privately to Colonel Bruce. I annex a telegram received yesterday, in which the joint opinion of these two officers is given.

18. It will be observed in that document that they abandon the idea of the advance by Bishen Sing altogether, and urgently press for the occupation of Dewan Giri, and an operation of diversion towards Tongso by way of Kenkar.

19. I gather that they do not anticipate that the march can be pushed right up to Tongso, but that it ought essentially to be one of demonstration and pressure, and not to go further in the face of physical difficulties, snow, &c., than would be dictated by the prudence of a circumspect commanding officer.

20. Colonel Bruce in his private letter to me strongly deprecates the parallel advance of the two columns, because they would afford no real practical mutual support, and would be both directed against the same object, and thus in his opinion the object of organising the second column would be lost. In this, he does not, I think, pay sufficient attention to the fact of Angduforung being the point where the Poonakha and Tongso roads meet on the Cheerung route, besides that it is reported that a road branches off from near Cheerung at Mazang to Tongso. He further says that, so far as his information goes, there could be no mutual communication between the valleys of the Mochu and the Wangchu. The information cannot, however, be such as to afford a ground for an assertion on this point.

21. I should not be justified in deciding the question, or in giving an order for the re-occupation of Dewan Giri without the sanction of Government.

22. It is strongly in favour of the advice of the two officers, that it is based upon appreciation of local circumstances and personal examination of the native guides, and further what we must believe to be ample study of the question involved.

23. The parallel military operation by Buxa and Bishen Sing is not without attraction, and I can hardly believe the assertion to be correct, as made by Colonel Bruce and General Tytler, that transverse passes for communication cannot be found between the two routes.

24. In addition to what Colonel Bruce has said, it may be asserted in favour of the Dewan Giri road that we may occupy Dewan Giri at an early date, and so increase the pressure in aid of the diplomatic action now proceeding. Perhaps this consideration is more important than any other as an argument why it should be adopted.

25. The question therefore is, which route shall be adopted for the right column, that by Dewan Giri or by Bishen Sing?

26. If it be admitted that Dewan Giri should be occupied by the right column, that force must be sufficient to fight with perfect confidence, as in the case of General Tombs' expedition in the spring. It is not improbable that the force moving in that direction might have harder fighting than the main column, as displayed by recent experiences.

27. If Government be pleased to accede to the above, Dewan Giri may be occupied as early as possible, with regard to climate, by two of the Native Infantry regiments now at Rungeah and Gowhatty, with such artillery and sappers as we can give them from thence, every effort being made to put the road to the summit of Dewan Giri in a state fit to be traversed by laden bullocks.

28. In conclusion, it may be said that the political advantages seem to be in favour of the Dewan Giri project, and that if that be adopted, the troops must be so combined as to give some additional strength to the left column in the way of support or otherwise.

26 September 1865. (signed) *W. R. Mansfield.*

*P.S.*—I annex a copy of a report of a reconnaissance just received of the first 18 miles from Buxa towards Poonakha.



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COPY of TELEGRAM from Brigadier General *Tytler*, to the Quartermaster General; dated Buxa, 24 September 1865.

RECEIVED telegram of the 19th. Colonel Bruce and self have carefully considered contents commencing from the last. Dewan Giri ought to be occupied with view of threatening Tongso, and ascertaining the best possible site for a permanent post, which we consider essential. With a view to this, Colonel Richardson, sufficiently reinforced (say with two native regiments), should operate, *viâ* Dewan Giri, towards Kenkar. Dutmah ought to be re-occupied with a wing and police, the 14th Bengal Cavalry being posted as circumstances may demand, covering the country between the Monass and the Suncoss and Gudhadhur. The advance in strength ought to be from Buxa.

Positions in the plains opposite Bala and Chamurchi ought to be taken up by infantry and police, the garrison of the latter place being withdrawn for this purpose about the 15th of November.

The 5th Bengal Cavalry being distributed between the Suncoss and Jhaldaka Rivers.

My telegram of yesterday will have shown reasons for doubting the great superiority of the Cheerung over the Buxa route.

The 39th Native Infantry ought to be relieved by the 44th, and brought into the field.

Send telegrams *viâ* Rungpoor and Cooch Behar.

REPORT on the ROAD from *Buxa* to *Murichom*.

HAVING, on the 14th instant, proceeded with a reconnoitering party to within 2½ miles of Murichom, the following report is submitted, viz. :—

*Road from Buxa to second Ridge.*

Having been frequently explored on frequent occasions, is not further alluded to in this report.

*Road from second Ridge to Tapchi.*

The road from the second ridge to Tapchi is, for a distance of about six miles from the second ridge, in a very fair state for a hill road, and would require but little labour to make it available for beasts of burden; beyond that distance up to Tapchi, the road is very narrow and bad, and although it bears marks of recent repairs, yet a very considerable amount of labour would be necessary to make it in a fairly passable state, and that labour of a kind (blasting hard rock and erecting galleries) which will require several days' work, however many men are put on the work. In addition to the actual work on the road, there is a bridge which crosses a torrent about 1¼ miles this side of Tapchi, the timber of which would require complete renewal; this could, however, be readily done in one day; distance from Buxa to Tapchi, 17 miles.

*Tapchi.*—Tapchi is a very badly situated ruined Bhootea fort; it is built on a spur of the range of hills which lie on the western bank of the Tien-Chien River; it is readily commanded from any position higher up on the spur; it is not suitable for a camping ground; and the water supply, now distant a quarter of a mile, cannot be relied on in the dry season. From Tapchi, looking across the valley of the Tien-Chien, a good-sized village of five stone and one wood house is seen, bearing 67° by prismatic compass: this village, with several hamlets in the vicinity, is called Bungu, and possesses a large number of khets in full cultivation.

*Height of Tapchi above Sea Level.*—Height of Tapchi—boiling point, thermometer—3,222 feet above sea level.

*Road from Tapchi to Murichom.*

Having proceeded for a distance for about 4¼ miles on the road to Murichom, I am enabled to report on the road up to that distance. It is in parts excessively dangerous and bad, and in four places consists of very imperfectly made, narrow, and exceedingly rotten galleries along the face of the rock, with overhanging rock on one side, and a vertical descent on the other; the road winds along the faces of numerous spurs from the main ridge, and it is on rounding the shoulders of these spurs that the difficult parts of the road occur.

*Nature of Road.*—The road is of such a nature that with a very little difficulty on the part of the enemy, it could be rendered totally impassable. At the extreme point reached by me, viz., 4¼ miles from Tapchi, the road was of a more open and easy nature, and at this spot a patch of ground under cultivation was met with on the right side of the road. At the distance of about 3¼ miles from Tapchi, a large, open and somewhat level spot of ground occurs, which, if it is near water, would be suitable for a camping ground.

*Camping Ground.*—On the road from Tapchi to Murichom no view of Murichom can be got, owing to the formation of the ground, but it can be seen that Murichom is situated in a saddle of a spur running down from the same main range as that from which the Tapchi spur descends. The position of Murichom appears quite untenable; distance, Murichom to Tapchi, seven miles.

*General*

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*General Remarks.*—Bad and difficult as the present road is, I do not think that any other line of road can be taken, owing to the exceedingly precipitous nature of the hill face in places. It is possible that a road might be laid out along the crest of the main ridge, on the spurs of which Murichom and Tapchi are situated, but as far as can be judged from the view from the present road, this would be a very difficult line of country.

At a distance of 4½ miles from Tapchi, on this side, a path leads down from the main road in the direction of the Tien-Chien River; this road is said to lead to the before-mentioned village, Bungu, and to be available in dry weather only.

I would wish to draw particular attention to this village, Bungu, as from the extent of cultivation surrounding it, and from the number of cattle seen in it, I cannot but think that it is capable of furnishing supplies.

There is along the road and on the hill sides a very considerable quantity of grass, which at this season would afford ample pasturage for any amount of cattle. This grass, however, does not last through the dry season.

I should wish to draw particular attention to the very impracticable nature of the road, and the impossibility of making the road available with only hasty and slight repair. The road in the vicinity is so much worse than I had been brought to expect from native report, that I do not imagine that the road from the second ridge to Murichom could be rendered fairly safe and passable for a large number of laden mules in less than eight or nine days' work, however large a body of men might be employed in making repairs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. T. Sale*, Lieutenant., R.E.,
Buxa, 16 September 1865. Assistant Field Engineer.

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MEMORANDUM.

FORWARDED to the Quartermaster General, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with reference to my telegram of this day's date.

I have &c.
(signed) *F. Tytler*, Brigadier General,
Buxa, 16 September 1865. Commanding North Eastern Frontier Brigade.

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MEMORANDUM from Colonel *J. S. Paton*, Quartermaster General, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Simla (No. 284, Bhootan); dated Head Quarters, Simla, 20 September 1865.

COPY of the printed documents noted in the margin, submitted for the information of Government in the Military Department.

No. 405, dated 12th September 1865, from Brigadier General Tytler, C.B., Commanding Eastern Frontier Brigade.
Telegram, dated 23d September 1865, from Brigadier General Tytler, C.B., to the Quartermaster General (manuscript), relative to Hathi Rajah's account of the Cheerung route.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Head Quarters, Simla, 20 September 1865.

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COPY of a MEMORANDUM from Brigadier General *F. Tytler*, C.B., Commanding Eastern Frontier Brigade, to the Quartermaster General, Simla (No. 405); dated Julpesh, 12 September 1865.

FORWARDS the enclosed further information of the Cheerung route of Bhootan, from the Hathi Rajah, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Notes of the route from Bishen Sing to Poonakha, *viâ* Cheerung, from information given verbally by a native known as the "Hathi Rajah" to Brigadier General Tytler, C.B.

*Bishen Sing to Dubleng.*

Bishen Sing is situated low down on a spur of the Kamlisukka Mountain. The distance from the first to the last of the above-mentioned places is seven kos N. N. W. by N. The road is narrow, being only about three feet wide, and runs through tree and underwood jungle, and over ascents and descents, keeping the east side of the spur of the Kamlisukka Mountain, on which Bishen Sing stands. It is passable at all times for laden ponies, and could easily be made so for elephants, the road only requiring widening, and that the overhanging branches of the trees be cut. As the soil of these hills is of earth and gravel, which is easily removed, there would not be any difficulty in improving the road to the extent required. On leaving Bishen Sing, there is a somewhat long, but not very severe ascent; and, in the first half of the march, another of the same description occurs, but the second half is more level, going over small spurs, the ascents and descents being slight. On arriving close to Dubleng, there is a short ascent, and then a very small descent into



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the place, which is situated on the far side of a "Nuddee," known as the Dubleng Nuddee (bridged during the rains), and on tolerably level ground. There is no village at Dubleng, but only a resting house.

*Cheerung.*—Distance six or seven kos. The road is tolerably good the whole way, has no very severe ascents or descents, but runs through dense jungle, which prevents much from being seen. It is passable for laden ponies or bullocks, but on account of its narrowness, it is not at present so for elephants: but there being no rock formation, the road could easily be improved. It sometimes runs on one side and sometimes on the other of a ridge. Cheerung is situated in a hollow, with high hills to the right and left; it is a village of about 50 or 60 houses, and is the head quarters of the Soubah of this name. This official lives in a two-storied house built of rubble, stone, and mud, and thatched. There is a good supply of water from a spring below the place. The direction of this march is N.N.W.

*Mazang.*—Distance seven kos. The road is good, with some fair ascents and descents, running sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of a ridge. It is through ungle, but not of so dense a nature as in the former marches, and crosses two or three small torrent beds, dry in the cold season. The Mazang Nuddee is crossed by a bridge in the rains, and runs under that place. There is no village at Mazang, only the usual resting house, or "Chang." The direction of this march is N.N.W. by N.

*Harrasu.*—Distance seven kos. The road is good with a few slight ascents and descents, and through light tree jungle. There are no streams to cross, but one or two small watercourses, till just before Harrasu is reached, when the Nuddee of that name is crossed in the rains by a wooden bridge. No villages are seen on the road, but are said to exist on the hills to the right and left. At Harrasu there is only a resting house. The direction of this march is N.N.W.

*Kishnu.*—Distance eight kos. The road is good, the whole way and tolerably level; it can easily be improved, and runs through light jungle; it is easily passable for ponies, and could be made so for elephants. There are no villages visible on this march: just before reaching Kishnu, the road crosses a small stream, and then there is a short ascent into it; it is a mere halting house. The direction of this march is due N.

*Jalla.*—Distance eight kos. The road is very level throughout, with very few ascents or descents; high hills rise up on either side; after leaving Kishnu there is no more jungle, the hills being bare and open, covered with short grass, and having pine trees scattered over their sides; it is passable throughout for any description of laden animal, and crosses two or three small torrents. About half way, there is a very large village a little way to the left of the road, and a good deal of cultivation is met with; it is by far the easiest march from the plains to this point. Jalla is a village of some size. The country in this march is better populated, villages being seen on the hills to the right and left. The direction of this march is due N.

*Oolla.*—Distance six kos. The road is good, with a few slight ascents; it is wide and well made throughout, but is not anywhere paved. Villages are frequently visible on either hand, and the road passes through a good deal of cultivation. It is passable for laden animals, including elephants, and crosses a small stream a short way out of Jalla. The hills are bare and open, covered with short grass and pine trees. From this place Wandipore can be seen, and also the Mochu river, looking N.N.W. The direction of this march is N.W.

*Wandipore.*—Distance five kos. The road is very good indeed, especially on nearing the fort. It is passable for laden animals of any description, and crosses the Astanee (Tanchu) Nuddee by a bridge. The village of Wandipore is situated low down to the N.W. of the fort, the road taking a turn back S.E. to reach the fort. The Soubah's house is situated higher up on the spur, and above all is the "tazang-ghar" or fort. This last is about 100 feet square, and is built of large stones cemented together with a peculiar kind of clay; the walls are 30 feet high, very thick at the bottom and loopholed; the gateways are,—in the N.W. corner is the large one, and in the S.E. is a small wicket: the former has a raised wall in front of it, which is loopholed,—in the centre of the W. and S. faces "machicoulis," projections are built out from the walls for the purpose of affording flanking fires. The garrison live in a shed which runs all round the walls, and is covered with a double pent roof of planks of fir two inches thick, and laid on double, supported by stone pillars on the inside, and resting on the walls on the outside: in the interior is an open courtyard, and there is no interior citadel of any sort. The direction of this march is W.N.W.

*Poonakha.*—Distance five kos. The road is very good, running along the left bank of the Pachu-Machu; it is passable for any description of laden animals. The direction of this march is N.N.W.

### Remarks.

*Fodder for elephants* is procurable in great abundance as far as Kishnu, and thence, though there is little jungle, a small number of elephants would, in all probability, find fodder in the villages in the vicinity, and on an emergency they could eat the excellent grass

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grass which grows on these hills. *Water* is procurable in sufficient quantity for a force at each stage throughout the march.

*Firewood* is procurable in abundance the whole way.

*Snow* is not met with in any quantity on this route; at a place a short distance from Bishen Sing, on the Kamlisukka mountain, it falls in small quantity, but only lies in sheltered places; also between Cheerung and Mazang it falls and lies in like manner. It is reported to be nowhere, or at any time, much above ankle deep, and this only in the winter. February is the month in which snow usually falls.

*The Suncoss, or Mochu river*, is not seen from any point of the route till Oolla is reached, and then it can only be seen to the N.N.W.

*The Kamlisukka and Kishnu mountains* are the highest points of the route, but no accurate idea of the heights of those hills, or of any other points, could be arrived at.

*Bergaon*, which is the village which is marked as being the largest met with on the route, in Mr. Geddes' information, was not known to the informant, but it is supposed to be the same as the village mentioned as lying between Kishnu and Jalla.

*The road* is not paved anywhere, but from the nature of the soil it could easily be improved at any spot.

*The rivers* are mere small streams which only require bridging in the rains, and which are not more than ankle deep in the cold weather—the Dubleng, Mazang, and Harrasu Nuddees are said to join the Boorelonga.

*The koss* given in the distances are said to be "harm," *i.e.*, equivalent to about 1¼ miles.

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COPY of a TELEGRAM from Brigadier General *Tytler*, C. B., Commanding Eastern Frontier Brigade, to the Quartermaster General; dated 23 September 1865.

HAVE closely examined three men to-day. Hathi Rajah's account of the Cheerung route proved to be too favourable, on confronting him with the above men. There are at least two, probably three bad places on the road. Water scarce at Cheerung and Mazang. On the whole the Cheerung route appears to present, with the exception of the water supply, fewer natural difficulties than the Buxa one, but road making cannot commence by the former until the 1st December. Here we are at work, and in two or three days we shall push further ahead.

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From Colonel *J. S. Paton*, Quartermaster General, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Simla (No. 322, Bootan); dated Head Quarters, Simla, 3 October 1865.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to enclose, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General, a second confidential memorandum of this date by his Excellency, on the choice of routes for the invasion of Bootan.

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(No. 2.)

INVASION OF BOOTAN.

CONFIDENTIAL MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

WITH regard to the routes of the columns invading Bootan, it may be well perhaps to say a few words more.

Authority has been given to Brigadier General Tytler to occupy the heights above the present cantonment of Buxa, and with the help of the garrison of that place to push roads in advance from thence with a view to help the negotiations of the Governor General's agent.

This pressure is now actually proceeding, and we have seen in Lieutenant Sale's Report of his recent reconnoissance, which was pushed for 18 miles in a forward direction from the heights, that there is no difficulty in penetrating the country to look at it, if we have an established base from which to start.

So far as the road to Poonakha from Buxa is concerned, we have that base.

General Tytler now contemplates throwing out posts to cover his road-making in accordance with the tenor of his instructions, the season having arrived when, through the cessation of the rains, such a course has become possible.



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This will enable him to push his reconnoissance more than half way towards Poonakha, indeed to that part of the road which is represented by Pemberton as being the most difficult, viz., in the neighbourhood of Chupka.

He will therefore be able to determine, in all probability in the course of the current month, October, whether or not it is expedient to adhere to the Buxa line as the one to adopt for the main operation, after having had the advantage of observation by means of trusty staff officers.

In the mean time it is clear that what he is doing now is at most but diplomatic demonstration and pressure, and that he cannot with two sickly regiments and a company of sappers proceed to an operation of real invasion.

The reinforcing troops will not reach Caragola Ghât till November 15th with their means of marching. At that point they will be directed by General Tytler on their respective bases with regard to the columns of which they are respectively to form part.

If, therefore, by that time General Tytler should see cause to think that it would be better to adopt a route other than the Buxa one for his main operation, *i. e.*, by the Cheerung road, the proper time will have come for doing so.

As it is, what is proceeding from Buxa at the present juncture is favourable for convincing the enemy that we are in earnest, and therefore for inducing him to sign and seal, and so save the real expedition altogether. With regard to the Cheerung route, it is to be observed that Bishen Sing, the point reached last year by Colonel Richardson after climbing the first mountain range, is 120 miles from Poonakha.

The march from Jogighopa to Bishen Sing across many streams and through dense jungles, is itself an arduous affair, the ascent to Bishen Sing having been described by Colonel Richardson as extremely difficult.

We have no troops at Jogighopa or its neighbourhood with which now to make a lodgment at Bishen Sing, nor shall we have any till the reinforcements arrive from the north.

These cannot, under the most favourable circumstances, make their point at Jogighopa till 1st December. There will be then a few days for rest and organization, and finally the march to Bishen Sing.

It is therefore indubitable that, so far as that route is concerned, we should only be beginning at Christmas, what we have actually commenced by way of Buxa in September.

I give full weight to the various reports of the more favourable character of the Cheerung road, as shown by the reports of Pemberton and Griffiths—see Blue Book, the same having been compiled from reports, and not being the result of personal observation—and the information lately collected; but I think that the matter of time and delay being considered, there can be no question that unless General Tytler's reconnoissance utterly condemns the Buxa line, we must, as a matter of policy, adhere to the latter for the first and main operation.

The same consideration inclines me to adopt Dewangiri for an immediate operation of diversion, which should commence at once with the regiments now at Gowhatty and Rungeah.

I think it not impossible that it may be found ultimately expedient not to push this operation more than three marches from Dewangiri.

This would have to be determined by the obstacles to be encountered and what troops can be spared for it, the principle being held in view of the main column being first served with troops and carriage, and rendered properly effective, whatever the sacrifice of the interests of the right column.

As a means of pressure and negotiation, it is certainly well to attract the attention of the Tongso Penlow to his own affairs, and not to let him dream that whatever may happen to his rival, the Paro, or to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, he is safe and inaccessible. In Pemberton's description of his tour, we became aware that he was purposely led a long round over most difficult paths from Dewan giri to Tongso. He knew there was a nearer and an easier route than that traversed by him. The several reports obtained during the last few months support this view.

The main obstacle seems to be the Monass, which is crossed by a suspension bridge at Kenkar, the river having cut through the mountains, and being thus enclosed by precipitous sides, the descent and ascent of which would require much road-making before the materiel of troops could pass.

If that bridge were reached and held, it would be an effective demonstration and menace against the Tongso Penlow, and would keep him from rendering assistance elsewhere.

On the grounds therefore of policy, I would say we should occupy Dewan giri with as little delay as possible, and consider the right column as starting from thence to be one of diversion to be pushed according to circumstances.

I propose to see General Turner in a few days, and I should like to have authority to instruct both General Tytler and him in the sense of the above observations.

(signed) *W. R. Mansfield.*

3 October 1865.

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From Colonel *J. S. Paton*, Quartermaster General, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Simla—(No. 323, Bootan); dated Head-quarters, Simla, 4 October 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward, by desire of the Commander in Chief, copy of a letter* received from Brigadier General Tytler, C.B., which is in amplification of his telegram of the 24th September current, copy of which was submitted to Government, with his Excellency's first confidential memorandum, dated 26th September current, on the choice of routes for the invasion of Bootan.

*No. 422, dated 23 September 1865.

2. It will be observed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that the result of the Brigadier General's latest investigations is to the effect, that the Cheerung route presents greater difficulties than appeared in the earlier reports.

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Quartermaster General's Office, Head-quarters, Simla, 4 October 1865.

COPY of a LETTER from *Brigadier General Tytler*, C.B., Commanding Eastern Frontier Brigade, to the Quartermaster General—(No. 422); dated Head-quarters, Buxa, 23 September 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th.

Since my arrival here on the evening of the 21st instant, I have been engaged in examining men acquainted with the Cheerung route; these men present the route in a very much less favourable light than did the Hathi Rajah. It even appears that a scarcity of water is to be feared at Cheerung and Mazan; while in two, if not three places, the road cut in the rock along the face of precipices is so narrow, as to compel riders to dismount from their ponies. It is moreover all but certain, that troops moving *viâ* Buxa, could reach Chuka by the same date that troops moving by the Cheerung route could reach Dutmah. Lastly, it is confidently stated, that there is no road by the Champa Mootee valley.

Taking the above into consideration, Colonel Bruce and myself have come to the conclusion, that the plan of campaign, as originally submitted, ought to be adhered to as closely as circumstances will permit.

We agree then, that an advance in strength ought to be made from Buxa *viâ* Chuka, &c., a demonstration being made towards Tongso *viâ* Dewan giri and Kenkar.

By this plan of campaign, the Tongso Penlow would be held in check, while ample opportunity would be afforded for an early and careful selection of a site for a permanent post to be situated somewhere in the vicinity of Dewan giri.

Supposing the above plan of campaign to be adopted, we consider that the right column ought to be reinforced by two out of the six relieving regiments; the left column by four.

There are now in the Western Dooars, only three weak regiments; amongst the four relieving regiments to be sent to the left column, we do not therefore include the regiment intended to replace the 11th Native Infantry, lately entirely withdrawn.

One regiment of Infantry, supported by the 5th Bengal Cavalry, must guard the plains between the Jhaldaka and Tchinchoo rivers, the garrison of Chamurchi being withdrawn about the 15th November or 1st December, to aid in the work.

Dutmah ought to be re-occupied by a wing of a regiment about the above dates, the 14th Bengal Cavalry covering the country between the Suncoss and the Monass rivers.

These arrangements, it is believed, will secure the plains from molestation.

The 44th Native Infantry being very sickly, might relieve the 39th at Cherrapoonjee, the latter regiment being brought into the field.

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(No. 367.)

To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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(No. 368.)

COPY of the above forwarded to the Foreign Department, Simla, with reference to No. 53 A., dated 4th instant, from the Military Department.

By order, &c.

(signed) *B. E. Bacon*, Lieut. Col.
Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India.

Military Department,
14 Oct. 1865.

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From Colonel *Henry Hopkinson*, Agent, Governor General, North-east Frontier, and Commissioner of Assam, to Colonel *Bruce*, Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bhootan Doars (No. 346); dated Cherra, 3 October 1865.

A copy of the above letter and of the letter forwarded from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 718, dated the 1st instant, forwarded to the Commissioner of Assam, with a request that he will communicate with Colonel Bruce on the subject of paragraphs 6 to 8 of the last-mentioned letter.

I HAVE the honour to refer you to the memorandum cited in the margin on Bengal Secretary's letter to you, No. 1370 T, dated Bhagulpore, the 23d September 1865; and, in accordance with the instructions therein contained, I have the honour to intimate to you my opinion that our actual position on the right on the Bootan Frontier is not at present properly defensible against desultory attacks or inroads by the Bootanese, and that adequate defence could not be obtained without our including a considerable block of the lower hills among which Dewangiri is situated, probably extending to and including the occupation of Kaleka.

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(No. 690.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, in continuation of this office, No. 639, dated 5th October 1865.

(signed) *H. Bruce*, Lieut. Colonel,
Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer,
Camp, Sinchula, 14 October 1865. Bootan Doars.

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(No. 925.)

COPY forwarded to the Military Department for Information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *A. Colvin*,
Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India.

Foreign Department, 3 November 1865.

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(No. 6285.)

COPY forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for confirmation.

By order, &c.
(signed) *J. Geoghegan*,
Officiating Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 3 November 1865.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER (in Bhoteah) from the Dagga Pillo, to Colonel *H. Bruce*, Commissioner.

I HAVE received your letter by the return messenger about my koyet (Bengalee Moonshee) and the doars.

You and I are the same, and if you require the services of my koyet, you are at liberty to detain him for the present; but the question of his return or non-return to Dagna must be decided hereafter. Perhaps you remember what I wrote to you before about the doars.

It will now be a great favour towards us if you will restore the doars and receive the usual revenue from us; but if you persist in retaining them, and in making us some allowance in money instead, I shall, of course, accept it, in conjunction with the other Booteahs should the latter come to terms.

The sooner the treaty is concluded between the British Government and the Government of Bootan, the better, as the measure will save the ryots from a great calamity.

Seal
DAGGA PILLO.

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(No. 754.)

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for Information.

(signed) *H. Bruce*, Lieut. Colonel,
Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer,
Bootan Doars.

Camp, Sinchula, 25 October 1865.

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(No. 6285.)

COPY forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.
(signed) *J. Geoghegan.*
Officiating Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 3 November 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Dewangiri, dated the 31st October 1865.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Bhaugulpore.
To the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

"WE are established at Dewangiri; the place is quite unoccupied and overgrown with jungles, and abundance of supply of water has been found near our position, which is on the ridge of the hills to the east of and about the Rajah's house."

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(No. 6290.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *J. Geoghegan,*
Officiating Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 4 November 1865.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Doars, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 785); dated Sinchula, 1 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 893, of the 20th ultimo, and, in reply, beg to state that I apprehend some clerical error has occurred therein.

2. Your letter acknowledges receipt of a note on the future boundary, and refers me for a reply particularly to your letter to the Bengal Government, No. 790, dated 13th September; but the latter letter contains no instructions regarding the future boundary, and intimates that the orders of his Excellency in Council are conveyed in your letter, No. 748, of the 1st September, and that no further orders, therefore, are required.

3. I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that it was in accordance with the 8th paragraph of the last-mentioned letter that the note in question was recorded by General Tytler, Colonel Agnew, and myself.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, dated the 1st November 1865.
From Colonel H. Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To the Lieutenant Governor.

"DON'T you think the orders respecting the proposed boundary between British territory and Bootan unnecessarily vague as now existing? Could you not authorise me to be more specific to the Bootea agents when we come to this point?"

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated the 4th November 1865.
From the Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa.
To Colonel Bruce.

"THE Governor General approves generally of the boundary line proposed in the note, that is to say, the River Jhaldaka from Sikhim to the plains, and thence eastward close along the foot of the hills, including only so much of hill territory as may be fully necessary for military posts on the heights near Buxa and Dewangiri. There is not the least intention of giving up Darjeeling as a permanent station for troops."

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(No. 6291.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *J. Geoghegan*,
Officiating Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 4 November 1865.

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From *A. Colvin*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bengal (No. 939); dated Fort William, 8 November 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, No. 6291, dated 4th November, forwarding, for information, copy of a telegram from Colonel Bruce, dated 1st instant, calling for more specific information respecting the proposed boundary between British territory and Bootan, together with copy of a reply conveying the orders of Government.

No. 785, dated 1st November 1865.

2. It will be seen from the letter marginally noted, copy of which accompanies for ready reference, that Colonel Bruce has made a recent further communication to his Excellency in Council regarding instructions on this point.

3. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor General in Council to remark that the question of the boundary between British territory and Bootan was intentionally left to a certain extent an open one to the last moment, but that now, after personal consultation between his Excellency the Governor General and his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the line proposed by General Tytler, Colonel Bruce, and Major Agnew has been agreed to, except that whether or not it be decided eventually to have a post at Dewangiri of a permanent character, land amply sufficient for the purpose must be reserved. As regards the permanent occupation of Dewangiri, the Governor General in Council will defer deciding for the present, and until he has conferred with his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Meanwhile, his Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor on this point.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Camp Sinchula, dated the 5th November 1865.
From Lieutenant Colonel H. Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To the Lieutenant Governor, Belvidere.

"THE Bootea agents are very anxious to have as definite an idea of the new boundary as we can give them. I think their wish is reasonable. May I substitute in the treaty the general terms of the note by Tytler, Agnew, and myself, repeated in your message yesterday, for the vague expressions of the proclaiming annexing the dooars, which I am now ordered to use."

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated the 6th November 1865.
From Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa.
To Colonel Bruce, C. B.

YOU are authorised to embody in the treaty the general terms of the note regarding the boundary as repeated in my message of the 4th instant. You should sign the treaty and engage to procure the ratification of Government in a month, or sooner if possible. The Bootanese Plenipotentiaries should do the same. Do not promise the Booteahs more than you can help in addition to twenty-five thousand a year, especially for the present."

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(No. 6318.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *J. Geoghegan,*
Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Bengal.

Fort William, 6 November 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, above Buxa, dated the 6th November 1865, 4 p.m.
From Colonel H. Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor, Belvidere.

"THE Booteahs' agents agree to the four conditions of the treaty and are ready to sign them, but they object to the surrender of the guns being imposed at the eleventh hour. They offer to do their best to have them returned; they ask for one month's payment on the completion of the four conditions of the treaty, and offer to forego further annual payment under the treaty until they restore the guns."

I have objected to make any payment whatever until I get back the guns. Shall I adhere to this?"

---

From Calcutta, dated the 7th November 1865.
From Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa.
To Colonel Bruce, C. B.

"THE Booteahs must give up the guns before they receive any payments from us. This need not delay the conclusion of the treaty, but the Bootea Government must do its best to return the guns, and if the Tongso Penlow holds out, they must assist in coercing him, and you must arrange for his coercion by a joint movement against him."

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(No. 6337.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

William, 7 November 1865.

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From *A. Colvin,* Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bengal (No. 937); dated Fort William 8 November 1865.

WITH reference to three telegrams from Colonel Bruce, forwarded demi-officially on the 7th November by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor to his Excellency the Governor General, regarding the negotiations now pending between Colonel Bruce and the agents deputed by the Bootan Government, I am directed to communicate the following remarks:—



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2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is not prepared to make any payments to the Bootan authorities under the proposed treaty until the guns captured by the Bootan forces are given up. No money payments, moreover, are now due.

3. The Governor General in Council will leave it to Colonel Bruce, in consultation with General Tytler, to arrange with the agents of the Bootan Government the best mode of dealing with Tongso Penlow. But any delay in acting against him which can be avoided is to be deprecated, and all preparations necessary to that object should go on. When the treaty has been signed, it is requested that General Tytler or Colonel Bruce will consider and report to what extent the preparations for war may be reduced.

4. It is requested that the purport of these instructions may be communicated to Colonel Bruce by telegraph.

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(No. 938.)

COPY forwarded to the Military Department, with copies of the Telegrams referred to.

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From the Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6393); dated Fort William, 8 November 1865.

IN continuation of the copies of telegrams forwarded under the endorsements noted in the margin, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to submit, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of three messages from Colonel Bruce, dated yesterday, and received last night, in which he reports—

Number 6291, dated 4th instant.
" 6318, " 6th "
" 6337, " 7th "

1st. That the terms of the treaty have been finally settled by the Bootan agents.

2d. That they will execute a separate agreement to the effect that the Government of Bootan is not entitled to any money payment under the treaty till the guns abandoned at Dewangiri are restored.

3d. That the treaties signed under compulsion by Mr. Eden will be given up to-day, and that the treaty and separate agreement will be signed to-morrow.

4th. That it is the intention of the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs to depute agents to the Tongso Penlow at once for the guns, with strong hopes of getting them, but that if they fail, they will at once proceed to take them by force, and if they require our assistance, will apply for it before the expiration of two months.

5th. That the Bootan agents, while withdrawing their claim to any money payment previous to the surrender of the guns, appeal to the generosity of the Government, representing that a single money payment will strengthen their hands in dealing with the Tongso Penlow either by coercion or otherwise.

2. Colonel Bruce has given the Bootan agents no hopes of any payment of money beforehand, nor does he make any recommendation on the subject, or state the amount which the agents ask for, or would be satisfied with.

3. Assuming, however, that Colonel Bruce is satisfied that the agents are acting in good faith, and that the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs are earnest in their intentions to compel the Tongso Penlow to deliver the guns which are now in his possession, the Lieutenant Governor desires to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, whether it may not be expedient to advance the agents a moderate instalment of the first year's allowance under the treaty by way of subsidy, the better to enable the Bootan Government to fulfil its agreement without other aid from us. If it should have this effect, it may obviate the necessity for a march upon Tongso, and if not, the payment in advance of a portion of what is due under the treaty will be of no great consequence.

4. Now that the terms of the treaty have been agreed upon, and the treaty itself is on the point of being signed, while the Bootan Government has also agreed in apparent good faith to surrender the guns abandoned at Dewangiri, it is for consideration whether some reduction may not be made in the strength of the military force now under orders for the frontier, and whether the preparations for the supply of carriage, stores, and material for the force may not, to some extent, be immediately suspended. Even if it should eventually happen that we must assist the Government of Bootan in coercing the Tongso Penlow, it seems highly probable, if not certain, that this object may be successfully accomplished with a much smaller force than that which has been deemed requisite for the invasion of Bootan when the Government of the country was itself hostile. With the permission of his Excellency the Governor General, the Lieutenant Governor has taken upon himself to suggest to Colonel Bruce, in the event of the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs desiring it, that it would be expedient for him to proceed to Poonakha with such

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an escort as, in communication with Major General Tytler, he may consider sufficient for his complete protection, and to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty at the capital. Colonel Bruce has been authorised to suspend hostilities on the Treaty being signed, but to go on making the road from Buxa to our present forward position, and to occupy that position, and of course Dewangiri, until the Tongso Penlow has practically shown his acquiescence in the treaty by surrendering the guns. Colonel Bruce has also been authorised to relax the blockade, so far as he may think safely expedient, bearing in mind the necessity for still exerting a pressure on the Government of Bootan to induce them to act promptly and with zeal against the Tongso Penlow, and bring about a speedy and complete settlement of affairs between Bootan and the British Government.

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SERVICE MESSAGES.

From Sinchula, above Buxa, the 7th November 1865.
From Colonel H. Bruce, C.B.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"THE Bootea agents have confidently explained to me that it is the intention of the Dhurm Deb Rajahs to depute agents to Tongso Penlow at once for the guns, and they have strong hopes of getting them. Should they fail, however, they are going at once to wage war for them, and if they find they require it, they will ask our assistance; before the expiration of two months they will be able to tell if our aid is necessary."

From Sinchula, above Buxa, the 7th November 1865.
From Colonel H. Bruce, C.B.
To Calcutta.
To the Lieutenant Governor.

"AT a meeting this morning the terms of the treaty were finally settled. The Booteah agents ageed that, before signing the treaty, they would execute a separate agreement, to the effect that they would not be entitled to any money payment under the treaty until they surrendered the guns. They are to deliver back Eden's treaties to-morrow morning, and will sign the new agreement and the treaty next day."

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From Sinchula, above Buxa, the 7th November 1865.
From Colonel H. Bruce, C.B.
To Calcutta.
To the Lieutenant Governor.

"THE Bootea agents have withdrawn their request for a money payment previous to the surrender of the guns, and leave everything to your generosity, representing, however, that a single money payment would strengthen their hands for dealing with Tongso Penlow either by coercion or otherwise, should he be unwilling to part with the guns. I have given no hopes of money beforehand."

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From *A. Colvin*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to Secretary Bengal Government (No. 946); dated Fort William, 9 November 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 6393, dated 8th November, with enclosure, submitting, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, whether a reduction may not be made in the force now collecting before Bootan, and whether, as the terms of the treaty have been agreed upon and the treaty itself is on the point of being signed, certain other measures which have suggested themselves to the Lieutenant Governor may not be carried out.

2. You will have already learnt from my letter, No. 937, dated 8th November, the views of the Governor General in Council on certain of the points contained in your letter now under consideration. It was there explained that the Governor General in Council is not of opinion that any money payment should be advanced to the Bootan authorities. No money is due to them, and until the guns captured by them are restored, they will not have fulfilled their engagements, and it will continue to remain uncertain whether or no their engagements will be fulfilled. It does not appear to the Governor General in Council expedient to commence our new relations with the Bootan Government by giving them an advance of money.

3. As regards the reduction of the force on the frontier and partial suspension of preparation of carriage, stores, &c., I am to state that the Governor General in Council has already



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No. 937, dated 8th November 1865.

already authorised the postponement of the march of the wing of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment; and in my letter marginally noted the Lieutenant Governor has been requested to call for the opinion of Colonel Bruce in consultation with General Tytler on this point. The Governor General in Council considers that it is, of course, very desirable that any reduction of expenditure which can safely be made should be effected. But, on the other hand, until it is known how the Tongso Penlow will act, and whether any or what measures will be required to bring him to terms, it would scarcely be expedient for this Government to stop its preparations to any considerable extent.

4. I am to add that all the instructions contained in the letter under acknowledgment (which are in accordance with what was settled by the Viceroy in personal communication with the Lieutenant Governor) are approved by the Governor General in Council.

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(No. 947.)

COPY of correspondence to Military Department, in continuation of No. 938, dated 8th November 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Dewangiri, through Gowhatty, Sinchula, Buxa, &c., dated the 7th November 1865.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Colonel Bruce, C. B., and Major Raban, Private Secretary.

"MY messengers have returned from Youngla; they found the Salikar Rajah there, and did not go on to his place; they were treated with great friendliness, and sent back with letters. The Lama Gooroo and Rajah have both written to say that the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs and Tongso Subahs have determined to make peace, and pending its declaration, express the utmost anxiety that we had not advanced from this place, where they say we should be quite unmolested. I have, however, advised Colonel Richardson to make a trip to Rydang as soon as possible, and this he will do."

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(No. 6408.)

Copy forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.
(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
9 November 1865.

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From the Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6418); dated Fort William, 9 November 1865.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant Governor to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a telegram this day addressed to Colonel Bruce, and of the one to which it is in reply, in reference to the negotiations with the Bootanese authorities.

2. I am to say that inquiry has been made through Major Reid as to what information Cheeboo Lama can give about the second copy of the Treaty signed under compulsion by Mr. Eden, and to suggest that the records of the Bootan Mission should be examined, in order to ascertain whether the second copy of the Treaty was brought away or not.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated the 9th November 1865.
From Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa.
To Colonel Bruce.

"Do not break off negotiations, but agree to the Bootea agents' proposal regarding the missing copy of Eden's Treaty. It is not quite certain, though probable, that both the signed copies were left in Bootan."

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, dated the 8th November 1865.
From Lieutenant Colonel Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"THE Bootea Agents this morning surrendered one Treaty signed by Eden, and on my demanding the other copy, they said they thought Mr. Eden had taken it away with him. On my insisting that two copies were left in Bootan, they, on the part of the Bootan Government, solemnly denied all knowledge of the fact, adding, that if a second copy did exist, it must have been taken away at the time by Tongso Penlow, although he has denied doing so. They offer to add to the separate agreement about the guns a clause to the effect that if Eden and Cheeboo Lama are convinced two copies were left in Bootan, no payment under the Treaty will be due to the Booteas till the second copy is found and surrendered. Am I to accept this proposal or to break off negotiations?"

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From the Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6443); dated Fort William, 10 November 1865.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant Governor to forward, in continuation of my letter, No. 6418, dated the 9th instant, the accompanying copy of a telegram from Major Reid, with reference to the copies of the Treaty, signed by Mr. Eden, and to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the contents have been telegraphed to Colonel Bruce.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Darjeeling, dated the 9th September 1865.
From Major Reid.
To Calcutta.
To the Lieutenant Governor.

"CHEEBOO LAMA states that only two copies existed of the Treaty which Mr. Eden signed under compulsion, one was retained by the Bootanese, the other was brought away by Mr. Eden, who translated it for the information of Government on arrival at Darjeeling, with the Lama's assistance. The Lama speaks positively to the above."

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Camp Sinchula, dated the 8th November 1865.
From Lieutenant Colonel H. Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

"IN reply to your telegram of yesterday. The attitude of Tongso Pillo is not very clear even to the Bootea agents; he does not openly defy the Government, and the priesthood being with the latter, makes them hope he will not act in opposition to their wishes."

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(No. 6446.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary o the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *S. C. Bayley*,
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
10 November 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, dated the 11th November 1865.
From Colonel Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"THE Treaty was signed in Public Durbar at 10 o'clock this forenoon. At General Tytler's urgent solicitation, I have induced the envoys to consent to a reconnoissance as far as Chuka."

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(No. 6472.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.
(signed) *J. Geoghegan,*
Officiating Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
13 November 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated the 13th November 1865.
From Governor General.
To London.
To Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State.

"THE Booteas have accepted our terms, and their agents have signed the Treaty, but the Tongso Pillo appears to hold out. Cholera has broken out in Cooch Behar and Buxa. Troops on their way to Assam here consequently been halted."

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(Political.—No. 6578.)

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Fort William, 17 November 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant Governor to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 810, dated the 10th instant, with its inclosure, from the Officiating Political Agent, Bootan Dooars, submitting the abstract of the proceedings at the Conference held by him at Sinchula with the two Bootea officers empowered to treat on behalf of the Government of Bootan.

2. I am to say that, in his Honor's opinion, Colonel Bruce has shown judgment and discretion in conducting the negotiations, and I am to submit that his proceedings merit the cordial approbation of the Government.

3. His Excellency will have learnt from my letters, No. 6418, of the 9th, and No. 6443, of the 10th instant, that Cheeboo Llama's confident impression is that, of the two copies of the Treaty signed under compulsion by Mr. Eden, one was brought away by him from Bootan. In a more recent communication from Major Reid, the Lieutenant Governor is informed that Cheeboo Llama adheres to his former statement, and that Dr. Simpson, who, however, has no actual knowledge of the matter, believes the statement to be correct.

4. It is quite certain that Mr. Eden must have brought away a copy of the Bootanese Treaty which he had signed under compulsion at Punakha, and that from this copy the translation forwarded by Mr. Eden to the Foreign Department with letter No. 53, dated 3d May 1864, was prepared. But no copy of the Treaty in Bootanese is to be found among the records of the mission, and though the probability is in favour of Mr. Eden having brought away one of the two signed copies, rather than the third unsigned copy which the Tongso Pillo had prepared for himself (and no mention is made of any other copy), yet it is not certain that this was the case, and the point cannot be satisfactorily cleared up till Mr. Eden's return from leave, which may be early in December.

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(No. 810.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Political Agent, Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated Sinchula, 10 November 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, an abstract of the proceedings at the conference held at Sinchula on the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of the present month with the two Bootea officers empowered to treat on behalf of the Government of Bootan.

2. The abstract has been recorded by my personal assistant, Mr. T. Smith.

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ABSTRACT of the Proceedings at the Conference at Sinchula, 4th November 1865, between Lieutenant Colonel *Herbert Bruce*, C.B., and the two Bootea Officers empowered to treat on behalf of the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs.

*The Bootea Officers* delivered presents from the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs, consisting of two yaks, two rams, one tangun, pieces of silk cloth, baskets of fruit and vegetables, &c. Presents sent by the Penlows of Paro and Dagana, and the Jungpen of Wandipore were also delivered. The Bootea officers then handed to Colonel Bruce the following letters: a letter from the Dhurm Rajah to Her Majesty the Queen, a letter from the Dhurm Rajah to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, a letter from the Deb Rajah to the Honourable A. Eden, and a letter from the Deb Rajah to Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Bruce.

*Colonel Bruce* (after complimentary inquiries) asked whether the Bootea officers had brought with them the Treaties extorted from Mr. Eden, adding that he did not wish to see the Treaties at present, but that it was indispensable that he should be informed on this point before he could proceed to negotiations.

*The Bootea Officers* replied that they had brought the Treaties with them.

*Colonel Bruce* expressed a hope that the negotiations might be successful, and made some remarks on the advantages of peace between neighbouring nations.

*The Bootea Officers* replied that they hoped that peace might be restored; they said that a good understanding had subsisted formerly for a long time between the Booteas and the English, and that the present war had resulted in great suffering to the ryots in Bootan.

*Colonel Bruce* pointed out that the English had not attempted to break up the Government of Bootan, and that the statement of a certain Bootea chieftain, that he had been asked by the English to separate from his own Government, was entirely false. He considered the fact of a Bootea chieftain having made such a statement a proof that the English could have split up the kingdom of Bootan if they had wished to do so.

*The Bootea Officers* replied that they had heard by tradition of the great consideration with which the Bootan Government was treated by the English in old times, but that they had learnt that in the month of June, after the battle at Dewangiri, a message was sent by the English to Tongso, to the effect that the Dhurm Rajah had been incarcerated within the territory of Tongso, and that the English were willing to restore the Dooars to the Tongso Penlow, or to pay him an annual allowance in return for them.

*Colonel Bruce* assured the Bootea officers that he had forwarded to the Deb Rajah a copy of the only letter he had addressed to the Tongso Penlow.

*The Bootea Officers* said they were perfectly satisfied with this assurance.

*Colonel Bruce* inquired whether the Bootea officers understood the terms offered by the British Government, and they said that they did.

*Colonel Bruce* then proposed that the Draft Treaty should be read over and interpreted, and the Bootea officers acquiesced.

The 1st Article (regarding the establishment of peace) and the 2d (regarding the cession of the Dooars), were then read over and interpreted to the Bootea officers.

*Colonel Bruce* inquired whether the Bootea officers had anything to say on the subject of the 2d Article, or whether they would like to hear the whole Treaty read over before making any remarks.

*The Bootea Officers* said that they did not wish to say anything without deliberation.

*Colonel Bruce* replied that the Draft Treaty should be translated into the Bootea language without delay, in order that they might be able to read it and deliberate upon it.

*The Bootea Officers* then said that the Deb Rajah desired that the money allowance offered in compensation for the Dooars might be increased.



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*Colonel Bruce* replied that they would come to the question of the money allowance in another article of the Treaty.

The 3d Article (regarding the surrender of the captives) was then read over and interpreted, and Colonel Bruce explained that only such captives as desired to leave Bootan would have to be given up, and that the offspring of such captives, and captives who are content, would not be interfered with.

*Colonel Bruce* then said that he wished to make some preliminary remarks before reading the 4th Article. He said that his Excellency the Viceroy had been pleased to empower him to make an increase to the money allowance as originally fixed, and that this increase must be regarded in the light of a gift the amount of which could not be questioned. The amount now specified in Article IV. would not be increased, whatever the consequences might be, and the offer would not be renewed. If the amount now offered was not immediately agreed to, the sum offered would at once sink to the original sum of 25,000 rupees; and after the arrival of the forces now being moved up, terms more stringent than the original terms would be imposed. Article IV. (regarding the money allowance) was then read.

*The Bootea Officers* then remarked that they could not sign the Treaty unless the future boundary was defined.

*Colonel Bruce* explained that the boundary could not be laid down precisely until a survey had been made. The British Government had no wish to take more of the hill territory of Bootan than was necessary for the establishment of military posts, for the security of the frontier, but it was absolutely necessary that the troops should be located so as to be above the malaria of the plains. There would, probably, be one military post near Sinchula and another near Dewangiri. The boundary line would probably run above both Dalimkote and Sinchula; but the precise line would be settled by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose.

*The Bootea Officers* said the Deb Rajah would like the boundary to run along the line of the old Soubah's post, such as Tassagong, Buxa, Bishen Sing, &c., because he intended to place Bootea officials at the frontier posts occupied by the British troops.

*Colonel Bruce* replied that he was extremely glad to hear that Bootea agents would be appointed to reside at the frontier posts, and that this would be an additional reason for locating the troops high up, as he was well aware that the Booteas could not stand the malarious climate of the plains.

*The Bootea Officers* said that for their part they should not like to live in the plains all the year, and that they would make no objection to the frontier posts being situated high up on the hills.

*Colonel Bruce* then said that he was convinced that he and the two Bootea officers would be able to come to an amicable understanding, and that he believed that the disputes which had arisen between the two Governments had originated in a great measure in the misdeeds of some inferior Bootea officials who had not been kept under proper control. He then remarked on the advantages of the trade which might spring up between India and Bootan, and said that the traffic would probably create a large city and mart on the frontier.

*The Bootea Officers* observed that the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs wished to have one Dooar to furnish them with pan.

*Colonel Bruce* replied that not a single Dooar could be given up, but that the Booteas would be able to obtain pan in abundance from all the Dooars. The Queen had not been desirous of acquiring the Dooars, but now they had been permanently annexed as a punishment, and not one could be relinquished.

*The Bootea Officers* then observed that from inquiries made at Tassisudon, Poonakha, and other places, they had found that the only captives desirous of leaving Bootan were a few natives of Sikhim, who were at Paro, and who could be surrendered.

*Colonel Bruce* said he did not demand the surrender of all the captives in Bootan, but only of those who wished to return home. He thought it very unlikely that no captives wished to return, except a few at Paro, and he remembered that some captives besought Mr. Eden to take them away with him. It was necessary that the Booteeas should behave honestly in the matter of the captives, as any duplicity on their part in this matter might lead to unpleasant consequences hereafter.

*The Bootea Officers* said it was their intention to behave with perfect honesty in every respect. After the remaining Articles of the Treaty had been explained, the Bootea officers said they thought it right to mention, that although merchants might trade at the frontier posts, they would run a risk of being robbed if they entered Bootan, as the police was very imperfect.

*Colonel Bruce* said Bootan would never become rich unless order was maintained and trade protected.

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*The Bootea Officers* then pressed to have the Bootea translation of the Treaty written out quickly.

*Colonel Bruce* informed them that no payment would be made under the Treaty until the captives and the two English guns were surrendered.

The Conference was then adjourned.

(signed) *T. Smith,*
Assistant Commissioner with Colonel Bruce.

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ABSTRACT of the Second Day's Proceedings ; Monday, 6 November 1865.

*Colonel Bruce* (after complimentary inquiries) asked the Bootea officers whether they had read the Bootea translations of the Draft Treaty, and of the separate agreement to be executed by them regarding the surrender of the guns.

*The Bootea Officers* said that they had read the translations, and they thought it right to mention again, that traders entering Bootan, would run a risk of being robbed by "budmashes."

*Colonel Bruce* replied that the British Government guaranteed protection to Bootea merchants all the way to Calcutta, and that the Bootan Government ought to reciprocate, by protecting traders who entered Bootan, especially as the Articles of the Treaty relating to Free Trade gave the Booteas the advantage of trading with a hundred million of people.

*The Bootea Officers* acknowledged the justness of Colonel Bruce's remarks, and said that the only difficulty they felt was about the surrender of the guns which were in the Tongso Pillo's hands.

*Colonel Bruce* said that he had altered the form of the agreement about the guns, according to their desire, and that he was anxious to meet their wishes as far as possible, but that he could not be continually making concessions.

*The Bootea Officers* said that they had received instructions about the four conditions before starting, but that they had heard nothing about the guns until their arrival here.

*Colonel Bruce* replied that the Deb Rajah had stated in the letter forwarded by them from Murichom, that he had empowered them to treat concerning the points mentioned by the Doocardar and Deo Paryo.

The Doocardar (who was present at the conference) said in reply to a question put by Colonel Bruce, that he had informed the Deb Rajah, that the surrender of the two English guns taken at Dewangiri, was one of the conditions of peace.

*Colonel Bruce* then ordered the Deb Rajah's letter to be read and shown to the Bootea officers, and remarked that the passage in which the "conditions formerly imposed," and the conditions now imposed are mentioned, assuredly referred to the surrender of the guns.

*The Bootea Officers* said they had a proposal to make, which was that a Treaty should be concluded on the basis of the four conditions originally imposed, and that they should be furnished with a sum of money to enable them to effect the restoration of the guns.

*Colonel Bruce* was sorry to say that what the Bootea officers proposed was impossible; no payment whatever could be made under the Treaty until the guns were surrendered.

*The Bootea Officers* said that the guns having been taken in war by the Tongso Pillo, in whose hands they still remained, they could not undertake to surrender them without asking him whether he was willing to part with them.

*Colonel Bruce* said he was willing to extend the period he had fixed from the 1st to the 10th of January, in order that they might have time to refer to Tongso.

*The Bootea Officers* were willing to conclude a treaty on the basis of the four conditions, and to refer the question of the guns to the Deb Raja.

*Colonel Bruce* remarked that in that case there was no reason why the Bootea officers should not sign the Treaty and the agreement about the guns, because the meaning of the latter was only that they were to inform the Deb Raja that no payment would be due under the Treaty until the guns should be surrendered.

*The Bootea Officers* said that they still felt hesitation about signing the agreement concerning the guns.

*Colonel Bruce* replied that he could not sign the Treaty unless they signed the agreement. The amount of the money allowance had been increased, partly on account of the surrender of the guns, and the form of the agreement on the subject of the guns had been altered to meet the wishes of the Bootea officers; he did not understand, therefore, why the Bootea officers should now raise objections.



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*The Bootea Officers* again urged that a sum of money would aid them in effecting the restoration of the guns.

*Colonel Bruce* repeated that not a single rupee could be paid to the Booteas until they surrendered the guns.

*The Bootea Officers* proposed that the Treaty should be concluded on the basis of the four conditions, and that Colonel Bruce should write a letter to the Deb Raja concerning the guns.

*Colonel Bruce* reminded the Bootea officers that they had themselves wished that no mention of the guns might be made in the body of the Treaty, and again explained the meaning of the separate agreement to be only that no payment would be made until the guns should be surrendered.

*The Bootea Officers*, after consulting together, announced that they wished to deliberate on the matter at their own lodging, and that they would communicate the result of their deliberation to Colonel Bruce through his baboo.

*Colonel Bruce* thought that the Bootea officers were right to deliberate carefully before taking an important step; at the same time he thought that on reflection they would find no real obstacle to prevent them signing the agreement.

*The Bootea Officers* inquired whether the advance of the army would be stopped after the signing of the Treaty.

*Colonel Bruce* replied that, pending the ratification of the Treaty, no further advance would be made by the troops, but that the road-making would go on, as the roads would be useful in time of peace.

*The Bootea Officers* asked how the Treaty was to be ratified.

*Colonel Bruce* explained the method of ratification.
The Conference was then adjourned.

*Note.*—The Bootea officers the same evening sent a message to Colonel Bruce that they withdrew their request to have a money payment made previous to the surrender of the guns.

(signed) *T. Smith*,
Assistant Commissioner.

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ABSTRACT of the Third Day's Proceedings; Tuesday, 7 November 1865.

*Colonel Bruce* told the Bootea officers that he had been very glad to receive their message the previous evening, to the effect that they were willing to sign the agreement about the guns. Everything was now settled; he would like to know, therefore, whether they wished him to stay the advance of the British troops from Dewangiri pending the ratification of the treaty or not, and also what sort of an answer they wished him to send to the Tongso Penlow, whose letter had been shown to them.

*The Bootea Officers* replied that they would like to have the advance of the British troops from Dewangiri stayed, and that they wished Colonel Bruce to inform the Tongso Penlow that they had come to Sinchula, and arranged terms of peace and settled everything.

*Colonel Bruce* said that he would now call upon the Bootea officers to deliver up the documents signed by Mr. Eden.

*The Bootea Officers* said they would like to retain Mr. Eden's Treaty until a copy of the new Treaty had been shown to the Deb Rajah.

*Colonel Bruce* replied that it was impossible for him to sign the Treaty until the Treaty signed by Mr. Eden was delivered up.

*The Bootea Officers* stated that they had left Mr. Eden's Treaty at Murichom, together with all Colonel Haughton's letters connected with the present war.

*Colonel Bruce* said that he would never have consented to open negotiations with them if they had not assured him at the first meeting that they had brought Mr. Eden's Treaty with them.

*The Bootea Officers* undertook to deliver up Mr. Eden's Treaty at the same hour on the following day.

*Colonel Bruce* remarked that the additional delay of a day was attributable to the conduct of the Bootea officers, and inquired whether it was probable that the Bootan Government would be able to perform the agreement it was about to enter into, without seeking aid from the British Government. He wished to be informed on this point, because if it was probable that they would not be required, it would be unnecessary to move up the additional forces which were now marching towards the frontier.

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*The Bootea Officers* were unable to say, at present, whether the Bootan Government would have to ask the aid of the British Government or not.

*Colonel Bruce* requested the Bootea officers to send him information on that point as soon as possible after their return to Tassisudon, either by letter or by a messenger.

*The Bootea Officers* asked Colonel Bruce to give orders to prevent the Bootea ryots in the neighbourhood of the British camps being molested by the sepoys pending the ratification of the Treaty.. It was now the season when the Bootea ryots were accustomed to bring their cattle to graze on the hills near Tabsee, Sinchula, &c. They would like to leave an agent behind at Murichom when they returned to Tassisudon.

*Colonel Bruce* explained that the ryots would not be injured in any way, even if the war continued. Orders had already been given by him that the soldiers should not molest the ryots, and he would repeat those orders. He approved of the Bootea agent being left at Murichom, and promised to redress any wrongs which the Bootea agent might bring to his notice.

*The Bootea Officers* thanked Colonel Bruce for his kindness, and asked him to write a letter to the Deb Rajah testifying to the efforts they had made to get the money allowance payable to the Bootea Government increased.

*Colonel Bruce* promised to do so.

The Conference was adjourned, after some conversation unconnected with the negotiations.

(signed) *T. Smith,*
Assistant Commissioner.

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ABSTRACT of the Fourth Day's Proceedings.—8 November 1865.

*Colonel Bruce* asked the Bootea officers whether they had brought the two copies of the Treaty signed by Mr. Eden.

*The Bootea Officers*, in reply, produced one copy of the Treaty signed by Mr. Eden, and said that they had only brought that one copy.

*Colonel Bruce* had understood that two copies bearing Mr. Eden's signature had been left in Bootan.

*The Bootea Officers* thought that the second copy of the Treaty had been taken away by Mr. Eden, and would like Colonel Bruce to examine the last clause of the Treaty, from which it appeared that one copy of the Treaty was to be retained by each party.

*Colonel Bruce* did not doubt the word of the Bootea officers, but he had been instructed by the Governor General to recover two copies. If the Governor General was convinced that two copies were left in Bootan by Mr. Eden, he would probably refuse to ratify a treaty concluded on the surrender of only one copy.

*The Bootea Officers* requested that Cheeboo Lama (who, they said, had interchanged the copies) might be asked whether or not Mr. Eden had taken away one copy of the Treaty with him. It would be in accordance with Bootea customs if the copy taken away by Mr. Eden were returned to them when they delivered up the copy in their possession, or else that the two copies should be destroyed at the same time in their presence.

*Colonel Bruce* could enter into no discussion as to what should be done with the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden after it was delivered up. It was his duty simply to forward it on to the Governor General, who would do what he thought proper with it.

*The Bootea Officers* repeated their request to have the copy of the Treaty which was taken away by Mr. Eden produced.

*Colonel Bruce* said that the existence of the Treaty which had been extorted from Mr. Eden was a disgrace to the Bootan Government. It was an indispensable condition of the Treaty they were now negotiating that the Bootan Government should apologise for its misconduct, and surrender the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden. A written apology had been tendered by the Bootea officers, and they might now surrender the Treaty or not, as they pleased. [Colonel Bruce then handed back to the Bootea officers the copy of the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden which he had before received from them.]

*The Bootea Officers* urged that it was their custom to exchange copies when documents were cancelled.

*Colonel Bruce* said he could not listen to another word on the subject. The Bootea officers must either break off the negotiations, or deliver up the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden forthwith. It was perfectly optional for them to adopt either course.

*The Bootea Officers* said they wished to deliver up the Treaty.
[They then handed the Treaty again to Colonel Bruce.]



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*Colonel Bruce* remarked that if Cheeboo Lama and Mr. Eden should say that another copy was left in Bootan, it would have to be found and delivered up, whether it was in the east or in the west of Bootan, or wherever it might be.

*The Bootea Officers* undertook that if it should be declared that another copy had been left in Bootan, they would make a strict inquiry, and cause it to be given up.

*Colonel Bruce* said a clause to the effect that no payment under the Treaty would be due to Bootan until the second copy should be delivered up in the event of a second copy being declared to exist, must be added to the separate agreement about the guns. He then pointed out that the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden had not only been a disgrace to the Booteas, but had brought great disaster upon them.

*The Bootea Officers* acknowledged the truth of what Colonel Bruce said about the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden, adding that they would have delivered it up before, only they were afraid to send it by dâk lest it should have been lost. They were willing to add the clause proposed by Colonel Bruce to the agreement about the guns.

The Conference was then adjourned. [Shortly afterwards the Bootea officers sent a message from their lodging to the effect that if a second copy did exist, they suspected it must have been taken away at the time by Tongso Penlow, although he has denied doing so.]

(signed) *T. Smith,*
Assistant Commissioner.

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TREATY between His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John Lawrence*, G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of Her Britannic Majesty's Possession in the East Indies, and their Highnesses the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs of Bootan, concluded on the one part by Lieutenant Colonel *Herbert Bruce*, C.B., by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Viceroy and Governor General; and on the other part by Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Thamseyrensey Dowai, according to full powers conferred on them by the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs.

Article I. There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bootan.

Article II. Whereas, in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Bootan Government, and the refusal of that Government to afford satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the officers sent by His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the purpose of procuring an amicable adjustment of differences existing between the two States, the British Government has been compelled to seize, by an armed force, the whole of the dooars and certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bootan; and whereas the Bootan Government has now expressed its regret for past misconduct, and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government, it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the Eighteen Dooars, bordering on the districts of Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta, up to such points as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose, is ceded by the Bootan Government to the British Government for ever.

Article III. The Bootan Government hereby agree to surrender all British subjects, as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, who are now detained in Bootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such persons into British territory.

Article IV. In consideration of the cession by the Bootan Government of the territories specified in Article II. of this Treaty, and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct, and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil-disposed persons from committing crimes within British territory or the territories of the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British Government agree to make an annual allowance to the Government of Bootan of a sum not exceeding fifty thousand rupees (*Rs.* 50,000), to be paid to officers not below the rank of Jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bootan to receive the same. And it is further hereby agreed that the payments shall be made as specified below:—

On the fulfilment by the Bootan Government of the conditions of this Treaty, twenty-five thousand rupees (*Rs.* 25,000).

On the 10th January following the first payment, thirty-five thousand rupees (*Rs.* 35,000).

On the 10th January following, forty-five thousand rupees (*Rs.* 45,000).

On every succeeding 10th January, fifty thousand rupees (*Rs.* 50,000).

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Article V. The British Government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money, either in whole or in part, in the event of misconduct on the part of the Bootan Government, or its failure to check the aggression of its subjects, or to comply with the provisions of this Treaty.

Article VI. The British Government hereby agree, on demand being duly made in writing by the Bootan Government, to surrender, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1854, of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bootan Government, all Bootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British dominions:—The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery, burglary, knowingly receiving property obtained by dacoity, robbery, or burglary, cattle stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house, or town, forgery, or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counterfeit coin, perjury, subornation of perjury, embezzlement by public officers or other persons, and being an accessory to any of the above offences.

Article VII. The Bootan Government hereby agree, on requisition being duly made by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above Article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bootan Government, and also any Bootanese subjects who, after committing any of the above crimes in British territory, shall flee into Bootan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article VIII. The Bootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with, or causes of complaint against, the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government; and the British Government hereby engage to inquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require, and to insist on the observance of the decision by the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar.

Article IX. There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bootanese goods imported into British territories, nor shall the Bootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into or transported through the Bootan territories. Bootanese subjects residing in British territories shall have equal justice with British subjects, and British subjects residing in Bootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of Bootan Government.

Article X. The present Treaty of Ten Articles having been concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November 1865, corresponding with the Bootea year, Sim Lung, 24th day of the 9th month, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Bruce, C.B., and Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Thamseyrensey Dowai, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, or his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and by their Highnesses the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs, shall be mutually delivered within 30 days from this date.

(signed) *H. Bruce*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Chief Civil and Political Officer.

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(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 167.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 8 December 1865.

In continuation of the documents forwarded with our Despatch, No. 162, dated 21st ultimo, relating to the progress of negociations with the Bootanese, we have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the further papers noted in the accompanying abstract of contents.

We also beg to enclose a letter, in original, to the address of Her Majesty the Queen, from the Dhurm Rajah, and a copy of a separate communication addressed by him to the Viceroy, with translations thereof.

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From the Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6,621); dated Fort William, 20 November 1865.

From Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars.
No. 818, dated 11th instant.
„ 819, dated 12th „
„ 826, dated 11th „
„ 846, dated 13th „
(with enclosures.)

In continuation of my Letter, No. 6,578, dated 17th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to forward, in original, the papers and documents noted on the margin, containing the Treaty concluded with the envoys from the Government of Bootan, and a record of the proceedings of Colonel Bruce on the occasion of his interviews with them.

These papers are forwarded in original in order to save time, and a copy of them is requested for record in this office.

2. By this Treaty the right of the British Government to all the Bootan dooars (including those of Assam and the talook of Ambaree Fallacottah, which have been in our occupation for many years, and out of the revenues of which, until 1864, an annual payment of 12,000 rupees was made to the Bootanese), and to all the hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta, up to the line of the Jhaldaka, has been recognised, and these territories ceded to the British Government unconditionally for ever.

3. The present gross revenue of the dooars is rather more than 1,50,000 rupees; but their capabilities are great and easy to be developed, and it may be confidently anticipated that, in a very few years of regular administration, the gross revenue will not be less than five or six lakhs of rupees. Besides this, about 450 square miles of hill country, containing a large extent of land fit for the cultivation of tea and other valuable products, and the inexhaustible sâl forests of the Teesta are secured by treaty to the British Government, while, by the re-adjustment of the boundary, Bootan will be cut off from all direct contact with Sikkim, and the Booteahs being debarred access to the plains, except for peaceful purposes, the safety of British subjects on the frontier is effectually provided for.

4. In consideration of these great advantages, and as a means of enabling the Bootan Government to fulfil its obligations by keeping the peace on its borders, and preventing its subjects from committing depredations in British territory, it is agreed that an annual payment of 25,000 rupees, increasing gradually to 50,000 rupees, is to be made to Bootan. No payment, however, will be made till the guns abandoned at Dewangiri are restored, or until the second copy of the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden is given up, or is otherwise accounted for; and the allowance may at any time be stopped at the pleasure of the British Government, if the Government of Bootan fail to act up to its Treaty obligations.

5. This provision is in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Orders of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 485, dated the 12th November 1864, and with the policy which has for a long series of years been successfully adopted with hill tribes in India. The most striking instance of the success of this policy is, perhaps, that of the pensions paid to the chiefs of the Rajmahal Hills under the arrangement made with them by Mr. Cleveland, in 1784; but wherever it has been tried, the result is the same. Even the payment of 10,000 rupees to the Bootan Government, through the Tongso Penlow, on account of the Assam dooars, sufficed to prevent depredations on that part of our frontier which marches with the territory under his jurisdiction. A certain annual payment, conditional on good conduct, is, indeed, the most powerful inducement to hill chiefs to keep the peace; for, while it affords them the means of holding their people in restraint, the immediate loss of it is far greater than any gain to be derived from plunder, and involves a punishment more imminent, and, therefore, more dreaded, than even that of forcible coercion and further loss of territory and power.

6. In regard, however, to this annual payment, as secured under the Treaty, there seems to be one point of doubt, and that is, whether, if the conditions of the Treaty are fulfilled before the 10th January 1866, the first payment of 25,000 rupees is to be made on fulfilment, and the second payment of 35,000 rupees on the 10th January 1866, or whether the second payment should not, under any circumstances, be deferred till the 10th January 1867. In the former case the terms are, perhaps, more liberal than they need have been, but the desire of obtaining the first payment before the 10th January next will, no doubt, act on the Booteah chiefs as a powerful stimulus to complete their engagements as speedily as possible. At any rate, the point is not one which ought to prevent the ratification of a Treaty which, in all other respects, appears to be unexceptionable.

7. The Lieutenant Governor would recommend that, when the Treaty is ratified and returned to Colonel Bruce, he should be instructed not to exchange the ratified treaties with the Bootan Government till the guns now at Tongso are restored.

8. The Lieutenant Governor entirely agrees with Colonel Bruce on the expediency of leaving the Bootan Government to deal with the Tongso Penlow in their own way, and to give the aid of our troops in recovering the guns and punishing the refractory chieftain, only if, after a reasonable period, such assistance is found to be necessary. Under no circumstances, however, will the Government of India probably be willing to interfere in the internal affairs of Bootan after the guns shall have been delivered up, and the Tongso Penlow brought to act in accordance with the provisions of the agreement concluded by his own Government.

9. The

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9. The Lieutenant Governor desires again to commend Colonel Bruce's proceedings to the entire approval and most favourable acknowledgments of his Excellency the Governor General in Council. In his hands, and with the effective aid and co-operation of the British force, under Major General Tytler, the honour of the British Government has been fully vindicated and sustained, ample reparation and apology have been exacted from the Bootanese Government for past aggression and insults, and arrangements have been made which hold out abundant promise of peace and security, and of a good understanding with Bootan for the future.

10. The proposal of Colonel Bruce to hold an annual fair at Buxa is heartily supported by the Lieutenant Governor, who will take measures for carrying it out.

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From Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Doars, to Major General *Tytler*, C.B., Commanding North East Frontier (No. 818); dated Sinchula, 11 November 1865.

In consequence of the signing of a Treaty of Peace between the British and Bootan Government this day, I have the honour to request the favour of your causing hostilities to be suspended until further notice, and that Booteah subjects, so long as they do not misbehave, be allowed free intercourse with the plains.

2. It has been arranged with the Booteah agents that no position shall be occupied by our troops in advance of those now held at Dalimkote, Tabsee, and Dewangiri, but that from any or all of these points road making shall be continued, pending the ratification of the treaty. There will be no objection, therefore, to the completing of the road, first of all as far as Tapsee, and then making it regularly onwards from the latter place in the direction of Murichom.

3. The Booteah agents have mentioned that large herds of cattle will shortly come down from the interior into the neighbourhood of Tabsee, Balla, &c., for the sake of the grazing, and have specially requested that strict orders may be given that they be not in any manner interfered with.

4. I request the favour of your being so kind as to issue orders to the officers commanding Darjeeling, Dalimkote, and Dewangiri, in accordance with the purport of this letter.

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(Memo. No. 818.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *H. Bruce*, C. B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 819); dated Camp Sinchula, 12 November 1865.

In continuation of my letter, No. 810, dated 10th instant, I have the honour to forward for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, an abstract of the remainder of the proceedings at the conference with the Booteah envoys recorded by my personal assistant, Mr. T. Smith.

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Abstract of the Fifth Day's Proceedings, 10 November 1865.

[*Note.*—Colonel Bruce had no interview with the Booteah officers on 9th November.]

Colonel Bruce showed to the Booteah officers the agreement about the surrender of the two British guns and the second copy of the treaty extorted from Mr. Eden, and asked whether they would sign it.

The Booteah officers (after reading the agreement aloud) said that they were quite willing to sign it.

[The agreement was then signed and sealed by the two Booteah officers.]

Colonel Bruce asked whether the Booteah officers would object to a small reconnoitring party accompanying them as far as Chuka, when they returned after signing the treaty.

The Booteah officers said they would not object if the party did not exceed (50) fifty fighting men.

Colonel Bruce said that as the Deb Rajah had expressed a wish to see him, he would endeavour to visit Poonakha at the time of the ratification of the treaty for a few days, provided the Deb Rajah wished to receive him there. He wished the Booteah officers to take a message to the Deb Rajah enquiring whether the visit would be acceptable.

The Booteah officers promised to convey Colonel Bruce's message.

Colonel Bruce asked whether Booteah coolies would be procurable for the baggage of the escort if he went to Poonakha, and said that he would, of course, pay for the hire of the coolies.



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The Booteah officers replied that coolies would be provided, and that no payment would be taken, as it would not be in accordance to custom to take it.

Colonel Bruce said that he would prefer to pay the coolies, as British officers were not allowed to impress coolies even in their own territory.

The conference was then adjourned.

(signed) *T. Smith,*
Assistant Commissioner.

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ABSTRACT of the Sixth Day's Proceedings, 11 November 1865.

COLONEL BRUCE held a durbar at 10 a.m., which was attended by Major General Tytler, C.B., and by most of the military officers stationed at Buxa, &c.

After atter and paun had been handed round, the Donai Sahib read out a letter written by the Deb Rajah to apologise for the insults offered to Mr. Eden at Poonakha.

An English translation of the letter was afterwards read out by Mr. T. Smith, Assistant Commissioner.

The Deb Jimpey then rose, and, in a speech which was rendered into Hindostani by an interpreter, made an ample apology on behalf of the Bootan Government for the insults offered to Mr. Eden and his party.

Colonel Bruce produced the treaty signed by Mr. Eden under compulsion, and said that the Bootan envoy had delivered it up to him on the 8th. He explained that, in consequence of Mr. Eden having gone to sea for the benefit of his health, it was not exactly known at present whether or not another copy of the treaty had been left in Bootan, and that the Booteah envoys had, therefore, been required to sign an agreement to the effect that, in the event of a second copy being declared to exist in Bootan, no money payment under the treaty will be due to the Bootan Government until the second copy is surrendered.

The agreement concerning the surrender of the two British guns and the second copy of the treaty extorted from Mr. Eden was read out in English by Mr. Smith, and in Booteah by the Donai Sahib.

The treaty was read over in English, Bengallee, and Booteah, and was signed and sealed by Colonel Bruce on the one part, and by the two Booteah officers on the other part. One copy was delivered to the Booteah officers for ratification by the Bootan Government; a copy of the agreement was delivered to them for the same purpose.

The proceedings at the durbar then terminated.

In the afternoon of the same day Colonel Bruce had an interview with the Booteah officers for the purpose of giving them presents, and delivering to them presents for the Deb Rajah. Major General Tytler was present at this interview. In answer to a question from Colonel Bruce, the Booteah officers said that, in the event of aid being asked from the British Government against the Tongso Penlow, the Bootan Government would be able to furnish from 1,500 to 2,000 coolies and over 500 mules and ponies.

The Booteah officers then took their leave.

The Booteah officers took their departure from Sinchula the following morning.

(signed) *T. Smith,*
Assistant Commissioner.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 826); dated Sinchula, 11 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to annex, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Tongso Penlow.

2. A translation has also been forwarded to the Deb Rajah for his perusal.

3. I explained the contents of this letter confidentially to the two Booteah envoys, who expressed much satisfaction at it, and stated that it would tend to strengthen their hands in the recovery and restoration of the guns. They now stated that they had every confidence in being able to complete everything required under the treaty and separate agreement within a month without any aid whatever.

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The following LETTER was addressed by Colonel *H. Bruce* to *Tongso Penlow* on 11 November 1865.

I have received your letter, dated , by the hands of Lama Cheeboo. You are quite mistaken in supposing it was ever the intention of the British Government to restore any of the dooars.

2. You must remember it was owing to you that the Assam Dooars were first of all lost to Bootan, and that it was recently, owing to the treatment of Mr. Eden in public durbar at

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at Poonakha, where you took a leading part, that Ambaree Fallacottah and the Bengal Dooars have now passed away from Bootan for ever. Such is the ruin you have caused to your country.

3. It has always been the wish of the British Government to see a regular and strong central government in Bootan, which shall be able to control all its subjects, whether these subjects be ryots or great and powerful chieftains, and to this end the British Government will go so far as to render every aid.

4. You ask me to lay aside old differences and write to the Dhurm Rajah. This has already been done, and you will be happy to hear that a treaty of peace and friendship has this day been signed by the Deb Jimpey and Donai Sahibs on behalf of the Government of Bootan, and by myself on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor General.

5. The terms of this treaty you will no doubt learn from your own Government, when it may be pleased to impart them to you. It would not be proper for me to anticipate the intentions of the Government of Bootan by imparting to its subjects all the conditions of this new treaty.

6. But I may tell you that, in fulfilment of one of its terms, the two British guns now within your jurisdiction (which were left behind on the evacuation of Dewangiri) have to be restored, and if the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs wish me to do so, I am empowered by the Viceroy and Governor General to assist in their recovery, by directing the two British armies now above Buxa and Dewangiri to that point where the guns may now be.

7. And there is not much time to lose, for if the guns are not shortly restored, both the British and the Bootan Governments are prepared to have recourse to warlike operations for their recovery.

8. Thus the Booteah Raj, in alliance with the two British forces, would very soon penetrate to Tongso.

9. But I hope that further warlike measures may be unnecessary, and that the Government of Bootan will be able, without any assistance, to fulfil all the conditions of the new treaty.

10. In consideration of the signing of this treaty, I have ordered all the Booteahs taken prisoners during the war, whether in Bengal or in Assam, to be released, and in the same way the Government of Bootan have released all our prisoners, except the sepoys now with you, who were taken at Dewangiri. These must also be released forthwith. One copy of the treaty extorted at Poonakha under your superintendence from Mr. Eden is supposed to be with you: should this turn out to be true, you will be held responsible to your own Government, supported by mine.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 846); dated Siachula, 13 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, that I concluded a treaty with the two envoys of the Bootan Government on Saturday last, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

2. A copy of the treaty has been forwarded this day by post to your address, in order that it may be submitted by his Honor to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General for ratification.

3. As it was thought inexpedient to include in the treaty any conditions which were not of permanent operation, a separate agreement has been signed by the Booteah envoys, acknowledging that no money payments will be due under the treaty until the two British guns left behind at Dewangiri are surrendered, nor if it shall be declared that a second copy of the treaty extorted from Mr. Eden was left in Bootan, until that copy is delivered up.

4. The signature of the separate agreement by the Booteah envoys took place the day before the signature of the treaty. An English copy of the separate agreement is annexed to this letter.

5. The treaty signed by Mr. Eden under compulsion, which was surrendered to me on the 8th instant, and the letter from the Deb Rajah apologising for the insults offered to Mr. Eden at Poonakha, together with an English translation, are also forwarded under cover with this letter.

6. The treaty was signed in a public durbar, which was attended by Major General Tytler, C.B., and most of the military officers stationed at Buxa, &c. The proceedings at the durbar were commenced by one of the Booteah envoys reading out the letter of apology written by the Deb Rajah to Mr. Eden. An English translation of the letter was afterwards read out. The Deb Jimpey, the chief envoy, also made an ample verbal apology on behalf of the Booteah Government for the insults offered to Mr.



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Eden and his party. I then produced the treaty signed by Mr. Eden under compulsion and explained that, in consequence of Mr. Eden having gone to sea lately for the benefit of his health, I was not quite certain at present that a second copy, bearing Mr. Eden's signature, had not been left in Bootan, and that I had, therefore, required the Booteah envoys to sign an agreement on the subject. The separate agreement which had been signed by the Booteah envoys the preceding day was then read out in English and Booteah. The proceedings were terminated by the reading and signing of the treaty.

7. His Honor will perceive that, according to the terms of the treaty and separate agreement, it is optional for us to withdraw to our permanent positions and await events, refraining from money payments until the guns are given up, or at once to aid the Government of Bootan actively in enforcing the surrender of the two British guns which are in the possession of the Tongso Penlow.

8. The Wandipore Jungpen, who was unfavourably spoken of in Mr. Eden's narrative, and who formerly sided with the Tongso Penlow, will, it is said, become Deb Rajah in February next. He appears to be opposed to the Tongso Penlow now, and thoroughly supports the Deb Rajah in his efforts for peace. It is possible that, feeling that the Tongso Penlow will be a difficulty in his way, he may not be unwilling to receive aid from the British Government for the purpose of settling affairs in Bootan before his accession.

9. If it should be resolved to assist the Bootan Government against the Tongso Penlow, it would, I think, be advisable to make the former show, by vigorous action, that they are in earnest, and, at first, at any rate, to use our own forces only as supports.

10. If possible, it would be better, in my opinion, to abstain from interference with internal factions in Bootan, for it is proved by experience that when we consent to afford aid to a Native Government against its own subjects, the former loses power, becomes paralysed, and tends to lean so much on the paramount power, that what may at first be intended as temporary aid often grows into permanent support.

11. The above especially applies to Bootan, where the normal state of the country is one of rebellion, and where every indication points to another rebellion as soon as leisure is obtained from foreign difficulties. If, therefore, we aid in coercing the Tongso Penlow, we should be prepared for every contingency, including remaining in Bootan for a considerable time.

12. I think it would not be advisable for us to give active aid against the Tongso Penlow except in the event of the Bootan Government urgently demanding it. At present it appears probable that our aid, if ever asked for, will not be pressed for. The Booteah envoys believed that the Government of Bootan would be able to fulfil all the conditions of the treaty and of the separate agreement without soliciting aid from the British Government.

13. His Honor will observe that I have availed myself of the discretionary power given me by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to increase the amount of the annual allowance payable under the treaty. The increase which I have made will, I believe, render our hold over the Bootan Government more secure. The dates on which this first instalment will fall due have been so regulated as to give the Bootan Government a strong interest in fulfilling the engagements it has entered into with as little delay as possible.

14. The Booteah envoys were at first anxious to have the question of the future boundary determined with greater precision, but afterwards agreed to let the article about the boundary stand as originally drafted. I explained to them that the boundary could not be specifically determined and laid down until it had been surveyed, and that the British Government had no intention of annexing more of the mountains than might be necessary to afford a secure and permanent frontier and sites sufficiently high and commodious for the location of troops above Buxa and Dewangiri. I further explained that the fixing of the boundary would not cause delay in the payment of the annual allowance under the 4th Article of the Treaty.

15. I explained to the envoys that no further advance would be made by our troops pending the ratification of the treaty, but that road-making would not be stopped.

16. The surrender of the Bengallee and other captives, which is provided for in the treaty, will be a difficulty to the Bootan Government. After making enquiries in all the neighbouring districts, I have been unable to hear of any persons who have been carried off captives to Bootan, with the exception of a few persons from Cooch Behar, none of whom have been carried off recently. It will be difficult, therefore, to judge whether this condition is properly fulfilled or not: six captives have already been surrendered and more are expected.

17. I have given directions for the release of the Booteah prisoners of war detained in the Assam jail, amounting to 20 or 30 in number, in return for the exchange of the above-mentioned six captives and the Sepoy and Dhobie of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, who were released by the Paro Penlow a short time ago.

18. In conclusion, I beg leave to recommend the establishment of an annual fair at Buxa, to be held at the time of making the annual payments to the Bootan Government. I am sure

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sure it would be successful in promoting commerce with Bootan. I have been much struck by the eager desire for trading evinced by the Booteahs who have accompanied the envoys to this place, and I believe that the establishment of a large annual fair on the frontier would be a great boon to them.

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AGREEMENT.

WE, Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Themseyrensey Donai, the two high officers of the Bootan Court, will go back to the Deb Rajah and fully explain to His Highness about the two guns which fell into the hands of the Booteah troops on the evacuation of Dewangiri, and obtain His Highness's consent to go to Tongso about them. If we succeed in getting back the guns by bringing Tongso Penlow to terms, we will either bring the guns back and restore them at Sinchula, or else cause them to be handed over to the British officers at Dewangiri; but if we should unfortunately be unsuccessful, one of us will come down to the representative of the British Government for assistance, and, in the meantime, we agree to explain to His Highness the Deb Rajah that no money payment can be expected under the 4th Article of the Treaty. We further agree that no money payment under the treaty shall be due to the Bootan Government in the event of Mr. Eden and Cheeboo Lama declaring that a second copy of the treaty extorted from them was left by them in Bootan, until such time as the said second copy shall be found and surrendered to the representative of the British Government; and we fully understand and acknowledge that, until the two British guns are restored, no money payment under the treaty will be due to the Bootan Government.

Done this 10th day of November 1865, corresponding with 23-9th month, Bootea year Shim Lung, or one day previous to the date fixed for the formal signature of the Treaty in public Durbar at Sinchula.

(signed) *Samdojey Deb Jimpey.* Seal.

*Themseyrensey Donai.* Seal.

---

FROM His Highness the Deb Rajah of Bootan, to the Honourable *A. Eden*; dated Tassissudon, 28 Assin, corresponding with 13 October 1865.

SOME time ago when you came to Poonakha to settle the disputes which had arisen out of the various outrages committed on the frontier, you were insulted by some rude officials of this court, and a treaty was extorted from you. By this treatment your indignation was justly roused against us.

I have now deputed the Deb Jimpey and Donai to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship between the Dhurm Rajah and the Queen, and also to surrender the document signed by you. I hope that you will be pleased to forgive and forget the fault which has been committed, and that you will explain matters to the British Government, in order that peace may be concluded.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, above Buxa, dated the 22d November 1865.
From Colonel H. Bruce, C.B.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"RECEIVED your telegram of yesterday. My demi-official letters of 17th and yesterday will put you in possession of all the information you require.

"I would work on Tongso from Dewangiri; but the force to go must be very limited as to numbers.

"In Bootan, a thousand picked men of the proper class would be more formidable than four times that number of ordinary troops. I believe the full strength of two native regiments for an executive column, with supports at the proper points, would be ample, and if Government would arm two or three hundred of them with the Enfield, I would still further reduce the numbers.

"We cannot hope to reach Tongso with an army in one season, or even perhaps one year."

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated the 22d November 1865.
From Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa.
To Colonel Bruce.

"EXPLAIN distinctly the meaning of Article 4 of the Treaty. Is it meant that, if the conditions of the Treaty are fulfilled before the 10th January next, there will be two payments, one of 25,000 rupees down and a second of 35,000 rupees on the 10th January 1866, making 60,000 rupees in all within two months; or will there only be one payment of 25,000 rupees in fulfilment of conditions, and the next payment of 35,000 rupees on the 10th January 1867? Answer immediately."

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Sinchula, above Buxa.
From Colonel Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"IF all the conditions of the Treaty, as well as of the separate agreement—that is, restoration of captives if necessary, Eden's second Treaty, and the two guns—are fulfilled before the 10th of next January, then two payments will have to be made; if all the conditions are not fulfilled until after 10th January, then one payment will only be due, second payment of 35,000 rupees falling due here on 10th January 1867."

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From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 1009); dated Fort William, 29 November 1865.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letters, No. 6578 and No. 6621, dated 17th and 20th November, forwarding certain correspondence regarding the proceedings held by Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C. B., in communication with the Bootan envoys, and submitting for ratification a treaty of peace and a separate agreement entered into between Colonel Bruce and the Bootanese. Your second letter also contained one of the original copies of the treaty extorted from the Honourable A. Eden, together with a letter to that gentleman's address, apologizing and begging forgiveness for the affront.

2. The leading stipulations of the treaty are the surrender by the Booteas of the dooars and of such portion of the hill country on the left bank of the Teesta, as may be required by the British Commissioner appointed to lay down the boundary, and the payment by the British Government, in consideration of the above cession, of an annual allowance not exceeding 50,000 rupees. This allowance is fixed progressively as follows:—

"On the fulfilment, by the Bootan Government, of the conditions of this treaty, 25,000 rupees.
"On the 10th January following the first payment, 35,000 rupees.
"On the 10th January following, 45,000 rupees.
"On every succeeding 10th January, 50,000 rupees."

3. These terms being somewhat ambiguous, the Lieutenant Governor, at the instance of His Excellency, telegraphed to Colonel Bruce with the view to ascertain their precise intent. His reply is, that if the conditions of the treaty shall have been carried out by the Booteas, previously to the 10th of January next, they will receive two payments, the first, namely, of 25,000 rupees, on such completion, and a second of 35,000 rupees upon the date mentioned. Otherwise, that is to say, if the conditions are not fulfilled before the 10th of January next, there would be only one payment upon completion, the second falling due on the 10th of January following, that is, on the 10th January 1867.

4. In the separate agreement, the Booteah envoys engage to deliver up the two guns now in possession of the Tongso Penlow; state that in the event of their Government being unsuccessful, application will be made to the British Government for assistance; and stipulate that until the guns are restored, no payment under the treaty will be due to the Bootan Government. This agreement was signed the day previous to that on which the treaty was signed, and the terms of the treaty are to be construed in conformity with the agreement.

5. In considering how far the terms above recounted are in conformity with the instructions conveyed to Colonel Bruce, I am to remark that, in the original orders of 12th November 1864, laying down the conditions on which the British Government would be prepared to treat, the proposed allowance was described as "an annual grant of not less than 25,000 rupees, to be hereafter increased, with reference to the prosperity of the tract we

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we now take from Bootan, up to 50,000 rupees." The same sum of 25,000 rupees was specified in paragraph 6 of my letter of the 20th July, in reference to the revised Draft Treaty submitted by Colonel Bruce. But in a subsequent Despatch, paragraph 6, dated 1st September last, a discretion was given to that officer "for increasing the amount to be immediately paid, beyond the initial sum of 25,000 rupees, should he find that some further concession of the nature would materially aid the negociation." He was not, however, in any case to exceed the maximum yearly amount of 50,000 rupees. The obvious scope, then, of the instructions was that the grant should commence at something not much in excess of 25,000 rupees, and gradually rise to 50,000 rupees.

6. But it is obvious that if the Bootanese fulfil the conditions of the treaty prior to the 10th January 1866, the aggregate of the two payments made before and on that date will be 60,000 rupees, and in this respect His Excellency in Council thinks that Colonel Bruce has exceeded the discretion confided to him.

7. The arrangement is also so framed that the first payment appears somewhat in the light of money given for the restitution of the guns. Indeed, in the abstract of his negociations with the envoys submitted with his letter of the 10th November, Colonel Bruce represents himself as holding language which distinctly countenances this idea. Colonel Bruce has erred in this respect. The money payments should have had no connection whatever with the delivery of the guns, and were resolved upon on considerations altogether distinct. It was His Excellency's intention that the promise to surrender them should be preliminary to any terms whatever.

8. In other respects, His Excellency in Council observes that the treaty, as drawn by Colonel Bruce, is in accordance with the instructions under which he acted.

9. Colonel Bruce acted conformably with the views of Government in explaining that, as regards Article III., only those subjects of this Government who desire to leave Bootan are required to be given up.

10. The wish of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council would have been to have delayed the ratification of the treaty until it was seen what steps the Booteah Government take in fulfilment of the conditions contained in the separate agreement. But as Colonel Bruce has engaged that the treaty shall be ratified and delivered up within thirty days of the date on which it was signed, that is, by the 10th December, His Excellency in Council consents to the immediate ratification of the treaty. Accordingly, the treaty duly ratified is herewith forwarded.

11. In conclusion, I am directed to communicate the thanks of His Excellency in Council to Lieutenant Colonel H. Bruce C.B., for the services which he has rendered in conducting the negociations and concluding the present treaty.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Dewangiri.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

"THE Luma Gooroo just arrived, also my messengers who left this on the 10th; they bring the Tongso Soobah's answer to my letter.

"It is written in a very friendly style, and says the Gooroo will obey whatever orders are given to him. I have seen the latter, and have no doubt, from what he says, that the guns and prisoners will be immediately given up. Everything seems to denote good faith and friendship. You shall hear again to-morrow, when I shall have had a more confidential talk with the Gooroo."

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(No. 6923.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
2 December 1865.

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From *S. C. Bayley*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 6935); dated Fort William, 4 December 1865.

YOUR letter, No. 1009, dated the 29th ultimo, with the ratified treaty with Bootan, was forwarded to Colonel Bruce on the 1st instant.

2. I am now to submit, for the orders of His Excellency the Governor General, copy of a message received last night from Colonel Bruce, and to say that Colonel Bruce has been directed not to deliver the ratified treaty to the Booteah agents till he receives further instructions.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Buxa, dated the 3d December 1865.
From Colonel Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"TREATY has just been returned, sealed by the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs, but the separate agreement, which should also have been sealed by Dhurm and Deb Rajahs, has not been returned. Deb Rajah has erased in Booteah version of Article 2 the clause providing for a separate commissioner to fix the boundary; he has also erased whole of Article 9 about free trade. Regarding first erasure, he says, in a letter, he wishes me and no other to fix the boundary; regarding erasure of 9th Article, he says similar transactions caused all the difficulties before, and it is better that trade be transacted at the frontier posts. Regarding the separate agreement, he says the envoys were not empowered to treat about the guns, but that they shall nevertheless be restored immediately."

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From the Assistant Commissioner, Dalimkote, to Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Political Agent Bootan Dooars (No. 238); dated 22 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, from information received through spies, that a disturbance, threatening to be one of serious character, has taken place at Durria Jung (the Dukke Jung of the maps) near Paro, on the road to Phari.

2. It has arisen out of a trifling dispute between some Thibetan traders and Booteahs; some of the traders were wounded, if not killed, and the Phari Deb has taken the matter up, alleging that he will avenge their loss on Paro.

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(No. 943.)

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information.

(signed) *T. Smith.*
Assistant Commissioner with the Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars.

Buxa,
27 November 1865.

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(No. 6940.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal.

Fort William,
4 December 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Buxa, dated the 4th December 1865.
From Colonel Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"IT may be important for you to know that I feel convinced that the Deb Rajah, in taking the course reported in my telegram of yesterday, has been influenced by no desire to disturb the essential parts of the arrangements concluded by his envoys. I believe he is quite ignorant of the possible consequences of his act. The omission of the 9th Article would be unfavourable to Bootan, inasmuch as the free import of betel, pawn, and other goods from the plains, and the free export of salt would no longer be secured. I write fully by post, and shall, of course, retain possession of the treaty signed by the Viceroy when it comes, till further orders."

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(No. 6946.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, in continuation of No. 6935, dated 4th instant.

By order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
4 December 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Buxa, dated 4th December 1850.
From Colonel Bruce.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"THE Zinkaffs who brought back the treaty had, it appears, other letters which they were ordered to withhold, unless they found me greatly displeased at the erasures. A letter from the envoys to my interpreter desires him to explain that the Deb Rajah struck out the 9th Article solely because he was apprehensive it would bring about a recurrence of difficulties with the subjects of the two States; that, if I appeared displeased, he was to petition for the immediate return of the treaty to Poonakha, when all the erasures should be at once corrected and restored."

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(No. 6947.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
4 December 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Dewangiri, dated 1st December 1865.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"I HAVE had a long conversation to-day with the Lama, and no doubt rests on my mind of the certainty of the guns and prisoners being restored without delay. The Lama, a man of undoubted influence, says he will go himself, or at least send a confidential person, to Tongso, to expedite the delivery of the former, and that the latter, he is sure, are on their way."

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(No. 6948.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
4 December 1865.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Calcutta, dated 5th December 1865.
From Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa.
To Colonel Bruce.

"RECEIVED your further messages regarding the treaty; it must either be signed in its integrity or rejected altogether. You are authorised to return it to Poonakha for correction



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of erasures, or to send another copy for the Deb Rajah's signature. Any arrangements of a reasonable character which the Booteahs desire to guard against mischief under Article 9th, will be readily considered. While we insist on peace on the basis laid down, we are only desirous to be considerate and just in all our dealings with them.

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(No. 6968.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, in continuation of No. 6947, dated the 4th instant.

By order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Officiating Secretary to Government,
Bengal.

Fort William,
5 December 1865.

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From the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 1027); dated Fort William, 5 December 1865.

WITH reference to Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's letter to you, dated the 13th ultimo, No. 846, and two telegrams from him to the address of the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 1st and 3d instants, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to communicate the following instructions:—

2. Lieutenant Colonel Bruce should be instructed by telegraph, to write and explain to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs that unless they accept and sign the treaty, as it now stands, it becomes altogether null and void, and that in that case hostilities must be renewed and the blockade again enforced.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Bruce should also be instructed to explain to the Rajahs that he is ill and must leave the dooars, but that Major Agnew will succeed him and will settle the boundary on the principle described by him to their agents. The principle described should be repeated in Lieutenant Colonel Bruce's letter.

4. The Rajahs should be informed that they must accept Article 9 of the treaty, but that every reasonable precaution which they can suggest, in view to satisfying them and preventing difficulties from arising, will be taken.

5. The Rajahs should also be informed that they must reply within a month, and send agents with full powers to arrange all details, failing which the blockade must be renewed and hostilities recommenced.

6. In the meantime, Lieutenant Colonel Bruce should press on vigorously the work on the road and the collection of supplies and carriage; and be informed that the treaty, as ratified, should not be given up, pending further instructions.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Dhurm Rajah, to His Excellency the Governor General; dated Tassissudon, the 30th Assin, corresponding with 15 October 1865.

WHEN Mr. Eden came last year to adjust certain disputes arising out of the thefts and robberies committed within the jurisdiction of the Rajahs of the plains, a conference was held with him and a Treaty was signed with his consent, and we joked and made merry with him in a friendly manner. We never insulted Mr. Eden, although on his return he reported that he had been insulted. We did not extort any document from him by force. We addressed a letter subsequently to the principal representative of the Queen, requesting that, if Mr. Eden had been insulted, an officer might be deputed to make inquiry, with a view to effecting an amicable adjustment of the matter, but no officer was deputed, and no letter was sent in reply. I again wrote, requesting that if an officer was not sent by the English, I might depute an officer; but instead of sending a reply to my letter, the English proceeded to annex my dooars by means of their army. This was not right on their part. We did not send agents to make war, but to see the boundaries. It is not proper that war should be waged between the Queen and the Dhurm Rajah; whatever the result, all disputes should be settled by us pacifically. I have no ill-feeling against the Queen or the Governor General. In former times a treaty of friendship was concluded between us; but I hear from the chief officer of the frontier that it is contrary to the orders of the Queen and the Governor General to restore the newly annexed territories. You are the chief representative of the Queen, and are all powerful. The territory of Bootan yielded a very small revenue; if it appears to you to be valuable, let it be taken: but it is not right that you should deprive me of my small dominion. I have sent down two officers for the purpose of making peace. You are the chief officer, and I hope you will settle all matters to the satisfaction of both parties.

[Forwarded by the hands of the envoys sent to conclude a Treaty.]

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Dhurm Rajah to Her Majesty the Queen; dated Tassissudon, the 30th Assin, corresponding with 15 October 1865.

I AM glad that by God's mercy your Majesty is in good health. Some Englishmen and a few low-born people on the frontier have been in the habit of quarrelling and breaking the peace. The present war has been waged against the wishes of your Majesty and against my wishes. Should I make war it will bring ruin on the ryots. Before the present quarrel was caused by a few evil-disposed men, the ryots of the dooars used to pay me the customary revenue, and I used to receive it without resorting to extortion. Any dispute arising between you and me should be adjusted by ourselves.

My dooars of Bootan yield a very small revenue, and that is devoted to the worship of the gods. If the dooars are annexed, misfortune will come on the English as well as on me; I therefore hope your Majesty will be pleased to order the English to abandon the dooars.

[Forwarded by the hands of the envoys sent to conclude a Treaty.]

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(No. 6818.)

COPY of the translations, with the letters in original, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By order, &c.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley*,
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
28 November 1865.

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(Political.—No. 4.)

Sir *Charles Wood* to the Governor General of India in Council; dated 1 February 1866.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council the Despatches of your Excellency's Government, noted in the margin,* relating to the negotiation and the execution of the treaty of peace recently concluded with the Bootan Government. I now proceed to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting the important matters referred to in this correspondence.

* Foreign Letter, 15th August, No. 111, 1865.
" " 20th Sept., " 123 "
" " 5th October " 135 "
" " 21st October " 141 "
" " 21st October " 150 "
" " 22d Nov. " 162 "
" " 8th Dec. " 167 "

2. The long-continued aggressions of the Booteahs upon your frontier, by which not only much property had been carried off, but many subjects of the British Government, or of our allies, had been made prisoners and slaves, had induced Lord Canning to entertain the question of dispatching an expedition into the Bootan country, but his attention was diverted from it by the mutiny in 1857.

3. On the restoration of tranquillity, the subject of this expedition was again brought under the consideration of the Government of India. The outrages, which had so long rendered insecure the property and the liberty of our people on the Bootan frontier, still continued, and the necessity of some interference on the part of your Government was as urgent as before. In order, however, if possible, to obtain reparation for the past and security for the future, without resorting to hostile measures, it was determined to dispatch a British officer on a mission to the Bootan Rajahs.

4. As on former occasions, British missions, which had been dispatched to the Bootan capital, had been well received, there was no reason to believe that the officer deputed to proceed to Poonakha would be otherwise than courteously treated in the Bootan country.

5. The envoy selected for this duty was the Honourable Ashley Eden, who had before been employed in adjusting your relations with the Sikhim State, on which occasion he had perfectly succeeded, and had evinced, in difficult circumstances, ability and energy of a high order.



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6. Mr. Eden had not, however, penetrated far into the country, when it became obvious that unanticipated difficulties would be thrown in his way. In my Despatch of 18th July 1864, No. 39, I had concurred in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that it might have been better if Mr. Eden had abstained, in the face of these difficulties, from advancing further than Paro. In any circumstances, Her Majesty's Government could not severely condemn what could only be considered as an error in judgment on the part of a public officer, resulting from a determination to carry out the instructions committed to him, and to endeavour at any personal risk to avert the contingency of war. But it now appears, from the correspondence forwarded to me with your Foreign (General) letter of 5th October (No. 39) 1865 (to which I have replied in a separate Despatch),* that Mr. Eden was encouraged in the course which he pursued of advancing to Poonakha by those under whose authority he was acting.

* See Page 45.

7. On his arrival at Poonakha, Mr. Eden was subjected to such gross insults and indignities at the hands of certain high officers of the Bootan Government, that it became impossible for your Excellency to refrain from exacting reparation from a State that had so outraged the British Government in the person of its envoy. Accordingly, a military expedition was equipped for service in Bootan in the cold season of 1864.

8. It is unnecessary in this Despatch to enter into the military operations of 1864-65. They were necessarily brought to a close by the rains of the latter year. No satisfactory results having been obtained, you proceeded to make preparations for the renewal of operations at the commencement of the ensuing cold season.

9. Before, however, any hostilities had taken place overtures were made on the part of the Bootan Rajahs, which showed that they were anxious to enter into negotiations for peace.

10. Colonel Bruce was, therefore, instructed to communicate to the Bootan authorities the terms upon which your Government were prepared to enter into negotiations with them, and pending such negotiations, to suspend hostilities.

11. The preliminary terms were to the effect that the Government of Bootan must tender an ample apology for the insults offered to the British mission; that they must surrender the treaty extorted from Mr. Eden at Poonakha, give up the British guns abandoned at Dewangiri, and liberate all the subjects of the British Government and of the Cooch-Behar and Sikkim Rajahs detained against their will in Bootan.

12. The Booteah authorities having agreed to these preliminaries, and the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden having been actually surrendered, Colonel Bruce proceeded to negotiate the terms of the permanent arrangement of a new Treaty.

13. The Booteah Government agreed to surrender all British subjects and all subjects of Cooch-Behar and Sikhim detained in Bootan against their will; and subscribed to articles for the mutual extradition of criminals, the maintenance of free trade between the two countries, and the arbitration by the British Government of all disputes between the Bootan Government and the chiefs of Cooch-Behar and Sikhim.

14. They were further required to cede, in perpetual sovereignty, to the British Government, the whole of the plain country known as the dooars, not only those which had been for some time in British occupation, but also the Western Dooars adjacent to Bengal, which had not been so occupied before the commencement of hostilities (making in the aggregate 18), together with certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bootan. The country thus ceded was estimated to yield an annual revenue of about a lakh and a half of rupees, or 15,000 *l.* per annum.

15. In respect to the dooars which had for many years been occupied by the British Government, a certain annual payment from their revenues had always been made to Bootan; and now that a much larger tract of country was to be made over in full sovereignty to the British Government, it was proposed to extend this system, and to increase the amount to be paid to the Booteahs from 25,000 rupees progressively, in three years, to 50,000 rupees, during the good conduct of the Booteah Government.

16. Her

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16. Her Majesty's Government have fully considered the reasons which have induced your Excellency to adopt this course.

17. Although the British Government had no desire to extend its frontiers by taking possession of the dooars, it was necessary that you should mark your sense of the misconduct of the Booteah rulers in the most palpable and lasting manner; and still more was it necessary, for the due protection of the inhabitants of the British Provinces on the borders of Bootan, and also of the people of Sikhim and Cooch-Behar, that, after the experience of so many years of rapine, the dooars should be occupied by the British Government. But it was not necessary, and I concur in opinion with your Excellency's Government that it was not desirable, to impoverish the Bootan State, by absorbing the entire revenues of the country which you had determined to annex, and which yielded a large part of the public income of Bootan. To have alienated from its former Government the whole of those revenues would have seriously weakened the power of the Bootan authorities, and this might have led to a continuance of the anarchy within the territories of the Booteah Rajahs, and those continual maraudings and depredations across the frontiers, which have rendered necessary the intervention of your Government. The existence of a strong Government in the neighbouring States, and the prosperity of their subjects, are among the best securities for the permanent peace of our frontiers. To deprive the Government of a contiguous country of the means of enforcing its authority over its chiefs and functionaries, and of compelling them to execute the engagements which it has entered into for the maintenance of the peace and security of our frontier, can in no case be sound policy. In this view, it would not be advisable to impair the resources of the Bootan State to the extent that must have resulted from the abstraction of the entire revenues of the dooars.

18. Moreover, as the arrangement into which you have entered provides for the non-payment of the stipulated sums, in the event of any infraction of the terms of the treaty or any acts hostile to the peace and security of the British frontier, you will hold in your hands a material guarantee of the most stringent kind for the good conduct of the Bootan Government and for the due observance of the Treaty.

19. Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, of opinion that what your Excellency describes as your liberal treatment of the Booteahs, is equally sound as a measure of policy, and is more likely to conduce to the great objects of an enduring peace and the protection of the inhabitants of the frontier country than the infliction of any severer measure of punishment upon the existing rulers of Bootan; and they fully approve of the course which you have adopted in treating with the Bootan Government upon the basis described.

20. Your Despatch further states, that execution of the Treaty was to depend upon the actual delivery of the British guns, for which a separate engagement had been signed, a period of two months being allowed for their surrender. In the event of their not being given up within that time, military operations, in conjunction with the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, were to be undertaken for the purpose of compelling the Toungso Penlow to surrender them. Your Excellency, however, was of opinion that the Rajahs were thoroughly in earnest, and it was believed by your officers in Bootan, that the guns would be given up without much further delay. It will afford Her Majesty's Government satisfaction to learn that this has been done, and that peace has been established between the two countries, with every prospect of its permanent continuance.



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(Foreign Department—Political.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., (No. 1); dated 8 January 1866.

In continuation of our Despatch, No. 167, dated 8th December last, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of further selected Papers relating to Bootan affairs.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 998); dated Buxa, 3 December 1865.

I have the honour to report the fact, of which you have been already informed by telegram, that the copy of the Treaty taken by the Bootan envoys to the capital for ratification, has been returned with the seals of the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs duly affixed. The separate agreement, however, to which the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs should also have put their seals, has not been returned.

2. The copy of the Treaty, with the seals of the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs affixed, has been forwarded from Poonakha by express, the two zinkaffs who brought it having arrived in four days, or less than half the usual time. The late envoys, in a private letter addressed to my interpreter, explain their inability to perform the verbal promise volunteered by them, that they would return with the Treaty, duly ratified, within 20 days. They say they failed to reach Tassissudon in time to see the Deb Rajah before his departure for Poonakha, and their journey from Tassissudon to Poonakha occupied five days. These accidental delays having occurred, they thought it best to forward the Treaty express, as the period for ratification was drawing to a close, and they intend to come down when the two guns are surrendered.

3. The Deb Rajah has erased in the Booteah version of the 2nd Article, the clause providing for the appointment of a separate Commissioner to fix the boundary of the Dooars; he has also erased the whole of the 9th Article, concerning free trade, &c. Regarding the first erasure, he says in a letter to me (a translation of which is appended), that he wishes me, and no other, to fix the boundary line, and that he desires the boundary line to run along the foot of the hills if possible. As it now stands, the Booteah version which he has signed, provides for the cession of the 18 Dooars, but makes no arrangement for the specification of the boundary.

4. Regarding the omission of the 9th Article, the Deb Rajah, in his letter to me, explains that he fears that the contact of traders from two different countries might occasion collisions, and that he thinks trade could be transacted more safely on the frontier. The late envoys, in a letter addressed to me, explain that the 9th Article has been struck out by the Deb Rajah, because the present disputes arose from the two nations being allowed to live together. From this it would appear, that the objections arise from some misconception of the scope of the Article. In reality the omission of the 9th Article would be most unfavourable to Bootan, inasmuch as the free export to Bootan of betel-net, rice, cloth, and other goods from the plains, and the free import into the Dooars of Booteah salt, would no longer be secured.

5. The late envoys, in the private letter to my interpreter to which I have before alluded, direct him, in the event of my being displeased at the alterations, to request that the Treaty may be returned forthwith to Poonakha, when the erasures shall be corrected and restored. This letter was not produced until this morning by the zinkaffs, who were evidently instructed to produce it only in the event of the alterations not being approved of.

6. As I have already informed you by telegram, I do not in the least believe that the Bootan Durbar has been influenced by a desire to recede from the arrangements concluded by the late envoys. The omission of the 9th Article, against which they have all along entertained an ignorant prejudice, appears, no doubt to them, to be calculated to make the peace more lasting and secure. The alteration proposed in the 2nd Article would, I need hardly say, leave the boundary question scarcely less undecided than it is in the original Treaty.

7. The Bootan Government profess to be sanguine of their ability to procure the restoration of our two guns; and strict inquiries which I have caused to be made in all the districts near the frontier, result in showing that the number of captives to be demanded by us will be very small. There appears, therefore, to be no obstacle of importance to prevent the Bootan Durbar from ratifying the Treaty which has been concluded.

8. By the advance of our forces into the country in the present season, we have compelled the Bootan Government to surrender the Treaty signed by Mr. Eden, to make a public apology, both verbal and written, for their misbehaviour towards the mission, and also

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al so to cede the whole of the Dooars, which we had already annexed in perpetuity, as a pu nishment for their misconduct. For the Bootan Government to repudiate the Treaty after conceding this much would be a most suicidal policy.

9. For these reasons it is impossible, I think, to suppose that the object of the Bootan Government in proposing the alterations they have, is other than the ostensible one, namely, to secure the permanence of the most essential parts of the Treaty, including, of course, the money payments. I can quite understand that, in their ignorance of formalities, they were not aware that a proposal to make alterations in the Treaty at the stage of the proceedings might be interpreted as equivalent to repudiation of the whole arrangement concluded by their representatives, and might be taken as a reason for withholding the sole advantage which has been secured to them by the Treaty.

10. In conclusion, I request to be informed whether the Government of India is inclined to take the above favourable view, which I believe to be the correct one, regarding the Bootan Government's conduct, and solicit early instructions as to the course which I should now pursue.

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TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Deb Rajah to Lieutenant Colonel *Bruce*, Commissioner; dated Poonakha, the 9th Aghran, corresponding with 23d November 1865.

I HAVE received your letter about the conclusion of the Treaty. We have mutually expressed a desire to make peace. I understood the position of affairs perfectly, and sent down my agents, the Deb Zimpi and Jone Doney, and you have sent by them a Treaty, with some presents, with which I am much pleased. You are vested with full powers by the British Government, and I also empowered my agents to treat on the four conditions only. Your speaking to my agents about the restoration of the two guns was contrary to our custom, as we are not in the habit of returning arms lost in war. If you required the restoration of the guns, you ought to have mentioned it in one of your letters, and it was irregular to insist on it at the time of concluding the Treaty. However, as you spoke to my envoys about the guns, they have made a representation to me on the subject, and I have accordingly issued an order to the Tongso Penlow about the guns, and as soon as I get a reply, I will let you know. The Treaty you have sent me has been drawn up in your favour, and there is nothing in it favourable to me; however, the Dhurm Rajah and I have put our seals to it, but I hope you will arrange matters so that it may not bring shame on you.

*P. S.*—It has been written in the 2d Article, that a Commissioner will be appointed to fix the boundary; this, I think, is objectionable. I request you will fix the boundary yourself; you will kindly arrange matters so that the boundary line may run from Dewangiri to Dalimkote, along the foot of the hills, leaving all the old hill posts to my side, as these posts will be of no value to the British. The name of the British has been established throughout the 18 Dooars. I have accordingly struck out the part about the appointment of a Commissioner.

In the 9th Article it was stated that there shall be free trade and commerce between the two governments, and the subjects of Bootan will be at liberty to reside in the British territory, and the British subjects shall have the same right to live in Bootan. This is very satisfactory, but when the subjects of the two governments come in contact, they may cause a breach of peace by giving out false reports. I have therefore struck out the whole of the 9th Article, and hope that the trade will only be transacted on the frontier. I hope you will not be offended at my taking the liberty of striking out the above-mentioned passages in the Treaty.

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(No. 7145.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

Fort William,
14 December 1865.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley*,
Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal.

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From the Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 7165); dated Fort William, 15 December 1865.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter, No. 995, dated the 2d instant, from the Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars.



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2. The first question to be decided is whether, if the Bootan Government is unable to deliver the guns, and requires our aid to compel the Tongso Penlow to give them up, we are to give that aid by sending an expedition into the interior of the country; or whether we are to rely on the effect of the money clause of the Treaty, and simply to hold the positions at Dewangiri and at Buxa until the guns are delivered.

3. On this point the Lieutenant Governor would submit that the Government is no less bound by a regard for its own prestige to recover the guns, than it is by the implied obligation of the separate agreement to assist (if pressed by the Booteah Government for such assistance) in their recovery. If, therefore, the Booteah Government should fail within a reasonable time to cause the delivery of the guns, it appears to his Honor that, however undesirable it may be to advance further into the Bootan Hills, and however difficult the enterprise may be, the necessity of our position forces us to undertake it in such a way as shall be best calculated to ensure speedy and complete success. The recent advices, however, both from Buxa and Dewangiri hold out much hope that the necessity will not arise.

4. The next question is as to the strength and description of force with which the attempt should be made. This is a point so entirely of a military nature, that the Lieutenant Governor hardly ventures to offer an opinion, or to presume that his views are entitled to the least weight. Believing, however, as his Honor does, strongly, that a small and lightly-equipped infantry column, consisting of picked native troops (not Hindostanees), and furnished with coolie and pony carriage, could make their way to Tongso either from Buxa or Dewangiri by the existing roads, and return by either route both rapidly and safely after recovering the guns or destroying the Penlow's castle, the Lieutenant Governor may be allowed to express concurrence in the remarks contained in paragraphs 8, 9, and 16 of Colonel Bruce's letter.

5. The third point is as to the direction which such an expedition should take. In this respect the Lieutenant Governor does not feel satisfied with the reasons advanced by Colonel Bruce for giving preference to the route by Dewangiri. It seems to His Honor that it is of much more importance that we should use the advantages already afforded by our position in advance of Buxa and the collection of carriage there, and by the friendly disposition of the Booteah Government, to bring pressure to bear on the Tongso Penlow from the direction of Wandipore (Angduforung), than that we should attempt what is admitted to be the more difficult operation of an advance from Dewangiri, only that this pressure may be brought to bear from a more distant point. From the Buxa direction our troops would march to some distance beyond Angduforung through friendly territory, and come within four marches of Tongso without the least probability of opposition, and aided by such resources as the Bootan Government can command. These four marches were accomplished by Pemberton between the 23rd and 29th March without difficulty or serious obstacle, and include only one mountain range of any considerable height. On the other hand, all the advantages expected from adopting the Dewangiri route would probably be attained by a simultaneous demonstration in that direction on a smaller scale, proceeding no further into the interior than might be necessary for the purposes of a diversion.

6. With reference to paragraph 15 the Lieutenant Governor would observe that, although it may be necessary to hold Dewangiri until the guns are delivered and the conditions of the Treaty are fulfilled, His Honor is entirely opposed to the permanent occupation of Dewangiri as a military post, and proposes to state his reasons for this conclusion in a separate letter.

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From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Bruce*, C.B., Officiating Chief Civil and Political Officer, Bootan Dooars, to the Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 995); dated Buxa, 2 December 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, and, in continuation of my letter, No. 846, dated 13th ultimo, proceed to state my views as to the measures which ought to be taken in the event of the Tongso Penlow refusing to submit to the terms of the Treaty which has been concluded, and the Government of India determining to aid the Bootan Government in coercing him.

2. The difficulties to be encountered in marching a regular army into the interior of Bootan have turned out to be much greater than were expected. When the advance was commenced from Buxa in the present season, the engineers were confident of their ability to construct a practicable road to Murichom, a distance of about 20 miles, within 10 days. Two months and a half have been occupied in the work, and it is not yet finished. Some heavy work remains to be executed before the road will be fit for laden cattle.

3. The reconnoissance which was made last month to Chuka, shows that the country between that place and Murichom presents obstacles at least as great as any which we have yet encountered, and we know from the narratives of former travellers that the limit of the difficulties will not be passed until we arrive at Chupcha, which is about 55 miles from Buxa.

4. Judging from the rate at which our road-making has hitherto progressed, I do not think that we could, even with a considerable access of labour-power, take a regular column to Chupcha in less than three months. From Chupcha the route is *viâ* Simtoka to Wandipore; between Wandipore and Tongso, a distance of 50 or 60 miles, several high mountain ranges have to be crossed.

5. We could hardly calculate on taking the forces at present assigned to Wandipore before May or June, and the march from Wandipore to Tongso would probably occupy three or four months more. Meanwhile the rains, which commence in March, would have washed away

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away and rendered impossible the fair-weather road which we have constructed, and we should not be able to fall back upon the old narrow paved Booteah path, which, though much more difficult, was much more durable, for it has been destroyed in the operation of making the new road.

6. Should the government of India determine to give the Bootan Government the immediate aid of a large force, we should, in the event of the Tongso Penlow making any resistance, have to remain in the country over next rains; but if the Tongso Penlow took refuge in Thibet or elsewhere, and we found the Bootan Government unable to cope with him unassisted, our stay in the country might be prolonged indefinitely.

7. It appears to me, therefore, that to commit a regular column into the interior of Bootan is not only an undertaking of extreme difficulty and of considerable danger (from the risk of communication being cut off by natural causes), but an undertaking the termination of which it is impossible to foresee.

8. Fortunately, however, while the mountains of Bootan oppose extraordinary obstacles to the passage of large forces, the unwarlike character and scanty numbers of its population render the employment of large forces wholly unnecessary. A force smaller than that now occupying our advanced post at Tapsee would, in my humble opinion, be ample for the subjugation of the whole country. The quality, the equipment, the rapidity of movement of the troops are important rather than their numbers, and if these essential points were well looked to, I believe that a couple of regiments could effect in two months as much as the force now under arms could in two years.

9. If it should be determined to send a force against the Tongso Penlow and to accomplish our object during the present season, the character of the expedition would have to be that of a raid rather than of a regular campaign: the force would have to march rapidly into the country and out again. The idea of taking artillery and European soldiers would have to be abandoned, and road-making would be out of the question. A couple of regiments with coolie carriage only might dispense with regular roads.

10. If an expedition against Tongso of the above character were undertaken, I should be inclined to recommend the Dewangiri route as the best. Buxa, where some supplies are already collected, would no doubt be a better base of operations than the plains of Assam; and we should on the Buxa route doubtless obtain considerable aid from the Bootan Government: the disadvantage of the Buxa route would be that we should bring no pressure whatever to bear on Tongso until we reach to Wandipore. On the other hand, a movement by Dewangiri would bring direct pressure to bear on Tongso every step we took in advance; the disadvantages would be that our resources would be further off, and that we should get no aid from the Bootan Government unless they should be able to act from Poonakha.

11. The difficulties of the Dewangiri route, judging of it from Mr. Hayter's account, verified by Major Lumsden's examination of some Booteahs who came down from Tongso, do not appear to be greater than those of the Buxa route. The two regiments which I have indicated as being a sufficient force would, after dropping two or three posts on the way, appear before Tongso with 800 or 900 men, and a pressure from the Bootan Government would simultaneously be brought to bear by means of a political officer, who should be sent with a suitable escort by the Buxa route to Poonakha or Wandipore.

12. I am far from approving of such an expedition as I have indicated being undertaken, but no other, in my opinion, would be feasible.

13. It should be remembered that the Bootan Government has not yet confessed its inability to coerce, if need be, the Tongso Penlow. I think it would be impolitic to force our aid on Bhootan, or even to give it at all, unless convinced that it could not be dispensed with.

14. I would advocate retirement to our permanent positions on the ratification of the Treaty, and leaving the Bootan Government to fight their own battles in order to obtain the advantages accruing to them conditionally under the Treaty. If they failed to coerce the Tongso Penlow, I would then afford them a limited amount of aid.

15. With a post at Dewangiri we can defy the Tongso Penlow, and hermetically seal the plains against him. By simply waiting and withholding from Bootan the advantages of the Treaty, we should, I am certain, quickly get all the conditions of the Treaty fulfilled.

16. Above all, I would protest against the undertaking of a great expedition into Bootan with a ponderous force. There would be continual working on the roads, and no fighting; operations would be continued for months, perhaps for years, at an enormous cost; but the outside world would hear of no result being obtained, and we should inevitably suffer a loss of prestige.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Cooch Behar, dated the 24th December 1865.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"TREATY ratified without reservation. Our messenger left Poonakha on 19th, with agent empowered to receive His Excellency the Governor General's ratification."

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(No. 7344.)

Copy of the above telegram forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

By Order, &c.

Fort William,
25 December 1865.

(signed) *A. Eden,*
Secretary to Government of Bengal.

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From the Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department (No. 7345); dated Fort William, 26 December 1865.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that it has been ascertained that the second copy of the Agreement with the Bootan Government, signed by Mr. Eden at Poonakha, is in the possession of that officer, and that no third copy was made.

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From the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal (No. 1097); dated Fort William, 28 December 1865.

In reply to your letter, No. 7345, dated 26th December, reporting that it has been ascertained that the second copy of the Agreement with the Bootan Government, signed by Mr. Eden at Poonakha, is in the possession of that officer, and that no third copy was made, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to intimate that the copy of the Treaty now with Mr. Eden should be sent to this department, in order that both copies may be formally cancelled.

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Service Message.

From Cooch Behar, dated the 26th December 1865.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"I have reliable information from Poonakha that the guns are certain to be given up."

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(No. 7361.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

Fort William,
28 December 1865.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

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Service Message.

From Dewangiri, the 28th December 1865.
From Lieutenant Grey.
To Calcutta.
To Private Secretary.

"Messengers from Youngla state that the Lama Gooroo is returning from Tongso with guns and prisoners; that when last heard from he was detained by snow, but is expected at Youngla about 4th January."

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(No. 7376.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

By Order, &c.

Fort William,
29 December 1865.

(signed) *S. C. Bayley,*
Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

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SERVICE MESSAGES.

From Cooch Behar, dated the 31st December 1865.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant-Governor.

"THE Deb Zimpe with ratified Treaty is at Buxa, and I go out there on the 2d proximo. Mr. Smith says your Honor telegraphed on the 4th instant to Colonel Bruce not to deliver ratified Treaty till he received further instructions; kindly favour me with them."

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From Cooch Behar, dated the 1st January 1866.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"LIEUTENANT GREY reports that the Lama with the guns was to be at Youngla yesterday. He may be expected, therefore, to reach Dewangiri to-morrow."

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From Calcutta, dated the 1st January 1866.
From Lieutenant Governor.
To Buxa *viâ* Cooch Behar.
To Colonel Agnew.

"THE ratified Treaties may now be exchanged. The orders of 4th December had reference to the alterations made by the Deb Rajah in the first copy."

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(No. 1.)

COPY of the above telegrams forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *A. Eden*,
Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
2 January 1866.

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SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Buxa, dated the 3d January 1866.
From Colonel Agnew.
To Calcutta.
To Lieutenant Governor.

"THE ratified Treaties have just been exchanged, and the mutilated copy destroyed in my own and Deb Zimpe's presence. Shall I send the copy signed by Deb and Dhurm Rajahs to Calcutta by post?"

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(No. 32.)

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

2. Colonel Agnew has been telegraphed to for the dispatch to Calcutta by post, at once, of the copy of the Treaty signed by the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs.

By Order, &c.
(signed) *S. C. Bayley*,
Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
4 January 1866.

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(Foreign Department—Political.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*; dated Fort William, 22 January (No. 6) 1866.

Sir,

In paragraph 6 of our letter, No. 162, dated the 22d November last, reporting on the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with the Bhootanese, an expression occurs signifying that the surrender of the guns formed "one of the stipulations of the Treaty."* We should have said that their surrender "formed one of the stipulations of the agreement, subsidiary to the Treaty," and we beg that the words may be so taken.

* . . . . "the guns lost at Dewangiri (the surrender of which forms one of the stipulations of the Treaty) are in the possession, &c."

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*
*W. R. Mansfield.*
*H. S. Maine.*
*W. Grey.*
*G. N. Taylor.*
*W. N. Massey.*
*H. M. Durand.*

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Telegram. (Received at the India Office on 26 February.)

The Viceroy to the Secretary of State.

Calcutta, 25 February.

The guns lost at Dewangiri have been restored to our officers by the Bootan chief. The invading force will now return.

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EAST INDIA (BOOTAN).

# FURTHER

# PAPERS RELATING TO BOOTAN.

(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 47, of 1865.)

*(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *February* 1866.

[*Price* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*]

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*Under* 16 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (CATTLE PLAGUE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 February 1866;—*for*,

"COPY of the REPORT of COMMISSION ordered by the Government of *Bengal* to enquire into the CATTLE PLAGUE which broke out in *Calcutta* in 1864."

E. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary, Public Department.

From Dr. *C. Palmer*, Presidency Surgeon, to *S. C. Bayley*, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated the 7th October 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward my Report on the Cattle Disease which appeared in this neighbourhood in 1864.

I regret very much the great delay in submitting this: practically, however, this delay has been of advantage, and has added much to the interest of the subject. I am convinced that the disease now raging in England is the same we had here in 1864. I am persuaded it is a disease which for years has existed extensively in India, but which has up to this time not been recognized, and I am hopeful that it is amenable to treatment. Occasional or sporadic cases of a mild character are frequently met with and are successfully treated.

Should His Honour consider this Report of sufficient worth to be printed, I shall be glad to lend you any assistance in correcting the proofs.

## REPORT ON THE CALCUTTA EPIZOOTIC OR CATTLE DISEASE OF 1864.

THE year 1864 will be memorable in the annals of Bengal as that in which the first Agricultural Exhibition was held in India. The collection of animals of various kinds was such as the most sanguine promoters of this great and successful undertaking scarcely ventured to anticipate. The accommodation laid out in the spacious grounds of Belvidere was, however, ample. There was no crowding of the varied, numerous, and interesting gathering of cattle, horses, goats, &c.; all of which were kept distinct and separate, were well housed and cared for, and the space allotted was all that was required, either individually or collectively. It was not long, however, after the opening of the Exhibition on the 24th January, that one of the cows exhibited was taken ill and died. Several Exhibitors took alarm and early removed their cattle: a rumour fast gained ground that a "Murrain" had broken out. This fear was soon confirmed by the fact that other cattle became ill and died; and it was considered so serious that the subject was brought officially to the notice of Government, and the Government was requested to take the matter into consideration and cause an investigation to be instituted and reported upon. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal, through the representations of Mr. John Stalkartt, took an active part in the enquiry, and suggested to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the appointment of a medical officer to assist, or rather to conduct, the wished-for enquiry. In compliance with that request, the writer of this paper was directed to carry out the views of the Society and furnish a report on the nature and history of this "Murrain," and, if possible, to suggest a probable method of successful treatment of cattle attacked by it, and the means to be adopted to check its progress.

When, however, the orders of Government to this effect were received (and



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there was no delay whatever in issuing this order), the disease was on the decline, not, however, before it had committed extensive ravages in the dairies and farmyards in the suburbs of Calcutta.

We purpose, for the sake of clearness, to speak of this disease as the "Calcutta Epizootic of 1864," believing this term "Epizootic" to be more correct, and to convey a more definite meaning than the term "Murrain" or Cattle Plague; the word "Epizootic" having precisely the same technical signification in veterinary medicine and pathology that "Epidemic" has in human.

The earliest cases of the "Calcutta Epizootic" that appeared in the neighbourhood, and were brought under treatment, occurred on the 2d January, or prior to the opening of the Exhibition. There is little doubt but that the disease existed to a considerable extent for some time even antecedent to this; indeed, it is difficult to define a period for its first appearance in Calcutta. It will be shown presently that a disease very similar, if not identical, broke out in Entally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, in 1862, and since then occasional or sporadic cases have been observed. The opinion has been entertained by many that the disease originated amongst the cattle exhibited at Belvidere; but such was, as we have just shown, not the case. It existed for some time previous to the holding of the Exhibition. There is ample proof, however, that many healthy cattle contracted the disease there, and, carrying it to their homesteads, infected others. Mr. Rutherford, who was the first to recognize the existence of the Epizootic, was early impressed with the idea that he was dealing with a disease hitherto unrecognized in this neighbourhood, by either cattle proprietors or by his profession, and it was not long before he was made fully aware of its intractable, almost incurable, nature, and of its infectious character. As has been observed, it first attacked one, and then many of the cattle exhibited, and towards the close of the Exhibition the Epizootic appears to have reached its height. From this time it gradually died out, and when the subject was made one of special investigation, the disease had not only materially lessened, but the cases that were brought in were found to be less severe and more amenable to treatment. By the end of April the Epizootic had disappeared as such altogether, although sporadic cases have since been brought under notice and treatment, as we are informed by Mr. Greenhill; but as an Epizootic from this time, the end of April, the disease had died out. We may, therefore, define the time during which the disease existed as an Epizootic, from January to April inclusive. The havoc this Epizootic committed during the period under review was great and serious; it spared but few; condition, nor age, nor sex, was a protection; indeed the best fed and cared for, and in the highest condition, were at least as liable to be attacked as cattle in poorer condition and indifferently housed and fed; and all equally succumbed. The disease, as a rule, made a clean sweep of all the cattle in a yard where it had fouud ingress. We may in elucidation mention the fatal result to the large and valuable herd of cattle belonging to Mr. Floyd of Alipore; he lost all. Mr. Stalkartt of Howrah lost all his, and many others who had for years given the subject of the improvement of the breed of cattle in Bengal much consideration, and had expended much time and money on this object, saw their work of years demolished in a few weeks. It is not, we regret, in our power to give any correct or reliable statistics showing the number of cattle attacked by this Epizootic, but the result of treatment of those which were brought in was most alarming and discouraging, probably not less than 90 per cent. died! (Rutherford.)

We now proceed to give the symptoms of this Epizootic, for which we are indebted to Mr. R. Rutherford, who made careful notes of the cases that were brought under his observation and treatment, and who has most liberally placed his notes at our disposal. Mr. Greenhill also lent us valuable assistance whilst conducting our enquiries, and his observations corroborate those made by Mr. Rutherford. It is to be remembered that these notes were written some 15 months since, and when we compare them with the symptoms given of the Epizootic now raging in England, their closeness and similarity to these is remarkable. Mr. Rutherford describes the symptoms thus: "The disease is ushered in in all cases with fever of a remittent character, but it is only in a few cases that the shivering and sweating is observed; the skin is hot and dry, or otherwise of a clammy feel; ears hot, and pulsation of their arteries very distinct; extremities hot and cold alternately; breathing accelerated and oppressed; catching of the flanks, and frequent twitchings of the muscles

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muscles of the flank. Dulness and loss of spirits is an early symptom, and a strong disinclination to move or be moved about; the horns are hotter than usual, more so near their base; eye dull and expressive of pain of a dull character; conjunctival lining red; and towards the inner canthus the membrane shows several ecchymosed spots; gradually the eye becomes duller and more dusky in hue, a discharge of tears is constant, and the animal experiences great annoyance from the flies buzzing about the eyes; the muzzle is usually dry, hot, and glazed, or otherwise a few drops of water are exuded, which, however, do not run into each other and make the muzzle moist, but remain isolated. There is early a watery discharge from both nostrils, which gradually assumes a muco-purulent character. From the mouth you early observe a dribbling of saliva of a sticky nature and mixed with air, and of a disagreeable fetor; the mouth is very hot, and breath early of a most disagreeable fetor; this is a most important symptom, and will almost distinguish the disease from any other. The tongue towards its base is slightly swollen and coated with mucus and saliva. I have observed no soreness of the mouth except in one case, and that was confined to the gum of the incisor teeth. At times, however, slight ulcerated spots are easily observed on the Schneiderian membrane; they are small and superficial, irregular edged and of a yellow tinge, owing apparently to a covering of lymph on their surfaces. The colour of the Schneiderian membrane is early of a deep red hue, gradually becoming more so, and in many cases evidently embarrasses the breathing. The air expired through the nostrils is also of a fetid odour, as is also the discharge; cough, although present, is not, in my opinion, pathognomonic of the disease, as I have only noticed it two or three times; this, I think, is owing to the intense inflammation of the fauces and larynx; the pain of coughing would be fearful, and the animal avoids it. Amongst the earliest symptoms is the animal's total refusal of food and drink; water even cannot be swallowed, and these forced upon the brute are swallowed with great pain and difficulty; this is a distinguishing symptom, and one of great value, taken in conjunction with the dribbling of fetid saliva from the mouth. At first the urine is only slightly changed in colour, in some instances not at all, but in all cases it latterly becomes very much diminished in quantity, of a high colour and strong smell. The action of the bowels, at first natural, rapidly becomes deranged; the discharges are of a darker colour, incline to a blackish green hue, rank and very offensive odour; but as yet there is no positive diarrhœa. At any time, however, from this, diarrhœa may supervene; the fæces become much thinner, are discharged frequently and with violence, mixed with mucus and air, and in most cases shortly afterwards with blood. By this time, however, the fever has generally altered in character: it has assumed a low typhoid form; the animal is thoroughly prostrate, capable of no exertion or exercise of nervous energy; the former symptoms are aggravated, the skin becomes cooler and more clammy, and the ears of irregular heat; remission of the fever takes place, sometimes once a day, in other cases in two days. This also is observable of the purging in a few cases; the breathing becomes short and quick, and pulse quick and tremulous; expression of face is that of dull pain and congestion about the head; the flies swarm about the eyes, mouth, and nostrils, and, as appeared in my *post mortem* examinations, readily deposit their ova on the inner edge of eyelid and nostril. In milch cows the secretion is early diminished, gradually becoming less, but rarely entirely suspended; it is, however, of inferior quality, and slightly altered in colour, as if mixed with the serum of the blood. In some cases symptoms of abdominal pain occur, getting up and lying down at times, boring the head into flanks, and cold sweats; in others there is strong evidence of the lungs being involved; the breathing is catching and abdominal, and auscultation gives an increased harsh sound over the region of the larger bronchiæ. Towards the lower part of the trachea and bifurcation of the tube the mucous râle is very distinct. Tympanitis of the first stomach is a common symptom, but never to a great extent, and is owing to the suspension of rumination, which latter took place at the commencement of the disease; the food in the stomach ferments and decomposes, giving off gas in the process. If tapped, the gas still continues to form, unless some strong stimulant is passed in through the canula. Tenesmus is now present, and the motions are frequently mixed with blood; in other cases the discharges are like dirty water, and come away with sudden violence, discharged almost involuntarily. By this time the animal has become extremely offensive, her motions and breath taint the surrounding atmosphere to a nauseating



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ing degree, and in the majority of cases death now rapidly ensues from exhaustion and depraved blood."

Such are the symptoms noticed and detailed by Mr. Rutherford; he has condensed them into the following as "diagnostic symptoms:"

1st. Total refusal of drinks, also of food, and this from the earliest stage of the complaint.

2d. Disagreeable fetid breath.

3d. The finger placed backwards on the tongue can detect the slightest fetor; generally that is unnecessary, as the saliva which dribbles from the mouth affords ample evidence of the fact.

4th. No eruption on teats or soreness of feet.

5th. Diarrhœa of a fetid character early setting in.

6th. Scanty high-coloured urine.

7th. Fever of a remittent form.

8th. Disease averaging from two to 11 days, four days averaged in fatal cases; convalescence protracted to many weeks.

9th. Inflammation of pharynx and base of tongue.

10th. Tenesmus and dysentery, at times choleraic evacuations.

These symptoms, thus carefully noted by Mr. Rutherford, tally with the observations made by Mr. Greenhill, v. s., and by many non-professional observers who watched the progress and symptoms of the disease with minute attention. Amongst these Mr. Floyd has written a most clear and able description of the Epizootic, as it first attacked and made its way through his farmyard. This account is so full of interest that we venture to give it *in extenso*. Mr. Floyd writes: "I sent several cows to the late Exhibition at Alipore, and they were all in good health when they left my farmyard. A day or two before the prizes were awarded, I observed that my best cow was failing in milk and would not eat (all) the food that was given to her. I attributed it to her being in a strange place. The following day she appeared afraid, and anxious to leave the stall, quite regardless of her calf. In the afternoon an Up-country cow died in an adjoining stall, and in the neighbouring stalls several belonging to Mr. Apcar and others were reported to have refused their food. A few days prior to this, one of two cows that had come from Chowringhee sickened and died. The death of the Up-country cow above alluded to induced me to suppose that something serious was about to happen, and I obtained permission to remove my cows. The change, however, did my cow no good; she was still fretful, and in about a couple of days became very dull; the ears drooped, saliva ran from the mouth, and eyes became inflamed. I then sent her away from the farm, and had her treated by natives; they said she had the 'Matha.' Whatever it was, her calf took the disease and died first. The cow being a strong animal lingered for about eight days; diarrhœa came on and she died. For a week or longer everything went on well, and I fancied that I had acted wisely in having sent the diseased cow out of the farm. Another valuable cow, however, fell sick, and in a few weeks every cow and calf belonging to me fell a victim to the disease.

"I tried everything that man could devise, separating the healthy from the sick, keeping them perfectly clean, fumigating their houses, not sparing lime; giving those too ill to eat gram, &c., arrowroot, suttoo, and boiled rice, recommended by natives. During the first stage I tried purgatives with some, but in none could I perceive the slightest improvement for a single day; the symptoms were the same in every case, only some cows died in five days, others in eight or ten. The coat of my cows became rough, but there were no pustules visible; the mouth and throat appeared inflamed, and the eyes became mattery after the redness subsided, which was generally in about three days.

"I would here remark that I placed three healthy cows in my stable in the hope of saving them; they did very well for some time, but even there the disease attacked them; they were removed without loss of time. A fortnight after, however, my horse got sick, suffered with the same symptoms, and died in less than eight days. I got the stall thoroughly repaired, the floor renewed, and all the woodwork painted; and all the time it remained unoccupied (nearly two months) I kept it well aired and smoked. Not apprehending infection, I brought a healthy young mare and kept her in the stall about 20 days, when she too sickened in the

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the same way and died. The sufferings of the horses were greater than those of the cows; the throat became affected much sooner.

"In one thatched shed, with a kutcha (mud) floor, four calves became diseased and died. I then placed an old sow in it, and kept her there for about three months; she never got ill, and when I removed her I had the shed well cleaned and covered with clay and cow dung, and kept two horses in it up to the day of the late cyclone (5th October 1864), when the shed was blown down; the horses were not sick nor sorry for a single day." Mr. Floyd proceeds to recommend, on the authority of a letter to the "Illustrated London News" of some time since, turpentine, and states that the remedy was successfully tried by his neighbour, Mr. Pritchard; to this we shall revert when we notice the mode of treatment of the disease. He then observes: "The disease from its first stage attracts myriads of flies, which prove very distressing to cows. When Mr. Pritchard's cow got the turpentine and linseed oil, the total absence of flies was remarkable." Some years ago the disease prevailed in Russia, and lasted for five years. Some parts of Australia have been known to suffer from it. Natives of the North-Western Provinces say, that whenever it has appeared it has remained for four or five years, breaking out between November and January, and carrying off horses and other animals, as well as cows." This highly interesting account tallies very closely with the symptoms given by Mr. Rutherford, and it is of importance to note that Mr. Floyd's description is that of a non-professional person, who described exactly what he saw without consulting a veterinary surgeon. Further, both these reports were made during last year, and long before the English "Cattle Plague" made its appearance.

It is worthy of remark here, that the cattle treated by Messrs. Greenhill and Rutherford were invariably brought to the extensive stables over which they preside, were kept in stalls and boxes adjoining horses, yet the disease was in no instance communicated to horses, and even with Mr. Floyd's cases before us we cannot but record our opinion that the disease is not communicable to horses.

Our own observations, and those made by others who watched the progress of the Epizootic, are completely confirmatory of the foregoing.

In 1862 Mr. Ladd, who has long been an enthusiast in cattle breeding, had a fine young cow attacked at his farm at Entally, in the suburbs; his description of the disease his cow suffered from corresponds closely with the above specified symptoms. She was treated by a highly intelligent veterinary surgeon, Mr. Bretherton, who pronounced the disease to be an uncommon one, and to be essentially a "blood disease." Out of a total of nine head of cattle, seven were attacked and died; but it does not appear that the disease spread at this time. Mr. Rutherford, however, states that he believes he has met with cases occasionally both in Calcutta and on the other side of the river at Seebpore,* but that these cases were of a sporadic character, and did not spread. Mr. Ladd recognised the disease at the Exhibition on its first appearance as the same his cattle had been affected with two years previously, and warned Mr. Floyd of its infectious nature, and advised him to remove his cattle at once; but the warning came too late. These circumstances are of practical importance, as they go far to prove that the Calcutta Epizootic of 1864 was really not, as was generally believed, a new disease, although we are not in a position to assert that it had been previously known as an Epizootic.

Having thus fully given the symptoms characterising the Calcutta Epizootic of 1864, we proceed to remark upon other Epizootics which have been rife of late years in different portions of this country; and we shall be led to the conclusion, from the information which has been submitted by the chief officers of extensive districts, that a disease similar to, probably identical to, that we have described has been long known under other denominations in India, and we shall endeavour to show that at least two distinct Epizootics are and have been of frequent occurrence. To quote extensively from the reports which have been submitted would be to lengthen this paper to an inconvenient and unnecessary extent. The correspondence has already been published in the supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette" of 12th March 1864. We propose, therefore, to extract only briefly from these letters, premising that there is a remarkable resemblance in all the descriptions given, so much so that we are compelled to believe that similar

* Of 13 head of cattle, 13 were attacked and all died.



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similar Epizootics have been recognised in various districts, and appear to be equally fatal in all. There are, doubtless, many other and different Epizootics which may have been confounded with those described; but we have, we believe, ample evidence to lead to the conclusion that at least two distinct highly fatal and infectious Epizootics have been described in these reports with considerable accuracy. One of these is the same as the Calcutta Epizootic of 1864. The other is of a different character, but also well known in Calcutta. The districts from which reports have been submitted comprise a large portion of the Madras Presidency and nearly all of Bengal, viz., Burdwan, Nuddea, Rajshahye Patna, Chittagong, Bhaugulpore, Dacca, Cuttack, Assam, Chota Nagpore, Cachar, Darjeeling; and were the enquiry extended to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, it is believed that reports similar to those submitted by the Bengal officers would be furnished, and Mr. Floyd's statement, founded upon information given him by natives belonging to the North-West, that similar disease has been for years known there, would receive confirmation.

When it is borne in mind that the various reports above alluded to are each an analysis of many reports furnished by the magistrates attached to the several districts in the extensive divisions mentioned, we should *à priori* expect to find a great variety of description and not a little actual inaccuracy: such, however, is not the case, and we believe that the general similarity of these reports is owing to the fact that the natives, as a rule, describe all Epizootics, or Cattle Plagues, as Small-pox,—Ghootee or Bussunt; and this is particularly exemplified in Mr. Floyd's memorandum. He says, speaking of his cow that he had handed over to the natives for treatment, "they said she had the Matha" (Small-pox). Further, we have known a disease attacking numerous heads of cattle in Calcutta, and carrying off large numbers, described as Bussunt or Ghootee, or Small-pox. Under this name it was for years known as existing amongst the cattle belonging to the municipality of this city, and it was only in 1861, when a veterinary surgeon was, on our recommendation, appointed to the care of the municipal cattle, that the disease was accurately described and recognised, not as a Variola or Small-pox, but as a most alarming, fatal, and highly infectious Epizootic, viz., the "Eczema Epizootica" or Aphthous Epizootic, or "foot and mouth disease" of veterinary pathologists. It is this Epizootic which has been so universally described, and in terms of extraordinary similarity, as the disease which has reckoned its victims by tens of thousands throughout India, and with which the Epizootic which appeared in Calcutta and elsewhere has been, we believe, not unfrequently mixed up and confounded. The two diseases have many features in common, but they are entirely different in their nature. In "Eczema Epizootica," the animal is hot, listless, exhibits all the symptoms of fever, and is lame; the feet high up in the cleft of the hoof are early affected; vesicles are frequently observed on various parts of the body, especially between the thighs; the mouth becomes affected, dysentery supervenes, and if allowed to arrive at this advanced stage, the majority die; but the disease if early recognised is very amenable to treatment. From our own experience, we believe it selects the ill-fed, over-worked, and weakened constitution. Comparing these symptoms with those given of the Calcutta Epizootic of 1864, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the two diseases have been confounded.

Captain Nelson describes the Cattle Disease in the Madras Presidency thus: "The disease in question, which is now reducing the herds by half, shows itself first in a refusal of food; the ears droop; the eyes run water; purging commences, which in a few days becomes a bloody flux; and the whole body is covered with pustules; the animal dies between the fifth and tenth days, when with a piece of cloth you may sweep the body completely free of hair and cuticle: it comes off as if it had been scalded." This description tallies completely in certain well-marked features with the symptoms given of the Calcutta Epizootic, but it clearly and indisputably, we consider, establishes the difference, in that the animal is "covered with pustules," &c. Captain Nelson is describing the "Epizootic Eczema," or, as it is commonly called in England, the "foot and mouth disease," and we venture, without casting the least disparagement on Captain Nelson's observations, to hint that, had the Epizootic he has so well described been watched by a veterinary surgeon, we should have learnt, in addition, that the feet were early affected, even though actual lameness had not resulted.

Captain Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, describes an epizootic in

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in his district thus: "On referring to the records of this office, I find that in the year 1853, from January to June, no less than 21,625 head of cattle died. During the above period cholera was raging to a great extent, and carried off 9,060 persons; consequently the natives I asked about it say it was the same disease that carried off the cattle. The symptoms appear to have been a swelling of the tongue, which protruded from the mouth, great purging, and the animal was generally dead in two days. I cannot discover that there was any resemblance to small-pox, as appears to be the case at Madras." Here we are evidently dealing with a disease distinct from that described by Captain Nelson; and we are of opinion that it was of the nature of the Calcutta Epizootic.

From Jessore, a district which suffers much yearly from extensive mortality of cattle, we have Mr. Oliphant writing as follows:—"It (the cattle disease) is known by the name 'Mardrishtee,' which means the look of mother 'Shetala,' the goddess of small-pox; and the first symptoms which generally show themselves are a disinclination to eat food, a blood colouring of the urine, and the breaking out of pustules on the body; and these are followed by others mentioned by Captain Nelson." Mr. Oliphant proceeds to say that the disease is considered fatal, and mentions the means used for effecting a cure or arresting its progress. This disease is, we feel persuaded, "the Eczema Epizootica." Mr. Oliphant, however, goes on with his investigation, and says, "There is, however, another disease in this part of the country very similar to the above, but much more common, called 'Puschima,' probably because it was supposed to have travelled from the West, and a large number of cattle have fallen victims to this disease within the last few years. The symptoms are, for the most part, the same as in the first mentioned disease, with the exception that no pustules are visible on the body. The natives, however, appear to think that the two diseases are distinct, and that what Cholera is to man, Puschima is to the cattle; they look upon it as fatal, and do not appear to try any remedy or cure." Mr. Oliphant states that owing, as he is informed, to the ravages of this latter Epizootic chiefly, the diminution of cattle in his district, Jessore, is such that the price has risen "ten times higher than it was formerly." In the district of Burdwan, again, two distinct diseases are described. The one as Ghootee or Small-pox, the other is there also, called "Puschima," which is more fatal than the former. The immediate symptoms are loss of appetite, swelling of the glands of the throat, difficulty in breathing, enlargement of the head, and occasionally of the stomach also." It is scarcely possible to have a more independent convincing evidence than the above, that the two distinct Epizootics we have named have been for years raging in one and the same district or locality, and it we consider establishes our view that the two Epizootics, viz., the Eczema and the Calcutta Epizootic, have extensively existed, and not improbably contemporaneously, in the same localities, and that they have been in some instances confounded. The reports before us are replete with similar evidence; but we must be content with one further extract to add still greater force to this opinion. Mr. Jervoise Grey, writing from Sarun, describes a disease which is there called "Seetla" or "Matha" or "Chenchuck," and of which the symptoms are similar to those of the cattle murrain prevailing in the Madras Presidency, namely, refusal of food, running from the mouth, eyes and nostrils, and purging, but pustules are said to appear only slightly and occasionally. This, we are of opinion, is the Calcutta disease, and not the Eczema "Epizootica." Mr. Holm, a gentleman of great experience in Rungpore, alludes to a disease amongst cattle known there as "Gola-Har," the chief symptom of which is "ulcerated sore throat," for which no successful treatment is known. He also describes the Bussunt or Small-pox and "Cholera."

Sufficient has, we think, been advanced to prove the existence, very extensively throughout India, of two distinct and very fatal Epizootics; the one, we believe, to be identical with the "Eczema Epizootica," or "Apthous Epizootic," or "foot and mouth disease" of England. The other is identical with the Calcutta Epizootic of 1864, and which we have advanced evidence to show was no new disease, but had hitherto been either confounded with other diseases, or not taken any very special notice of. We have hitherto spoken of this Epizootic as that of Calcutta of 1864, without attempting to classify it amongst recognised cattle diseases. We have little doubt, however, that this disease is the one known in Europe as the "Rinderpest," the Epizootic which for so many years



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past has devastated Central Europe, and from "its home" the steppes of Russia has again forced a footing in England, and is at this moment working out its deadly course amongst the cattle of the metropolis, and by the last received accounts is spreading through the counties of England; a disease which in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, both in England and France, was restricted to a circle, large indeed, but still restricted, and could not possibly extend itself beyond those precincts. If our opinion be correct, it will be seen that this deadly cattle scourge has been making rapid strides in this an eastward direction, and that all the regulations which have been on the Continent of Europe so rigidly enforced, the military 'cordons' which were to have prevented any diseased cattle from leaving a farm or a locality in which the disease had shown itself, and the strict supervision exercised at ports, both of export and import, have apparently proved futile in checking the spread of this fatal Epizootic in a westwardly direction. Accepting the opinion expressed by Professor Symonds and other leading veterinary authorities, both in England and on the Continent, that the steppes of Russia is the home of this disease, and that it has spread from thence by infection, and that by severe sanitary prohibitions its progress might be limited, it is a highly interesting and important fact to advance that this same disease has travelled eastward; and as it has been unchecked by any sanitary restrictions, its progress has been, perhaps, proportionally more rapid in an eastwardly and unguarded and unprotected direction than it has been westwardly, where science, backed by arbitrary and even despotic government aid, has been called in to check its march, but with, as it now appears, only partial success; it was checked only, not turned back; it is raging in England with a violence equal to any it has exhibited in India or elsewhere, and threatens to bring distress and disease to thousands. It, however, must be borne in mind that, although a universally admitted contagious or infectious disease, it is not at present believed to owe its existence to infection alone; it is held to be a true Epizootic engendered by some malarious, or, as yet unknown, Epizootic influence, and in all probability its cause will be found to be similar to all other Epizootics, and it will exhaust itself or die out. It would occupy too much space to transcribe the symptoms, &c., given by Professor Symonds and others of the Epizootic of Central Europe and Russia, and which is known on the Continent as the Rinderpest, which name Professor Symonds proposes to designate it by in England. We content ourselves by asserting that those symptoms so closely resemble the symptoms observed here of the disease in 1864, that little doubt can be entertained as to the identity of the two diseases: but should any person wish to pursue this subject more minutely we would refer him to Professor Symonds' evidence given before a Parliamentary "Committee on Contagious Diseases Bill" and his "Report on the Cattle Plague": and a paper by Mr. Renault, Director of Alford, read before the Central Society of Agriculture of France, all of which are contained in the "Veterinarian" for 1857, 1858, and 1859, and in an article headed "Cattle Plague," in the "Veterinarian," July 1st 1857, will be found a very full description of the Rinderpest, which we had transcribed, but now exclude from this paper, as we fear extending it to too great length. These articles are well worthy the perusal of those interested in this inquiry, and we believe that the symptoms described in the "Veterinarian" proves the identity of the two diseases, the "Rinderpest" and the Calcutta Epizootic of 1864.

It has been remarked in England by Professors Symonds, Gamgee, and others that the present English Epizootic is not only the "Rinderpest," but that it was known in England in 1745, and was ruinously destructive throughout the country. Existing for several years (12), in spite of the most stringent sanitary laws, enacted and rigidly enforced with the view of checking its spread, it was stated to have been then imported from Holland by two diseased calves: it is now reported to have been brought by foreign cattle into Islington market. The general opinion is, that it is an imported and infectious disease; but, on the other hand, there are many who insist upon its originating within the country, and is not an imported disease, and this question is now being very warmly discussed. The descriptions given of the symptoms are, however, very similar, and admit of little or no misunderstanding or doubt as to the nature of the disease when it shows itself. We select, amongst numerous reported symptoms furnished by men of eminence, the following, which are published by

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by order of the Privy Council. The identity of the symptoms with those recorded by Mr. Rutherford in this paper are remarkable, and again confirm our opinion of the nature of the disease which we observed here in 1864.

The following is copied from the "Evening Mail" of 7th August 1865:—

"Description of the symptoms of the disease before referred to.

"Variations in the earliest indications of the disease will be manifested, these depending somewhat on the severity of the attack, but more especially on the circumstance as to whether the digestive or respiratory system is the chief focus of the malady.

"As soon as the affection declares itself, the animal ceases to take any kind of food, and in most cases even refuses water; rumination is suspended, and the animal stands with its head drooping and its ears drawn back. If made to move, it shows great prostration of strength, and frequently staggers as if about to fall. The skin is hot in places, and often remarkably so between the limbs, the hind ones in particular.

"An exudation early takes place from these parts, and is succeeded by cracks and sores. The hair is staring, especially along the upper part of the neck, shoulders, and back. The extremities are cold, even at the commencement of the disease, and in a latter stage the increased heat of the surface of the body gives place to a remarkable coldness, especially along the course of the spine.

"Tears trickle from the eyes, which are red and expressive of suffering, and a watery discharge flows early from the nostrils. There is a continuous increase of these secretions, which become more or less purulent in the advanced state of the malady. The mouth is hot, red, and 'inflamed,' often presenting here and there raw-looking spots, especially on the inner side of the lips and along the roof. The breath is fetid. The respiration is increased, and generally accompanied with a moan in the advanced stages. A slight cough is also present in some instances. The pulse is quick and weak, and scarcely to be felt, excepting at the heart, even at the commencement of the disease.

"The bowels are sometimes torpid at the outset, but diarrhœa leading to dysentery mostly follows; the evacuations being slimy, liquid, and of a dirty yellow colour, occasionally tinged with blood. Tenesmus is likewise present as a rule. Slight tremors of the muscles of the shoulders and thighs are to be observed in some cases, and so also is an emphysematous condition of the skin along the upper part of the back. In milch cows the secretion of milk is quickly arrested, a remarkable diminution in the quantity taking place as one of the early indications of the attack. As the disease advances towards a fatal termination, the prostration of the vital powers becomes more marked; the breathing short, quick, and more painful, the alvine evacuations more fetid and more slimy, and the surface of the body deathly cold. The animal will sometimes sink as early as 12 hours from the commencement of the attack; but in many cases the disease will be protracted to the fifth or sixth, and occasionally to the eighth or ninth day.

"The period of incubation of the disease is found to vary, the majority of animals sickening on the tenth day after exposure to the infection; but some have been attacked on the seventh day."

Nothing can be more convincing than the above description, tallying almost verbatim with those we have given of the symptoms of the Calcutta Epizootic. The diseases are, we consider, one and the same. Mr. Rutherford's memorandum was written 15 months since; Mr. Floyd's 10 months since; the symptoms just copied from the "Evening Mail" not two months ago; and Mr. Greenhill, who has paid much attention to the disease, and has treated a vast number of cases, gives a similar description.

It would be highly interesting to trace the roads by which this Epizootic has spread itself over the Old World, and doubtless ere long we shall ransack its origin and spread with the same accuracy as the origin and spread of Epidemic Cholera has been investigated and made known. It is worthy of remark that the cattle disease which devastated Egypt broke out in that country a few weeks after its disappearance here, and we are informed by the "Times" that that Epizootic carried off no less than 1,700,000 head of cattle.—("Evening Mail," 7th August.)

Mr. Rutherford made post-mortem examinations of a great number—with one or two exceptions—all of his cases, and he has kindly placed his notes at our

 disposal;

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disposal; they will be read with interest by those who are prosecuting the subject. He remarks: "The principal changes were confined to the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract. The tongue in all cases is swollen, particularly towards its base, and throughout its whole substance I observed effusion into and discoloration of the muscular substance. The superior investing membrane in all cases was separated from the substance of the tongue by effusion, was very much thickened, and was covered with a thick viscid fetid secretion, or products of inflammation, apparently muco-purulent. The mucous membrane of the pharynx was similarly inflamed, and presented the same characters, being thickened and covered with a greyish exudation. In all cases these appearances extended into the nasal passages, producing throughout appearances somewhat modified towards the nostrils. In some cases small abrasions were observed on the Schneiderian membrane. I noted the fact of immense quantities of small bodies, resembling the ova of flies, covering the mucous membrane of the posterior nares and pharynx. In most cases the inflammatory signs were traceable into the larynx, and thence more or less modified into the trachea, seldom further. From the pharynx the appearances above noted were to be easily traced along the œsophagus into the first and second stomachs and into the third stomach; here, in many cases, the food was found caked as hard as in the disease known at home as 'Fardel bound.' This appearance is owing to the non-swallowing of fluids, the arrest of secretion and functions of the third stomach. In all cases the fourth or true stomach was very seriously affected; it was generally empty, with the exception of a little variously-coloured liquid; the mucous coat red, in patches, dark red, swollen and thickened, and very easily detached from the muscular coat. In many cases bile was plentiful in the stomach, as also in the duodenum, which intestine, with the jejunum and ileum, was affected similarly as, but more intensely than, the stomach; ulcerated patches were frequently met with, but never any deep ulcers, but rather rough, irregular-edged depressions on the mucous membrane, with dark red circumferences. The large intestines were generally empty and but slightly affected, with the exception of the rectum, which generally exhibited signs of great irritation. The liver was in all cases highly congested, and even enlarged. The kidneys and other viscera were in no wise affected. The blood was in a grumous state."

Mr. Greenhill also made post-mortem examinations of very numerous cases which came under his observation and treatment, and he gives the following as the chief and most important of the diseased appearances noted:—"The back part of the tongue and throat inflamed; mucous membrane of the larynx and air passages inflamed; heart soft in texture; liver congested, and the whole of the fourth stomach greatly inflamed, with patches of a dark purple hue, and abrasions of the mucous membrane all along the alimentary canal. The rectum, for about three feet from the anus, inflamed and studded with black patches. The large intestines healthy; kidneys healthy."

These post-mortem appearances correspond in many respects, and indeed, generally, with those met with by Professor Simonds, and described in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee before alluded to. They indicate a typhoid or "enteric" condition, and bear out, to a very considerable extent, the idea that has been advanced, that this disease is a "typhoid fever."

To those who have read the reports and evidence of Professor Simonds, published in the "Veterinarian, on the Rinderpest," also the reports furnished by the commissioners and magistrates throughout Bengal of the cattle diseases observed in their several districts, especially noticed in this paper, our own remarks regarding the Calcutta Epizootic of 1864, and the recent accounts of the disease now raging in England, it will not be a matter of surprise to learn our complete inability to recommend with confidence any one particular treatment as likely to be generally attended with successful results. We have already recorded the almost universal fatality amongst all the cattle submitted to treatment. At one period every case died, but towards the decline of the Epizootic many cases did well. Some of these exhibited the disease in a marked form, but by great care and attention made a slow, tedious, but at length complete recovery; and from these we may be permitted to recommend a course of treatment which, in mild cases, will be found to be generally successful, and certainly worthy of trial in even the most hopeless. We would venture to hope, also, that as the nature of the disease is more minutely investigated, and its pathology understood, a corresponding

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corresponding advance will be made in its treatment, and this, we feel persuaded, will ere long be the result of the general discussion and deep interest the disease is at present commanding in England.

It would be of no practical utility our relating the modes of treatment which have from time to time, and in different places, been adopted by the natives of this country. The result of such treatments has been generally utterly inefficacious, based, as they frequently are, upon superstition. "Poojahs," with some, rice grown at Juggernauth, raw fish, and the dried tongues of tigers and leopards with others, have had, and continue to remain, on trial. More rational and consistent measures have, however, been in many instances adopted; such as the removal of infected cattle, cleanliness, fumigating infected cow sheds, and the giving of nutritious non-stimulating food and fresh wholesome grass, also stimulating drugs; but the same story is told by all— treatment is inefficacious, and to quote any mode of treatment, which is allowed to be of little value, would be simply filling this paper with certainly many curiosities of native and even European treatment of diseased cattle, but can be of no practical utility.

To give, however, the treatment adopted, in some cases with success, will, we consider, be of much practical assistance, not to that portion of the public only who are deeply interested in this important subject, but also to members of the veterinary profession, both in India and in England, who have hitherto considered the disease almost, if not wholly, incurable. We might quote many cases of successful treatment, but the following will exemplify sufficiently the treatment which we would advocate. The two cases subjoined, were treated by Mr. Greenhill. We watched these, and we can safely affirm that they were well marked and almost hopeless cases of the disease.

Case I., by Mr. Greenhill.—"10th April, 1864, called to see a cow of Mr. J. Stalkartt, of Howrah. The cow was in off place, having been separated from the others by the owner. I found the cow with a young calf by her side about six weeks old; the cow's skin was hot and dry, coat staring, breathing increased, mouth and breath fetid; a quantity of saliva dropping from the mouth; the saliva was of a thick sticky character; eyes rather dull. Ordered the cow and calf to the hospital. Purging had not commenced when I first saw the cow. Gave spirit of nitre ether six ounces, aromatic spirit of ammonia two drachms. On the 11th, cow worse; eyes sunk in her head, breathing increased, purging greatly, black in colour and fetid, with slime coming after the fœcal matter had passed, lying down a good deal, the head protruded straight; gave opium one drachm, camphor one drachm, with gruel; towards night the cow seemed a little better, but took not the slightest notice of her calf; repeated the medicine. On 12th, purging less, cow easier, breath fetid; gave spirit nitric ether six ounces, gentian four drachms, aromatic spirit of ammonia two drachms, in gruel. Calf taken the same as the mother; with great trouble we gave it food. Night, cow better; gave gentian and ginger half ounce each, with one drachm camphor, in gruel; gave calf gruel; calf, unless roused, would lay in one place. On the 13th, cow this morning passing large quantities of blood, but the fœcal matter better in colour, and the fetid smell not so great; calf worse; gave cow two bottles of beer, with two drachms of gentian and two drachms of ginger. At 2 P.M., cow for first time notices calf, and inclines to pick green grass; calf worse. Night, cow easier; dung of better colour, and less purging; gave gruel, with beer. On the 14th, cow better; calf dead; dung brighter in colour; purging stopped; no more blood passed; dull about the eyes; gave beer, with gruel; 1 P.M., gave beer gruel; 6 P.M., cow breathing hard, lung affected, cough dry; blistered sides with croton oil and turpentine; gave opii one drachm, tartar emetic two drachms. On the 15th, dressed blisters, gave gruel; breathing easier, and brighter about the eyes; purging setting in again; gave camphor and gentian each two drachms, and opium one drachm, in gruel; 1 P.M., gave gruel again; cow appeared easier; 6 P.M., purging less; gave gruel. On 16th, cow better and brighter, purging stopped, breathing less; dressed sides, gave gruel; cow picks a little Australian hay for the first time. On 17th, cow better; dung bright in colour, but still fetid; gave gruel; eats a little dry hay and green grass. The cow from this time had no bad symptoms, and was discharged cured.

Case II.—A white bullock entered in April 11th. Coat staring, large discharge from mouth and nose, breathing quick and fetid, dung of a blackish

 colour;

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colour; gave epsom salts one pound, powder of capsicum one ounce, turpentine four ounces, and gruel. On 12th, bullock purged, smell fetid, dull in coat; breathing slightly decreased; flow of saliva from mouth, and discharge from nose less; gave camphor one drachm, spirit nitre ether six ounces, aromatis spirit of ammonia two drachms; 1 P. M., gave gruel; bullock dull, purging lots of mucus and small quantities of blood, and very fetid; 6 P. M., purging less; bullock dull; gave ginger and gentia of each two drachms, with beer in gruel. On 13th, bowels more healthy, less fetid; eyes brighter, less fever; gave camphor one drachm, nitrate of potass two ounces, in beer gruel; 1 P.M., gave gruel; looking better, but not feeding; 6 P. M., purging stopped; dung healthy in colour; eats nothing. On 14th, bullock better; eyes brighter; breathing little harder; breath less fetid, dung rather hard but healthy, refuses all food; gave beer gruel, lays down with head straight out and groans a little; 1 P. M., gave tartar emetic two drachms, nitre two ounces, ginger one ounce; 6 P. M., dung healthy in colour, but hard; eats nothing; gave epsom salts two ounces, camphor two drachms, powder capsicum two drachms. On 15th, bullock not so well, breathing greatly increased; blistered both sides with croton oil and turpentine; gave tartar emetic one drachm, nitre two ounces, turpentine two ounces in gruel; 1 P. M., no better, blister upsetting the animal: 6 P.M., the same; gave gruel. On 16th, blisters taken, dressed; breathing easier but grunting; bowels well opened but not much purged; a quantity of gas passing off from intestine; gave assafœtida two drachms, powder capsicum one drachm, camphor one drachm; 1 P.M., easier; gave gruel; looking about; left off grunting; 6 P.M. gave beer gruel. On 17th, dressed blisters; bullock looking better; coat smoothed, eyes brighter and fuller, breathing easier, beginning for first time to pick Australian hay. This bullock had no relapse from this time, and with nursing and good feeding completely recovered."

These two cases exemplify the mode of treatment which in Mr. Greenhill's hands has been most successful, and under which he has saved about 50 per cent. Mr. Rutherford has kindly furnished the following summary of his treatment:—"Many of the cases, in fact all, that I admitted into hospital were put into cool, airy, and thoroughly healthy boxes. My earliest cases were treated, if purging was present, with brandy and tincture opii (laudanum), and on relief being given, this was followed by frequent doses of quinine, brandy, and ammonia, in different forms; invariably the purging returned, and as invariably sinking and death. At one gentleman's request, and on consideration of his theory of the disease, I opened the skin, made wounds, and injected and inserted on sponge, infusion of quassia; the result was, death in the two or three cases experimented on. Different mixtures were applied to the head to keep the flies off; such as those of camphor, turpentine, cresote, and tar water. One case, that of a very fine young Devon bull, recently imported, and in which the symptoms were peculiarly violent, I had removed to a large airy box, and at once gave a mixture containing the liquor ammonia acetas, and sulphate of magnesia (epsom salts), inserted a seton on each side of the throat and fixed his spine, and twice a day applied a strong solution of the nitrate of silver to the base of the tongue and pharynx; he had large quantities of gruel poured down his throat, and stimulants of every description; and also Donovan's solution of arsenic was administered; this medicine was also given in several other cases, and with no satisfactory results. This animal, like all treated at this period, died. In March the disease became more amenable to treatment, as it was also becoming lessened in intensity and in numbers of animals attacked, and from this period cases did recover. One case especially is deserving of notice. A cow, the property of Mr. Cockerell, of Allipore, which had the disease in a well marked form, aad from the precautions I adopted for the protection of the other cattle in his homestead, the disease did not extend. The treatment adopted in this case, stimulating the throat both internally and externally daily; administration of large and repeated doses of camphor, sweet spirit of nitre, nitrate of potass, or nitre and bhang, and a sufficient quantity of whey to form a drench, and the diet such as she would herself select. I experienced great difficulty in many cases from the total suspension of rumination, and from the affected condition of the third stomach, preventing the free and absolute passage of medicines administered into the system I had to puncture the rumen in many instances to allow of the escape of gas generated in the decomposition of undigested food; in some cases I passed a tube into the stomach, which allowed the escape of gas as fast as it formed, and by means of which I could pour

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pour in stimulants with the view of rousing the rumen into action. I am satisfied, from the results of my latter cases, that the most effectual treatment consists in mild laxatives, combined with powerful diffusible stimulants, and particularly counter-irritation, by setoning and blistering over the right side, especially towards the false ribs. Setons to the region of the throat I also recommend, and supporting the strength with the best and most nutritious diet in a liquid form. There are many things which will suggest themselves in special cases to the observer."

"In many cases I noticed great relief obtained from sponging the body frequently with vinegar and water. I think there is great difficulty in pointing out a remedy within the means of the poor class of native cattle owners, unless they confine themselves to preventive measures, and to the use of native purging medicines, combined aromatics and stimulants."

Mr. Floyd has advocated the employment of turpentine and linseed, and towards the end of the Calcutta epizootic this treatment was most efficacious where it was tried. It is one that we believe might be more extensively and with much confidence again carried out; it is certainly well worthy of trial, being within the reach of all.

We may give the following as the general indications of treatment to be followed:—

I.—Placing the patient in a well-ventilated open place, with plenty of clean straw, a dry flooring, and scrupulous cleanliness.

II.—Aperients and diffusible stimulants, such as ammonia, ether, camphor, the nitrate of potass, and sedatives of which the Cannabis indica (Indian hemp, or Bhang), is perhaps the most valuable, and in this country the most readily commanded.

III.—Counter-irritants, such as turpentine and croton oil embrocations, setons smeared with some stimulants, especially croton oil, as being quick in its action, and these may be applied to the throat and sides of the chest, and especially over the right side and region of the liver.

IV.—Nutritious and even stimulating drenches, gruel made with beer, arrow root, linseed, and even alcohol or ether, may be mixed occasionally with these drenches, and fresh green fodder or any fresh wholesome food, whenever the animal shows a disposition to pick any.

V.—Sponging the body, especially the head, nares and around the eyes, with cooling washes, such as vinegar and water, which will give a feeling of relief and coolness, and tar water or kerosine may be employed with the view of keeping off the flies which swarm about the diseased animal.

VI.—Supporting the strength in every possible way during convalescence.

To those conversant with the treatment of cattle, the above record of cases and indications for treatment of the disease are ample; but to many who have no opportunity of consulting a professional man, or even of obtaining the remedies we have mentioned at once, a few plain directions may be of value, and the ingredients we select are to be procured in almost every bazaar in the country.

In the first stage the following may be given as an aperient drench:—

Epsom salts eight ounces, common salt eight ounces, powdered ginger, or pepper, or any aromatic stimulant, one to three ounces, mixed up in conjee water, or plain water, and given as a drench. At the same time employ hot water fomentations to the throat, or stronger counter-irritants. If the premonitory symptoms are severe, turpentine six ounces, croton oil one ounce, is a sharp and effectual counter-irritant, and, if procurable, ammonia; the strong liquid may be added, and this rubbed in over the fauces, the chest, the right side over the liver, and along the spine.

The bowels having been acted upon, the next object is to sustain the vital powers and stamina, and sedatives combined with direct stimulants should be given with an unsparing hand. The following will be found useful:—Camphor one ounce, bhang four ounces (any preparation of Cannibis indica, but that met with and sold in the bazaar answers very well), carbonate of ammonia four drachms, brandy one pint, given in a quart of water, or when procurable, whey.

When the dysenteric symptoms supervene, we can only recommend a steady exhibition of gruel and mucilaginous drinks and stimulants; the so-called



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astringents, kino chalk, &c., have not been found sufficiently successful in their action to warrant our recommending them for trial.

A strong solution of nitrate of silver, a scruple to the ounce, should be applied to the swollen tongue, and as far down the fauces as practicable; if this is not obtainable, sponging the tongue and fauces with a solution of common salt will be of service.

Where expense is not an object, we would suggest a trial of large doses of quinine and ipecacuanha: the treatment has not been, so far as we are aware tried; but the wonderful influence the latter drug exercises in the human subject in cases of dysentery with hepatic complication, and having here before us a disease which runs rapidly into a deadly dysentery, induces us to suggest a trial of this remedy; it should be resorted to on the first appearance of dysenteric purging, at the same time we would perseveringly administer stimulants, nutritious drenches, and counter-irritants.

The above comprises all we have to suggest as regards the therapeutic or remedial measures which are likely to b of service; and admitting a loss of even 90 per cent. of cattle treated, and which is certainly taking the highest possible ratio, and bearing in mind that towards the decline of the epizootic the cases which came under review were milder and more amenable to treatment, until we find Mr. Greenhill returning a ratio of at least 50 cures per 100 treated, we are justified, we consider, in urging a full trial of the remedial measures we have above given, and in encouraging all who may unfortunately be visited by this disease to patiently and perseveringly carry out the measures we have recommended, and not to be disheartened at even repeated failures. We cannot hold out prospects of great success; but we believe that many valuable cattle will be saved by attention to the rules we have laid down. We would most certainly not recommend the wholesale slaughtering of cattle which our countrymen inEngland appear to have so universally, and, as we think, unadvisedly recommended on the first outbreak of the disease, but which, we are glad to find, has received a check. We cannot refrain from quoting an extract from one of the many able and practical articles which have appeared in the London "Times;" it gives encouragement, and is replete with practical common sense: "What strikes us most is the facility with which farmers and veterinary surgeons abandon themselves to despair, so far as regards all hope of successful treatment, and resort to the extreme measure of prohibition and destruction. We could do this, of course, if we were the merest savages, ready to believe a demon had passed over our cattle, and glad to fall back on our yams and plantains; but we are rather better than savages, and we profess to have some power over the diseases of man and beast. It is a very humbling confession that is made by our medical authorities when they tell us to kill at once, for there is nothing else to be done." "All our epidemics, from cholera and small-pox down to scarlatina, measles, and the common influenza, do much less mischief under some treatments than others."—(*See* "Evening Mail" of August 21st.) Such opinions, backed by the knowledge that experience has proved their truth and value, incite us to be up and doing, to use our skill, and observation and experience, to our utmost ability to combat the dire, but by no means universally fatal, disease, which is apparently extending itself over every country of the world.

We have confined our remarks thus far to the purely therapeutic and remedial measures to be enforced in cases of actual disease. There yet remains an even more important branch of the subject to be noticed, viz., the prevention of the disease, and the checking it when once it has shown itself in a district, village or homestead. To fully enunciate our views on this most important subject, would carry us far into the recognized and admitted rules of general hygiene, a science which of late has become generally studied, and which is working out much practical good. Without asserting that fresh air, fresh pure water, absolute cleanliness, wholesome and properly proportioned food, and a regulation of temperature will, combined, form a complete barrier against the attacks of all diseases of a malarious or epizootic nature, we are yet justified in advancing the opinion that these, which may be not incorrectly termed the foundation of hygiene, will so modify and dilute, if we may be permitted the expression, the epizootic "influence" or poison, that the disease will be of comparatively insignificant importance and danger. In proof of this we adduce the numerous instances which have already been brought to notice of dairies in London having wholly escaped the epizootic there, owing to their advanced hygienic state, whilst

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whilst others in their immediate vicinity have been actually swept away. Too great stress cannot therefore be laid on these points as protective against epizootic disease; but should the disease effect an inroad, the question of how to check its further spread is one of the utmost importance. Prompt and complete separation of the healthy from the affected and suspected cattle is to be enforced. To effect this it may be a question as to whether the still healthy cattle should be removed to another and an untainted spot, or the diseased animal taken to some place especially set aside for its reception and treatment. The latter will be the more generally feasible plan; but, when it is practicable to remove the unaffected cattle, we believe this proceeding the more likely to be successful in checking the disease; this may, however, involve constant change, and thus render its being fully carried out in the great majority of cases impracticable.

In the Mofussil, where occasionally almost unlimited space is at command, this course should, we think, be insisted upon; early separation, however, is absolutely to be carried out, and not only of the animals themselves, but of every article they have come in contact with that can be removed; and fixtures must be at once and thoroughly disinfected. Straw, dung, hay, troughs, and such like, should be removed, burnt or disinfected; the stall in which the animal stood should not be again used, but thoroughly cleansed out and disinfected; and it would be well were some cheap disinfectant sprinkled over the stalls containing the healthy cattle; night and morning a small quantity of McDougall's disinfecting powder might be dusted lightly over the stalls and sheds. Mr. Murray, in a letter to the "Times," says he has long adopted this course in his stalls at Manchester with excellent result, and "the cost does not exceed one penny per week per horse." All animals dying should be buried without a moment's delay, not skinned; and no animal should be allowed to approach the burial ground until some time has elapsed since the last interment.

Although in the epizootic of Calcutta condition appeared to be no protection, yet, as a general rule, we should expect to find the poor, ill-fed, and dirty cattle more susceptible, and their physical state should be improved as far as possible.

The question of inoculation has been mooted, and by some the experiment has been strongly urged; we learn that it was tried in 100 cases on the Continent, and that all died.—(*See* "Veterinarian" of 1857, page 527, a Report of Central Society of Agriculture of France).

There are accounts also of its having been tried in Africa and Australia, and with success; but, so far as we learn, not for the disease we have been treating of, but for "pleuro-pneumoniá," and we believe the two epizootics have been not unfrequently confounded. Should the disease again appear, the practice of inoculation may be, and will be, here tried, and the results made known. It would be most hazardous to recommend the experiment, except as an experiment, and one on which we are quite unable at present to risk an opinion.

We would suggest that wherever there are large gatherings of cattle, as at some of our large fairs and agricultural exhibitions, a veterinary surgeon should be officially appointed to inspect all cattle brought to these places, and any cattle suffering from any disease should at once be removed, and subsequently dealt with as the inspector in consultation with the police authorities might deem expedient. Should the cattle be condemned to be killed, the owner might be wholly, or in part, remunerated for his loss.

Having thus submitted our views of the nature of the Calcutta epizootic and its treatment, we may conclude this paper by a brief summary.

1st. The cattle disease, which assumed an epizootic character in Calcutta in 1864, was not the result of the herding together of cattle at the Exhibition, nor did it break out there; it existed in a grave form prior to the Exhibition.

2d. The disease is of a highly infectious and contagious nature, but we have no grounds for concluding that it was imported into the neighbourhood; it had existed in a sporadic form for years before it assumed a true epizootic character.

3d. The symptoms, progress, and great fatality, all lead to the conclusion that it is the same disease as that known as the rinderpest, which always exists in certain parts of Russia, and is the same epizootic as that at present raging in England.

4th. That it is confined to the bovine race, and is not communicable to other



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animals, nor to man. (Mr. Floyd's account, however, would rather negative this, as he believes two horses caught the disease and died of it).

5th. That although no specific has been discovered, yet that judicious and careful treatment promises success. Such treatment consists in mild purgatives, combined with aromatic stimulants, and diffusible stimulants, as ether, nutritious and stimulating drenches, such as beer drenches, counter-irritants, free circulation of air, and scrupulous cleanliness.

6th. That careful hygienic measures are of the greatest importance, such as wholesome food, pure water, fresh air, removal from jungles, and other sources of malaria, and in case of an invasion of the disease, complete and absolute separation of the healthy from the diseased and suspected cattle, the immediate destruction of every article or substance that can hold the infectious properties of the disease, and careful cleanliness of the premises occupied by cattle, and disinfectants scattered on the floors, &c.

We would lastly draw attention that, although the disease we have been treating of is one of the most fatal, it appears to be one the least generally recognized amongst the several epizootics in India, to which diseases, the term ghootee or bussunt, or some other name signifying small-pox, is given, yet that no true variola or small-pox really appears in any of the descriptions. The very fatal epizootic in which vesicular eruptions are observed, is probably the eczema epizootica. Pleuro-pneumonia is doubtless common; and the disease which we have treated of is the "rinderpest."

In India we were accustomed to the terms "cattle plague" and "cattle disease," when our attention was drawn to the subject in 1864, and our fears, that the epizootic would become more formidable than it did, were aroused. We hear much now of "cattle plague" and "cattle disease" in England; no distinguishing name has been given it; it is not even classified, so far as we know, and we have therefore, in the want of a better term, designated the disease we have treated of as the "Calcutta Epizootic of 1864."

*C. Palmer*, M.D.,
Presidency Surgeon.

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# EAST INDIA (CATTLE PLAGUE).

COPY of the REPORT of COMMISSION ordered by the Government of *Bengal* to inquire into the CATTLE PLAGUE which broke out in *Calcutta* in 1864.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *February* 1866.



*Under* 2 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (DEKKAN).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 April 1866;—*for*,

"COPY of REPORT of the LAND TENURES of the *Dekkan* by the Statistical Reporter to the Government of *Bombay*."

India Office,
30 April 1866.

M. HORNIDGE.
Statistical Reporter.

## REPORT on the LAND TENURES of the *Dekkan*, by Major *W. H. Sykes*, Statistical Reporter to the Government of Bombay.

### CHAPTER I.

As an account of the tenures in the Dekkan involves the consideration of certain ancient Hindu offices, I beg to offer some preliminary observations, which may possibly assist in throwing light on the former state of the country, now called Mahárashtra, and its institutions. The Mahrattas do not pretend to be the aborigines; they have a tradition that they came from the north, and that they are of Rájpút origin. The question follows, who then were their predecessors?

The stupendous monuments of human perseverance, taste, and religious zeal; the wonderfully excavated cave-temples, refectories, chambers, reservoirs, and common halls, surrounded by cells, indicating that their object was the accommodation of monastic fraternities at Ellora, Junir, Nanaghát, Karlé, Sashtí, or Salsette, and other places, assist in solving this question. They bear silent but convincing testimony that the country was anciently possessed by a people who had nothing in common with the present inhabitants in objects of religious worship, in religious architecture, in personal appearance (judging from the alto-relievos of figures), or in the graphic characters used to express ideas. That this ancient people were Buddhists is proved from similar objects of worship, similar temples, chambers, and inscriptions existing at the present day amongst Buddhists, or as relics of Buddhism in Ceylon, in Birma, and in the island of Bali, adjoining to Java; and particularly in the Buddh alphabet of Bali (agreeably to specimens furnished by Sir Stamford Raffles in his "Java"), resolving itself into that of the Buddhists of the Dekkan, as met with in inscriptions common to both countries; and by its aid, at a future period, should the language prove to be the same, the history of the excavations in the Dekkan and at Salsette may become known.

How the ancient inhabitants disappeared from Mahárashtra so entirely as not to leave a tradition even respecting themselves (the Mahrattas referring all the Buddha cave-temples to their own heroes, the Pánduva princes), is an object of curious, but apparently hopeless, inquiry. By the help, however, of numerous existing Hindú commemorative stones, a clue is afforded to this mystery. These stones are everywhere met with from the open plains bordering on the Carnatic, to the solitudes and fastnesses of the hill-fort of Harichandraghur, in the western Ghâts. They are usually found within the limits of the temples dedicated to Mahádéva, and rarely in isolated situations. In one instance, the outline of one, with its figures, is *traced* on the walls of a Buddha cave at Junir, but the figures are not worked out into relief, and the work is evidently subsequent and extraneous to the completion of the temple. The present people do not distinctly appreciate their object, the few tales attached to them being



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contradictory and puerile: but they tell their own history, I think, succinctly and perspicuously. They are in form like the flat, perpendicular gravestones frequent in churchyards in England, and sometimes as a square pillar. One side is divided into four compartments placed above each other, and the whole contain figures in bas-relief. The upper compartment has the Linga, the symbol of Mahádéva, sculptured on it, with figures worshipping. In the compartment next below there is a male personage, armed with a short broad dagger, attended by females; the whole of them are in dancing or joyous attitudes. In the third compartment the male personage of the second compartment is engaged in battle against numerous foes; and on some stones this personage is recognised as being one of the worshippers of the Linga in the upper compartment. In the lowest compartment there is a man apparently dead, and the presence of antelopes indicates that he has been driven to the wilds far from the haunts of men. May we not give the following reading of these interesting sculptures:—The country was inhabited by Buddhists; it was invaded by worshippers of the Linga; the worship of Buddha put down, and his followers extirpated or driven out, and the Linga and its followers succeeded. Of the expulsion of the Buddhists there is auxiliary proof in the traditions of the Buddhists of Birma and Java, which refer their origin to Ceylon and India. The invader may have been Ráma Chandra, evidently no allegorical personage, nor of the remotest antiquity, who marched against Rávana, the Buddha king of Ceylon; and the new settlers of the tracts deserted by the Buddhists may have been an auxiliary nation in the army of Ráma, or part of the subjects of his native kingdom. If this people were the ancestors of the present Mahrattas at the period of their settlement, their numbers were probably limited, for it is asserted that there are but 96 family names, or surnames, in the Mahratta nation; and so satisfied are persons of the same name of their descent from a common ancestor, that these families cannot intermarry, however distant the ties of blood may now be by the spreading ramifications of ages of collateral descent. If there were any contests for the establishment of the Linga in the Dekkan, the prevalence of its worship at the present moment manifests their successful issue. With the Mahrattas this symbol has always been peculiarly an object of reverence, and, for the most part, Mahádéva, or his attributes, are their Kulaswámis, or household gods; and the oldest temples, as well those cut out of the rocks at Ellora and Elephanta as those buried in the lofty and gloomy woods of the Ghâts, are dedicated to it.

If the Mahrattas were the immediate successors of the Buddhists, whose extirpation or expulsion was complete, they would, in taking possession of the country, have been unfettered in every respect, and their institutions would have been fixed simultaneously with a common object. We may suppose the deserted villages at once peopled by the new race, and the lands shared by the prince, his chiefs, and the Mahratta soldiery. Individual shares or allotments might, naturally enough, have been distinguished by the name of their first possessors. The mode of succession to property amongst Hindús would make these allotments hereditary, without at all affecting any reserved paramount rights of the prince. Artisans, *religieux*, and others, followers of the troops, would not have had any substantive claims upon the conquered possessions; but their presence being necessary for the internal economy, the well-being, and comfort of a village, provision would be made for them by fees in kind from the possessors of these Thals or estates, at a period when it may be doubted whether a money circulating medium obtained to any extent. The Mahratta who had enjoyed the greatest consideration amongst his compatriots when serving with the army, would remain the chief or Patél, or the office might have been conferred by the prince. In village accounts the lettered Brâhman would be made use of. For the general administration of the country, villages would be thrown together into districts, officers appointed over them, and over these last there would probably be a connecting link with the prince. All offices of trust, emolument, or power would necessarily be in the hands of Mahrattas; and those of accounts in the hands of Bráhmans, from their knowledge of letters. How far the present state of Hindú institutions in the Dekkan, which have any pretensions to antiquity, sanctions these assumptions, the following investigation of various tenures will perhaps assist to develope.

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## Chapter II.

The institutions and functionaries for the civil government of the country, at the period of the Musalmân invasion, are said to have been as follows, and they remain nearly the same at the present day.

All lands were classed within some village boundary or other. Villages had a constitution for their internal government, consisting of the patél or chief, assisted by a chaugula, the kulkarní, or village accountant, and the well-known village officers, the baráballotí; the numbers of the latter were complete or not, according to the population of the village, and the consequent means of supporting them. A few villages constituted a náikwari, over which was an officer with the designation of náik. Eighty-four villages constituted a désmukh, equivalent to a pargana, or county. Over this number was placed a désmukh, as governor, assisted by a déschaugula; and, for the branch of accounts there was a déspánd, or district accountant and registrar. The links connecting the Désmukhs with the prince were the Sir-Désmukhs, or heads of the Désmukhs; they were few in number. It is said there were also Sar-Déspands. The Sar-Désmukhs, Désmukhs, Náiks, Patéls, and Chaugulas, in short, all persons in authority, were Máhrattas; the writers and accountants were mostly Bráhmans.

The division of the country into Súbahs, Tálluks, Parganahs, and Tarafs, is comparatively recent; the whole of the names for such divisions being of Musalmán origin.

My earliest inquiries led me to believe that the lands of villages were divided into hereditary family estates, called Thals, bearing the names of ancient Mahratta families, the descendants of which were then in possession of them, or bearing the names of extinct families, of whose ancient possession tradition bore testimony. The results of six years' research were confirmatory of these points. The lands of extinct families were, and still are, called Gat-Kul, from the Sanskrit *gata*, gone, passed away, and *kula*, a race, family. Under all changes of Government and new proprietary, the family names by which they were originally distinguished have rarely been disturbed, and it is probable that they are handed down from very remote times. The law of succession by primogeniture not obtaining amongst the Hindús, it is probable that, in the second generation from the original proprietor, the estates would be divided, and come into the possession of two or more males of the same family; and that, as the branches multiplied, the individual shares diminished in size, until each was no longer equal to the support of one person. So circumstanced, the smaller proprietors must have sought means of subsistence elsewhere. But it is very remarkable, that the greater part of the lands examined by me (and, I believe, in the Dekkan generally) are gat-kul; and the usual law of nature appears to have been so far inoperative, that very many of the families of the original proprietors have disappeared. Even in those families still in possession, in rare instances only have I met with such an increase as to impose on the cadets the necessity of abandoning their kindred and lands. I have frequently found the representative of an ancient house, and the consequent proprietor of a whole thal, or estate, a childless, helpless, and poverty-stricken old man, or an infant, or a young man employed as a labourer under the farmer of his own property. At Nímbí, Parganah-Kardé, in the Nagar collectorate, there were 23 thals, of which 18 were gat-kul; at Kothul, nine thals and five gat-kul. In the first case 18 families are extinct out of 23, and, in the second, five out of nine.

At Wangi, a town on the Bíma river, lately transferred by the Nizám to the British, although for ages under a Musalmán government, and although the town-lands are not distinguished in the Kulkarní's public papers by thals, yet the number of the thals, their names and limits, were well known; while seven-tenths of the families to which they formerly belonged were extinct. At Karkamb, a flourishing town near Pandarpúr, belonging to the Patwardan family, thals exist: but only two representatives of two ancient families remain of all those formerly in possession. At Wangi, in the Parganah of Mandrúp, bordering on the Carnatic, only three Mírásdárs remain. At the village of Belwandi, Parganah Kardeh, Ahmednagar collectorate, belonging to his Highness Sindiah, there was not a single representative of an ancient family remaining in A.D. 1827,



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the whole of the lands being gat-kul. There were, nevertheless, some half-a-dozen Mírásdárs, who had purchased their lands from the Patél 26 or 27 years back. The Kulkarní even denied the existence of thals, or estates; but one of the Mírásdárs having told me that he had his land on the thal of an extinct family, I urged their existence so strenuously, that a thaljárá, or list of the estates into which the village lands are divided, was at last reluctantly produced—an old worn paper, dated Sakhi 1698, A.D. 1777. In this list I found the thals minutely detailed, together with their possessors, the number and names of the Mírásdárs who had purchased mírás rights from the village authorities, on the thals that had become gat-kul; and, finally, the names of the different úparís renting land on the thals. In 1827, there was not a single person alive a descendant from the possessors of the thals or mírás rights in 1777; and, but for this paper, it might well have been doubted whether thals had ever existed in Belwandí. It would appear, that in Holkar's inroad into the Dekkan, in 1802, war, famine, pestilence, or flight, had depopulated the village; that the few people that returned died subsequently, and that, in consequence, there was not an ancient heritor remaining. The joint Patéls claimed to be so, but as their family names did not correspond with any of the names of thals in the above-mentioned list, they were evidently *parvenus*. Were other proofs wanting, the existence of a thaljárá under such peculiar circumstances is fully sufficient to establish the division of lands into family estates. It is gratifying, however, to find that even at the seat of the Musalmán government of the Nizám Sháhí kings, the ancient Mahratta land institutions have continued unchanged. The lands of Bagh Roza, one of the constituent villages of Ahmednagar, are divided into thals, each having a Hind family name, with descendants of the original proprietors in possession of many of them. It might have been supposed that the Musalmáns would have dispossessed the Hindús; but with the single exception of one thal, which from time immemorial has been in the possession of the descendants of Husain Khán, whose name it bears, there is not a Musalmán name to any of the thals. At the village of Taklí, Taraf Khatgáon, 10 miles west of Ahmednagar, thals had certainly disappeared. There was not a thaljárá; the inhabitants knew nothing of such a division of the lands; and the few persons of a similar surname; who claimed to be mírásdárs in the village, instead of being possessors of contiguous lands, which would have been the case had they been lineal or collateral heritors of a thal, had their lands widely dispersed. From thals being unknown at Taklí, it is probable that the village at one time was entirely depopulated, and the village papers lost. There is certainly no proof of their former existence; but as I have shown that their existence was denied at Belwandí, until an old thaljárá was produced; and as they are found to exist in a vast majority of the villages examined by me, the presumption is that they also once existed at Taklí. Such an impression appears to have obtained with our revenue authorities, for the whole of the lands of the village have been newly divided into thals; but the lands of persons of similar surnames, however widely separated, have been classed under one thal. Individuals have had thals named after them, and the village papers now present the almost unprecedented feature of a total want of gat-kul lands; and the village authorities seem to think that the whole of the present cultivators are established on hereditary rights. At the flourishing Jágír town of Wamorí, in the Gangatharí, thals do not exist, but an equivalent exists in the lands being classed by families on a list called jamín jahra jatéhwar. This list consists of 34 jathas or families. They consist of a greater or less number of individuals, and holding a greater or less portion of land, but seldom in contiguous parcels, all of which are divided into fields called tíkas, each field having a name. The Patárá family (one of the five Patéls) have 41,016 bighas (or 30,762 acres), divided into a multitude of fields, or tíkas; but there is not any thal or tíka called Patárá. The Phagreh family, consisting of four houses, have twelve tíkas, or fields, on different parts of the village lands, but there is not a Phagreh thal or Phagreh tíka. The same observation applies to the rest. This want of accordance between the names of the estates and the names of their present owners, is plainly indicative of comparatively recent proprietary. This is admitted by the inhabitants, who say that Wamorí in former times was frequently destroyed by the Bhíls. The inhabitants fled; the lands lay waste; part of the Patél and Kulkarnís' families returned after each devastation, and appropriated to themselves such lands as they chose (witness the

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the Patárá family with more than 30,000 acres). The rest of the lands were allowed to be occupied by strangers; and it is admitted that the settlement of all the inhabitants, with the exception of the Patél families, is within 50 years; and the Patéls only returned to their lands after long absences. It may well be supposed, therefore, that it was for the interest of the Patéls to disregard Thals. The new settlers could know little about them; and they have disappeared. Thals had also disappeared at the town of Barágáon Nandúr, on the Múl river, until the British restored them. After Holkar's incursion in 1802, the town was wholly abandoned for a year; it has since been thrice devastated by the Bhíls, and, in the confusion consequent on these events, the limits of family possessions were lost.

The former existence of Thals, however, is asserted by the people. The land-list is now kept in Tíkas, or fields, which do not bear the names of their present owners. At Sindiah's large town of Jamgáon, eighteen miles west of Ahmednagar, the Thal system exists, although most of the Thals are Gat-kul. The same is the case at Rámjangáon, Taraf-Rámjangáon, also belonging to Sindiah, where only five hereditary families remain. At Alkúlí Pargana Kardé, an alienated town, the whole of the lands are divided into family estates; but were I to name all the places where the Thal system still obtains, it would be necessary to supply a list of three-fourths of the towns and villages in the collectorates of Púnah and Ahmednagar. Where Thals have disappeared, as at Wamorí, Taklí, Belwandí, Baragáon, Nandúr, &c., there is presumptive evidence of their former existence. From personal observation and inquiry, therefore, and from the concurring testimony of cultivators in different parts of the country, I fully believe that the whole of the lands of the Dés, or campaign country, within the extensive boundaries to which my researches refer, were at one time divided into hereditary family properties. The proof of their hereditary character is involved in the fact of persons being still in possession of lands bearing their own names, which lands the village documents testify to their ancestors having been in possession of nearly a century and a half ago. It must be admitted, that in the hilly tracts along the Ghats, called the Máwals, the Thal system is more rare than in the Dés, or campaign country, although still met with in villages where the lands are tolerably flat, and admit of extensive contiguous cultivation. Its greater rarity is to be accounted for in the character of the country, which, for the most part, allows of cultivation being carried on only in small separate patches; in the great extent of the village lands proportioned to the population, which admits of a yearly choice of new spots, and the consequent want of local value to ground; in the mixed constituents of the population, the greater part of which consists of Kohlís, whose habits and opinions are not wholly in accordance with those of the Mahrattas; and finally, the systematic divisions in the campaign country (of the ancient and perfect existence of which there are so many proofs), may not have penetrated the fastnesses of the hills. Thals, however, existed amongst the Kohlís; for, at the town of Ghoreh, where the Thals are in possession of Mahrattas, they bear Kohlí names.

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## Chapter III.

The existence of hereditary estates being established, the tenures on which they were held will be best illustrated by an account of the relation in which the proprietors of portions of them stood, and still stand, to the government. Persons so holding lands are called Mírásdárs, a term of Arabic origin, from *Mirás*, heritage, patrimony. They are of two kinds, those who are descendants of the original proprietors of Thals, and those who have purchased lands from the descendants of the original proprietors, or from the village authorities, who had at their disposal the lands of extinct families. In no instance that I am aware of, have the former documentary proofs of their rights. With the latter, documentary proof is not uncommon, in the shape of a paper called a Mírás Patta, or letter of inheritance, which is witnessed not only by the authorities of the village where the letter is granted, but by those of neighbouring villages, and by the Désmukh and Déspánd of the district, and the privity of government is consequently implied.



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The term Mírásdár has superseded the ancient Hindú terms Thulkarí, Thulwahí. These terms are known at present to the Mahrattas, but they are rarely used. In an award, however, on a dispute regarding shares in the office of the Patél of Kawítah-Parganah-Pábal, dated 104 years ago, of which I possess a copy, the term Mírásdár is not met with, although Mírás is—Thalwahí being the only distinctive appellation for the cultivator. Whatever may have been the meaning of the Hindú terms, the Musalmáns who, no doubt, introduced the appellation Mírásdár, in doing so, ostensibly acknowledged an hereditary right to land in that portion of the people whom they had conquered, denominated Thalwahí and Thalkarí; and, by applying the term Hakkdár, of Arabic origin, to the Désmukh, or Désáí, and Déspandah, the district officers whom they found in the country on their arrival, they acknowledged hereditary officers also. In these concessions the Musalmáns did not intend to make any practical sacrifice of their rights as conquerors, but the terms themselves are sufficiently illustrative of their appreciation of the tenures they found in the country on their arrival.

Mírásdárs of the present day claim a right to the personal occupancy of their land so long as they pay the Government assessments on it; and in case of failure in the payment of the Government dues, and the consequent forfeiture of the right of occupancy, they claim the right to resume it whenever they can pay their arrears, and also to mortgage or sell it at pleasure.

The land-tax is asserted to have been fixed, and there is no reason to doubt it, as all Mírás land still continues to pay the *Sosthí-dar*, or what is deemed the permanent tax; but Government, at pleasure, could put extra cesses on it, and thus neutralise the advantages of a permanent tax, and render the Mírás tenures valueless. I have to remark, also, that in an examination of the papers of many villages between the Bíma and Sína rivers, transferred by the Nizám to the British, in no instance did I meet with the terms Watan Mírás, or Gat-kul, in the official classification of the village lands, although these villages were immediately under the administration of a noble Mahratta family, and Thals, Watandárs, and Mírásdárs, existed in them. It is probable, therefore, that the Musalmáns took little count of Mírás rights, but they had not any motive to interfere with them so long as the Mírásdárs paid their taxes between man and man; therefore Mírás rights were operative; but it is idle to suppose, in the relation in which the Mírásdárs stood to a despotic government, that their rights existed otherwise than by sufferance, where the abuse of power was not subject to the salutary check of public opinion, and where there was as little hesitation in taking their lives as their property. The observation applies equally to Hindú as to Musalmán rule; but I am bound to express my belief that usurpation of the landed property of its subjects was rare under either government.

Although Mírás, or hereditary land, was assessed permanently, yet it was at a higher rate than any other land, at least if we judge from the difficulty discoverable in village papers for the last half century of letting waste land at the Mírás rate. This permanent assessment on the Mírás land was called, as I before stated, the Sosthí-dar; there was an extra tax also payable every three years, called Míráspattí, or a specific tax upon the hereditary land, being a kind of smart-money for the distinction which the term Mírásdár conferred. This tax is now in desuetude in many villages where Mírás land exists; for instance, at Kheir, Taraf, Rasín, &c. &c.

The Mírásdárs, also, were not exempt from any of those duties which government chose to impose on the population of certain villages conveniently situated to cut and carry grass to the government stables (which labour is now commuted into a money-tax under the name of Gawut-bígar), and they were also subject to the Désmukhs, Déspandahs, Patéls, Kulkarnis, and Ballotí's fees of grain. Notwithstanding all the above drawbacks, it is an undoubted fact that Mírás land was highly estimated, and tenaciously retained, even at a pecuniary loss. I am not aware that the Mírásdár had any advantages commensurate with the high rent, extra assessments, and other calls on his land and labour; he had certainly a voice in the village councils, which the Uparí, or mere renter, had not; but he could not rise to any authority in the Pándrí, or village corporation, unless he belonged to the Patél's family. In the western hilly tracts, Mr. W. Chaplin, commissioner in the Dekkan, states that he was exempt from marriage fees, widows' marriage fees, buffalo-tax, and sometimes house-tax; the

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the last I observed to be the case in the district of Markoreh Poonah collectorate, but all other taxes in this district the Mírásdár paid in common with the Uparí. He had certain claims to precedence in festivities and ceremonies; he could sell his lands; and in former times, when there was a greater parity than now exists between the supply and consumption of agricultural produce, the lands had an intrinsic value, and were desirable possessions. It may be possible, but not probable, that his lands had an augmented value from the permanent land-tax, being less in former times than yearly tenants were compelled to pay for waste land. I have seen many Mírás Patras (letters of inheritance) granted by Mírásdárs, or by the Patéls and Kulkarnís, or by villages in different parts of the country, dated between 25 and 50 years back; but for the last 25 years land has not had a saleable value in the tracts traversed by me, unless probably in some rare instances, for the sites of houses in large towns. Consumption falls short of production; the value of agricultural produce is depreciated; the money assessments continue the same, or nearly so; and the grain, forage, and other cesses have been converted into money rates; the Mírásdár of the present day, therefore, is unquestionably in a worse situation than the Uparí, or mere renter. Mírás land has lost its value, although the abstract right to it may have been confirmed under us, and it will be found that the Mírásdárs will silently get rid of their highly assessed lands and rent Uktí lands, unless the assessments be equalised in both tenures. Of so little value are Mírás lands now, that in every village, it is not to be denied, very many Mírásdárs have abandoned them, and are absentees, and such absentees are called Parágandah.

Before quitting the Mírásdár, it is requisite to notice that the term is usually considered by us as synonymous with Watandár; but, at the town of Veir, on the Bhíma river, below Pangáon, I found the Watandárs distinguished from the Mírásdárs in the village papers. The Watandárs were 27 in number, the Mírásdárs 15. In explanation of this distinction, the people said the Watandárs were the holders, or relations of the holders (with right of succession) of hereditary village offices; the Mírásdars being hereditary landowners. The Watandár was always a Mírásdár; but the Mírásdár, simply as such, was not necessarily a Watandár.

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## Chapter IV.

From the extinction of numerous Mahratta families who were in possession of Thals, or hereditary estates, great part of the land in the country is without proprietors; in consequence, a very numerous class of occupiers is the Uparí. The proper meaning of this term is a stranger, or one who cultivates land in a village in which he has not any corporate rights. In practice he holds land on the Uktí tenure, which is a land-lease by a verbal agreement for one year. In this tenure the rates are not fixed; the parties make the best terms they can; but the Sosthí, or permanent rates, are insisted on as far as is practicable. Persons in authority, no doubt, take advantage of the Uktí tenure.

Formerly the Patéls and village corporation had the disposal of the Gatkul, or abandoned lands, of which I have ample proof in the proceedings of an assembly of Désmukhs, Déspandahs, and Patéls, held under the authority of one of the ministers of the Rájáh of Sattarah (the Prathí Níthí) to decide on the right of different claimants to the office of Patél of the village of Kawítah-Parganah-Pábal. Cultivators holding lands on the Uktí tenure can throw them up at pleasure, making good the assessment for the year only; they are not subject to the triennial cess, like the Mírásdár; and at the end of the year they are free to make a new bargain, which, in modern times, is likely to be in their favour from the depreciated value of land and the difficulty of letting it. So lightly does this tenure sit on the people, that the term Sukh-wastí, unfettered, or inhabitant at his ease, is applied to the Uparí. I am not aware that he is subject to any tax to which the Mírásdár is not equally liable, if in some villages a house-tax be excepted. Mírásdárs are not interdicted from holding lands on the Uktí tenure.

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## Chapter V.

The third land tenure is that of Kaul-Istiwá; kaul means contract, agreement; and istiwá is applied to land let under its value. In practice, to induce cultivators to break up land that has long lain waste, a lease is given for five, seven, or, at the most, nine years. The first year a trifling rent is fixed, which increases yearly in arithmetical progression until the fifth, seventh, or ninth year, when the full rent is paid. As it is not imperative on the cultivator to carry on the land after the expiration of the kaul-istiwá, this tenure is highly desired, and the longer the period the greater the profit to the lessee. As a system, however, it is injurious to the revenue, and unjust to the highly assessed mírásdár, whose means of realising his rents are diminished in the ratio of the extent to which kaul-istiwás are granted. Were it desirable to extend the cultivation and lessen the price of agricultural products, kaul-istiwás would be most effective. In prosecuting my inquiries I did not meet with any leases for a period exceeding a year at the full rate of assessment; land leases, therefore, of the character of those most common in England do not appear to be granted.

Any inhabitant of one village cultivating land in a neighbouring village, does so on the Owand tenure. The rate is the Uktí, and, with respect to the village, such cultivator is in fact an Uparí. His distinctive appellation, however, is Owand Karí.

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## Chapter VI.

The above are the tenures on which the Government land revenue is raised, which, in the four Collectorates of the Dekkan, amounts to 82·372 per cent. of the whole revenue. This per-centage includes, however, some trifling rents from Government lands, gardens, orchards, grass lands and sheep feeding, quit-rents, fees, hakkdárs, and extra cesses.

The following tenures involve alienations of land from a few bíghás in a village to whole districts. These are jágír and inám, in Khandesh; sarenjám, inám, and dómála, in the Ahmednagar collectorate; in the Poona collectorate, inám, sarenjám, and izáfat; in Dharwár, júrí inám, sarvá inám, and jágír. At least, such terms appear in the population returns sent to me, and in the public papers which I have had an opportunity of inspecting.

Jágír, which is a Persian word in its origin, is applied to lands given by Government for personal support, or as a fief for the maintenance of troops for the service of the State. Some service is implied in the personal as well as the military jágír. In the Collectorates in the Dekkan, upwards of 400 (populated) villages appear to be alienated in jágír.

Inám is a word of Arabic origin; it means a gift or present, and lands so held should be entirely free from tax to Government; but a subsequent explanation of various tenures will show that inám has a much wider signification than is generally supposed. This tenure is very extensive in the Dekkan. Independently of the grants of whole towns and villages to individuals, of which there are 231 alienated in the Poona Collectorate alone (and the other Collectorates have a proportionate share); independently of the grants for temples and religious institutions, &c. &c., almost every village has rent-free lands held by the patél, kulkarní, and mahrs, and very commonly the désmukhs and déspandehs have also land rent-free attached to their offices in the villages of their districts. The Ballotis, also, commonly have inám lands, but their inám is qualified by the imposition of some professional service, and is also quit-rent.

Many of the ináms are very curious; for instance, at Wangí, Parganah Wangí, Ahmednagar Collectorate, there are the following:

"To Antobah Gosawí, for reading stories at the Uchâos, or festivals of the goddess Dévi, 15 bíghás; to the Samel Gondlí, or tabor players at the temple, 15 bíghás; Málí, or gardener, for the supply of flowers for the temple, 30 bíghás; to the Kaláwants, and tumbling and dancing women (who are prostitutes), for exercising their profession in honour of the goddess, 30 bígáhs; the Gharseh, or clarionet players, who daily play before the idol, 15 bíghás; to the Hollar, or players on the daff, or double drum, 15 bíghás."

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These inâms existed even under the bigoted Musalmân government, and still remain. There are similar inâms at Karmâleh and many other places.

Amongst the curious inâms is that to the Mahan Bháo, a Mahratta who abandons the affairs of life, wears black clothes, and incessantly calls on the name of Krishna. At Jehoor this personage has an inâm of 104 bîgahs.

Lands held in sarenjâm involve the condition of military service. The term is of Persian origin, meaning furniture, apparatus, implying that the lands are to defray the expenses of equipment: in fact, Sarenjâm is synonymous with military Jágír. Captain Grant Duff explains "Sarenjámí horseman" to mean, "a horseman furnished by a Jágírdár for the State." In the Poona Collectorate 181 villages appear alienated under this tenure.

Dómála, in the etymology of the word, means two rights, from Do, two, and Mal, right, property. The term is only found in the lists of villages in the Ahmednagar collectorate, applied to villages and lands granted to individuals on which Government has a reserved right. In this sense, the tenure appears to be that of quit-rent; and the term is synonymous with the Jórí Inâm of the Dharwár collectorate.

In the Ahmednagar collectorate, 581½ villages appear in the list as Dómála. The term here is, no doubt, used simply to mean *alienated*, and includes Inâm and Jágír villages. Captain Grant Duff, in his list of the villages of the Sattarah Government, uses the term Dómála as *alienated*, qualifying it by the terms Khálisagáon, Dómála Amal, or Government villages with a small right, *alienated*. Dómálagáon, Sarkarí Amal, *alienated* villages in which Government has a small right, and Daróbast Dómála, or wholly alienated.

In the Poona collectorate the term Izáfat occurs, applied to 37½ villages, in the Parganahs of Indapúr, Kheir, Hawailí, Náneh, and Ander Mawuls and Indí. This word is probably corrupted from Ziáfat, of Arabic origin, meaning feast or entertainment. Lands so held are rent-free; the tenure, in fact, being that of Sarwa Inâm. Trimbuck Rao Narrain, the Muámaladár, or native collector, of Joonar, who had charge of different Ta'alluks, in which were Izáfat villages, considered the term as applicable only to those villages held by the Désmukhs and Déspandahs in virtue of their offices.

In the Dharwar collectorate, the terms Jórí Inâm, Sarwa Inâm, and Jágír, occur. Jórí Inâm, in the English abstract of the Government lists of the towns and villages, appears, as a quit-rent tenure, Sarwa Inâm, Sarwa meaning *all, wholly, entirely*, implying that the tenure is free from rent or tax, and is very properly distinguished from the Jórí Inâm, which is not the case in the other collectorates.

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## Chapter VII.

The Désmukh's office is certainly of considerable antiquity. Tradition states that the office was originally held only by Mahrattas, and in nine instances out of 10 it still continues to be held by them. The importance of the office is attested by the fact, that in the earliest mention of the chiefs of the present great Mahratta families, they are styled Désmukhs of such and such districts. Their rights were hereditary and saleable, wholly, or in part. The concurring testimony of the people proves the hereditary right; and the proof of the power to sell is found in Bráhmins and other castes, and some few Musalmâns being now sharers in the dignities, rights, and emoluments of Désmukh. At Ahmednagar, one-third of the Désmukhi belongs to a Bráhman, and two-thirds belong to the Nagpoor chief's family.

In many cases the Désmukh unites with his office that of Patél, or headman, of some village in his district. At Ahmednagar, the Bráhman, who is one-third Désmukh, is also Patél and Kulkarní, an almost unprecedented plurality.

The rights and emoluments of Désmukh are very extensive, but they are not uniform throughout the country. In the first place, they have a per-centage on the net revenue, collected in different ways, and varying from one to five per cent. In the Poona collectorate the mean charge for Désmukhs and Déspandahs is 3·06 per cent. on the gross revenue, but on the net revenue it amounts as nearly as possible to six per cent.; at Tacklí, Taraf Khatgáon, in the village papers, it appeared to be 1 rupee and 14½ annas per cent.; at



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Parnair, Parganah Parnair, 1 rupee and 13 ½ annas per cent.; at Wangí Parganah Wangí, the Désmukh and Déspandah, by the village papers, appeared to be entitled to share 8 rupees and 3 ½ annas per cent. on the net collections, a very large and unusual per centage.

These details are illustrative of their varying claims on the revenue. The next advantage consists in some of them enjoying villages in free gift. The third is in possessing Inam land in many villages of their districts. In some instances the quantity is of great magnitude. At Moholtálluk Mohol, the two sharers in the office of Désmukh have each 600 bíghas (450 acres) of free land. At Parnair, Parganah Parnair, the three sharers in the office, and the Kulkarní, and one or two Gósawís, have 1,004 ½ bíghás of free land. The fourth right of the Désmukh is that of a portion of grain called Gúgrí, from all the land under cultivation in their districts. It varies in different villages, but the aggregate amount is very considerable.

In addition to the grain rights, they have other claims on villages. At Wamúrí, Taraf Rahúrí, I found the Désmukh entitled to a sheep, and to a rupee's worth of ghí,* annually; in lieu of which two rupees appeared in the village expenses as paid to him. Where sugar-cane is grown, they get a portion of the Gúl.† At Angur, Parganah Mohol, Poonah collectorate, a charge of 26 rupees appears in the village papers, for a present of a dress to the Désmukh; they have also complicated rights on the customs.

The Désmukhs were, no doubt, originally appointed by Government, and they possessed all the above advantages, on the tenure of collecting and being responsible for the revenue, for superintending the cultivation and police of their districts, and carrying into effect all orders of Government. They were, in fact, to a district what a Patél is to a village; in short, were charged with its whole Government.

That their duties are in abeyance is no fault of their own. Under the Musalmán, and subsequently under the Bráhman Government, and at present under our own Government, their functions have been suspended; but under Musalmáns, Bráhmans, and Christians, they have had the rare fortune to preserve the advantages and emoluments of their office untouched.

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## Chapter VIII.

The Déspandahs are contemporary in their institution with the Désmukhs; they are the writers and accountants of the latter, and are always Bráhmans; they are to districts what Kulkarnís are to villages. Like the Désmukhs they have a per-centage on the revenue, Inám village, and Inám lands, Gúgrí, or grain-rights, and trifling miscellaneous rights of Ghí, Gúl, &c. But these rights are in a diminished ratio of from 25 to 50 per cent. below those of the Désmukhs.

At Mohol, I found the Déspandah Apají Baolí possessing rights in 57 company's villages, and in six Inám villages, comprising a per-centage on their revenue, Inám lands, and Gúgrí, in most of them. He had a list arranged in a tabular form, called Patrak Jamín Jarha Mozehwur, or details of the land, Ináms, garden and field cultivation, assessments, &c. &c. in each village in his district, which afforded by inspection every requisite information. The Gúgrí rights of the Déspandah, on the lands of the town of Mohol, were 48 sérs of grain for every 30 bíghás under cultivation.

The duties to government of the Déspandahs, were to keep detailed accounts of the revenue of their districts, and to furnish government with copies; they were also writers, accountants, and registrars, within their own limits. I have stated, that the functions of the Désmukhs and Déspandahs are in abeyance, and government is consequently put to the expense of other officers to execute the duties for which they continue to be so richly paid. If they be objected to on the score of their want of probity, the numerous dismissals of our Muámalahdárs, native collectors, in the different collectorates, indicate a parity of moral turpitude. But in the case of the hereditary officers, the government would possess a very important check upon their dishonesty in the ability to abrogate their hereditary rights, which would involve themselves and families in ruin. In the case of our Muámalahdárs, who are mostly foreigners and adventurers,

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* Ghí, Clarified Butter. † Gúl, Raw Sugar.

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adventurers, or dissatisfied adherents of the late Bráhman government, independently of their natural cupidity, the necessity of providing for their families prompts them to peculate, and risk a discovery, which costs them rarely more than dismissal. If the old officers be objected to for want of knowledge or ability, the reply is, who are so likely to be intimately acquainted with all village revenue details as those who have rights, the annual value of which is in the ratio of the extent of village cultivation, which a personal superintendence only can ascertain? If they be objected to on account of their influence being exerted unfavourably for their masters—setting aside the inutility of such conduct under a vigorous government. and its impolicy from the valuable rights they have at stake—the probabilities of attachment are at least more in favour of the chief officers, the Désmukhs, who are Mahrattas, than of temporary Bráhman servants, who hate the British from caste, independently of a lurking hostility in all Bráhmans' breasts from our having subverted their temporal power. The Déspandah, however much he might be affected by the feelings of his sect, would necessarily be awed by a proper sense of the great and permanent value of his hereditary rights, the loss of which he would not lightly risk.

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## Chapter IX.

The next important tenure is that of the Patéls, usually called Potail, or head-men of towns and villages. This office, together with the village accountant's, is no doubt coeval with those of the Désmukh and Déspandah.

The term is Mahratta. I have not met with a trace of the appellation Gáora, alluded to by Captain Grant Duff, which is stated to me to be a Kanrí, or Carnatic word; and heads of villages are still called Gáor, within the boundaries of the Kanrí language. The Sanskrit term Grámadikarí, I am told by Bráhmans, would be descriptive of the lord or master of the village, equivalent to the present term Sarva Inámdár, rather than that of Patél—Grám, in Sanskrit, meaning village; Adíkar, the bearing of royal insignia, being pre-eminent.

Originally the Patéls were Mahrattas only; but sale, gift, or other causes, have extended the right to many other castes. A very great majority of Patéls, however, are still Mahrattas; their offices were hereditary and saleable, and many documentary proofs are still extant of such sales. I made a translation of one of these documents, dated 104 years ago; it was executed in the face of the country, and with the knowledge of the government. This paper fully illustrates all the rights, dignities, and emoluments of the office of Patél.

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## Chapter X.

The next village tenure is that of Kulkarní: the office is of very great importance, for the Kulkarní is not only the accountant of the government revenue, but he keeps the private accounts of each individual in the village, and is the general amanuensis—few of the cultivators, the Patéls frequently inclusive, being able to write or cypher for themselves. In no instance have I found this office held by any other caste than the Bráhmanical. I have previously mentioned that it is sometimes united to that of Déspandah, and also to that of the village Joshí, or astrologer, as at Taklí, Taraf Khatgáon, and Ahmednagar collectorate, where the Kulkarní has five and a half bíghás of Inám land as astrologer. Like the Patél he has Inám land, salary, fees of grain, and miscellaneous claims of Ghí, Gúl, &c. Sometimes, but rarely, he has equal rights in land, salary, and Gúgrí, with the Patél; but generally they vary from 25 to 75 per cent. below those of the Patél. At Angar, Parganah Mohol, the Kulkarní and Natíl have each a salary of 100 rupees, and 48 sérs of grain on every 30 bíghás of land under cultivation. The Kulkarní has not Inam lands, which the Patél has.

These instances are sufficient to illustrate the Kulkarní's rights, their number, want of uniformity, and varying value. The duties he has to perform have been already adverted to.



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I know of few instances of the office being held by different families unconnected by the ties of blood; unlike the Désmukhs and Patéls, the Bráhman Kulkarnís have had the ingenuity, or good fortune, almost to prevent aliens from participating in their rights.

Male children succeed to the rights of their parents in equal proportions, unhappily to the great detriment of the public service and injury of the cultivators. Unlike the practice of the Désmukhs and Patéls, the executive duties are taken in succession by all the members of a family entitled to share in the rights and emoluments of the office. The consequence is, that, in a great majority of the offices, the duties fall to a new person annually, who is necessarily ignorant of the details of the preceding year, and in some cases it does not return to the same individual until after a lapse of 20 years. At Jamgáon, belonging to Sindiah, the family of the Kulkarní consists of six branches, and there are now 20 persons to take the duties successively. The reason of its not occurring to all individuals connected by ties of blood, after equal intervals of time, was stated to result from each family taking the office in succession for one year only. For instance, with four families to share, the first having one individual capable of executing the duties, the second two, the third three, and the fourth four;—to the individual of the first family the office would recur on the fifth year; but to the first individual of the second family it would only come again on the tenth year; to the first individual of the third family on the fifteenth year; and to the first individual of the fourth family on the twentieth year, &c. &c. In the southern districts I found the same system obtaining, and in prosecuting my inquiries through the country, in calling for village papers for examination, so many subterfuges and evasions were based on it, that I was repeatedly defeated in my attempts to get accounts of any particular year.

If the right to share equally in property cannot be interfered with, at least for the benefit of the public, and the interests of the cultivators, the executive duties should be confined to an individual, if not for life, certainly for a definite period not less than five years.

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## Chapter XI.

A very important tenure in villages is that of the low-caste people, called Mahr by the Mahrattas, and Dhérs by the Musalmáns. They have Inám lands in all villages, divided into Harkí and Arôlah; the former is rent-free, and generally bears but a small proportion to the latter; the Arôlah is held on a quit-rent. In the neighbourhood of Júnar and at Kothul, Parganah Kothul Ahmednagar collectorate, I met with a new species of Mahrs Inám, called Sísolah; this is also rent-free, and held in addition to the two former. These Ináms vary in extent in different villages. In only one instance, in the large town of Jembourní, did it come to my knowledge that the Mahrs had not Inám lands, and in that place they had to perform all the customary duties for the government and the town, as if they had Inám lands. The Mahrs conceive that they have the right to mortgage or dispose of the lands held for the performance of specific duties, and I found the whole of the Mahrs Arôlah at the town of Mahr, Tar Mahrkohreh, Poonah collectorate, mortgaged to the Patél. They were originally mortgaged to the Désmukh for a sum of money, who transferred them to the Patel. Independently of their Harkí, Arôlah, and Sísolah, the Mahrs have a share of the cultivator's produce, whether garden or field; this is called their Ballúteh. Every village, in its original constitution, is said to have had 12 craftsmen and professions, who, in their several lines, had to perform all that the cultivators required to be done for themselves individually, and the village collectively. The smith and carpenter to mend their implements of husbandry, the barber to shave them, the washerman to wash their clothes, the potmaker to make pots, &c. &c. These 12 persons were paid or supported by an assessment in kind. They were divided into three classes, and obtained their share of ballotí agreeably to the class they stood in. In the first class were the carpenter, shoemaker, ironsmith, and Mahr; in the second class, the washerman, potmaker, barber, and Mang; and in the third, the waterman, the astrologer, the Gúrú, or cleaner of the temple, and the silversmith. Since the Musálman rule, the Maulana, or Musálman priest, has been added; and, in some villages

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villages, the Kulkarní claims to share in the third class. I say nothing about Aluteh, as part of the village community; for no two persons agree with respect to the constituents of this class, and it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that the cultivator could ever have supported by fees in kind 12 additional persons, in case he paid 30 or 50 per cent. to Government; and I am told the Ballotí and Hakkdár rights stood him, on an average, 25 per cent., leaving him only 25 per cent. for his own maintenance and agricultural charges.

The Mahr, who shares in the first class, in consequence of his numerous duties, shares also again as a third class Ballotídár. The fee in kind appears to be a per-centage on the produce, but it is not uniform throughout the country; and very rarely indeed could I get either cultivator or Ballotídár to state specifically what the one gave, or the other looked upon himself entitled to receive, annually. It depended very much, I was told, upon the crops, and also upon the extent of services performed for each individual cultivator.

At the village of Sírár, Ahmednagar Collectorate, the first class Torli Khass Ballotídár is entitled to 300 gúrah, or bundles of the heads of Joárí and Bajrí, for every chahur, or 120 bíghás of land under culivation. The gúrah is of a definite size, about a foot in diameter, and of course there is a greater or less weight of heads of grain in the gúrah agreeably to the size of the heads.

The second class, or Madlí Khass, get 225 gúrah; the third class, or Dhaktí Khass, 175 gúrah each, upon 120 bíghás of cultivation. Of all other grains, excepting the above, the ballotídár gets a smilar number of passah, or as much as is contained in the hollow of one hand, with the fingers bent up as if to hold water. In practice, however, to save the trouble of this minute measurement, a basketful, supposed to contain the necessary quantity, is given.

The Ballotí fees, therefore, at Mehlungeh, cost the farmer 36 per cent. of his cheap grains. At Ankulnér, Ahmednagar Collectorate, the cultivators assured me they put by 25 per cent. of their produce for the whole of the Ballotí. With respect to sugar-cane, the classes get respectively for every kareh, or large copperful of juice, five, two and a half, and one and a quarter sugar-canes. Proportions of onions, garlic, carrots, radishes, and garden-stuff generally, were given by the Wapha, or small square plots, into which garden lands are divided to facilitate irrigation. They get shares of a Wapha in the ratio of five, two, and one.

For the extensive advantages the Mahrs enjoy, they have numerous duties to perform to the state and to the village. I have been the more careful in my inquiries respecting them, particularly in alienated villages, where old customs may be supposed to remain unaffected by the change of Government, in consequence of our Government having waived its claims to the services of the Mahrs generally, on the ground of this class of persons in some few villages continuing to pay a trifling tax, called rabtah mahr, in lieu of performing personal services; but this tax was in lieu of services dependant on local circumstances, and not in lieu of customary duties. At Wangí, Parganah Mandrúp, sub-collectorate of Sholapúr, the Mahrs pay a rabtah of 24 rupees, the origin of which is as follows: Formerly, when Nímbalkar, of Karmalleh, who held Wangí, and an extensive tract along the Sína river in Jahgír, from the Nizám, had one of his pagas of horse stationed near Wangí, the Mahrs worked gratuitously for six months in the year, in the stables; on the removal of the paga, Nímbalkar levied a tax on the Mahrs, in place of six months' stable work, but did not remit any of their ordinary duties. In the 12 villages of the Mahr, Kohreh Poonah Collectorate, the rabtah is levied; but it is in lieu of the former specific duties of gratuitously supplying all Government officers who came into the district, and partly, also, the hill forts, with dry wood and grass; all other duties were unaffected by the tax. In explanation of this tax I was informed, that under the late government, when the Muámalahdár came into a district, all the Mahrs in turn were to give personal service in stabling his horses and those of his attendants, and in supplying wood and grass gratis, in carrying loads and going with messages, &c. &c.; and this duty continued for the time the Muámalahdár remained in the district. The calls for their services becoming unfrequent, in consequence, probably, of the introduction of the revenue-farming system, the district farmers levied the rabtah; but other duties, excepting the supply of wood and grass and stabling the horses, were unaffected by it. At the town of Kheir, Tálluk Kortí Ahmednagar Collectorate, the Mahrs



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have 180 bíghás of Inám land; the rabtah is only 10 rupees. On desiring an enumeration of the duties of the Mahrs, I was told they had to supply wood and grass to Government officers and travellers, to act as guides, as porters to carry baggage, to go as messengers, and to perform all the customary village duties.

At the town of Kanúr, Taraf Kanúr, held in Jagír, I found the Mahrs' present duties were to cut grass and wood, to perform the duties of grooms for the Jágírdár and government officers, to carry loads, letters, packets, and messages, to act as guides, and to attend strangers. At the town of Kothul, Parganah Kothul, Ahmednagar Collectorate, the half of which belongs to the British, the Kulkarní, in one sweeping expression, said, the Mahrs had to perform all duties required by the government, or the Pandrí, without exception: they had at this place the two Iná ms, Sísolah and Harkí, and the quit-rent Inám Aróláh. So essentially is the duty of cutting wood and grass associated with the office of the Mahrs, that their signature, in all public documents of the village, is a sickle or hatchet, and a rope, the former to cut grass and wood, and the latter to bind it up. Finally, a few words are necessary with respect to some strictly village duties of the Mahrs; they are the referees in all boundary disputes; they are the guardians of land-marks, and know the limits of each field; they get the cultivators together in collecting the revenue, and it is their duty to carry the money collected to the district collector; and they assist the Patél in his police duties. In no instance, in the course of my inquiries, did I find them performing watch and ward for the village, or made responsible for losses by robbery. In cases of an individual of consideration putting up in their village, or encamping outside the walls, if he desired protection at night, and there were no Ramosís or Bhíls in the village, whose specific duty is watch and ward, then the Mahrs performed the duty.

It is to be understood, that in the whole of the duties of the Mahrs, whether for government or the village, they are not bound to go beyond the village neighbouring to their own; here they hand over their charge to the village Mahrs, and return.

From the above details, it will be seen what are the respective claims of the government and the village on the Mahrs. Where the rabtah tax prevails, it modifies but does not abrogate the government claims; and where it does not exist, as the Kulkarní of Kothul declared, there the government and village claims for service are to the extent of the Mahr's physical means.

This class of the community, although so debased in its moral and religious relations, is unquestionably in more easy circumstances than any other part of the people. Government having relaxed its hold upon the Mahrs, without diminishing their means, in many towns and villages they are become indolent, impudent, and litigious; and in many instances it came to my knowledge that they were at issue with their villages, striking work, and leaving all their burdensome duties to be performed by the cultivators. Their efficiency in diffusing information over the country is very remarkable; and we have repeated instances of news, letters, signs, or tokens, involving the communication of certain matters, having been sent from Hindústân, and diffused over the Dekkan, by means of this class, with an astonishing rapidity. Even at the present day, distant political events are known to the native community as soon and sometimes sooner than to our own Government; and it is by means of the Mahrs. Their method is very simple: A message, a letter, or some simple and easily multiplied token, is put into the hands of three or four village Mahrs; each runs to a neighbouring village, and delivers his message; copies are instantly taken of the letter, or the tokens are suitably multiplied, and three or four men run with them to three or four neighbouring villages. In this way they spread in geometrical progression, or as circles expand on the surface of water when a stone is thrown in. Forwarding information is a village duty; and the collectors might well avail themselves of it to communicate with their district officers, to the saving of the expense of the Síbandís, or irregular troops, who are now kept up for that purpose, and to the improvement of the speed with which information and orders are now sent.

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## Chapter XII.

Lands were given to sepoys in the district, in lieu of salary, for the performance of specific duties, principally in the protection of their villages.

The tenure is called Shétsanadí, from Shet, a field, and Sanad, a grant. The Shétsanadís are, in fact, a landed militia. This tenure is still found in five Parganahs of the Poonah collectorate, namely, Havailí, Sholapúr, Mohol, Indí, and Mudébíhall; the lands held being to the value of 34,435 *rups.* 2 *qrs.* 43 *reas.*, including a right upon the Sayer, or shop, and professional tax to the amount of 381 rupees. In looking over the papers of Karmáleh, Ahmednagar collectorate, I found a deduction of 1,126 rupees for the value of lands alienated at Shétsanadí. This alienation is probably not confined to Karmáleh; but I did not remark the cost of it in looking over the Jamabandí settlement of the collectorate for 1827–28.

There are several other tenures, of which a rapid notice may be given. The Chaugula is the Patél's assistant. He is found in most villages; sometimes he has a trifling land grant, but commonly a fee in grain from the cultivators. At Kúral and Wangí, bordering on the Kanrí, or Carnatic tracts, I found the Chaugula denominated Baglah. Usually he is a Mahratta; but here he proved to be a Lingáit Wání, who is a seller of groceries by profession, and, in religious tenets, is exclusively a worshipper of the Ling, of Mahádéva.

In some Tarafs a Haváldár is still found. The term is rather descriptive of a military person than a civil functionary.

The Haváldár was probably introduced by the Musalmáns, to assist the Patél by his influence, as a person on the part of the government, in the collection of the revenue. The Haváldár's support was usually a grain-payment, levied on the cultivators. At Tacklí, near Ahmednagar, I found the Haváldár (a Musalmán), entitled to half a sér of Joarí on each bíghá under cultivation. In 1827 this amounted to about 1,200 sérs. The half of it went to the Haváldár, who took it in kind; the other half went to government, who commuted it into a money-payment, at 40 sérs per rupee. At Nandoor, Parganah Baragáon Nandoor, the Haváldár's family is extinct; but the rights are levied from the village, and government obtains 24 rupees per annum in lieu of them.

Mr. Chaplin, in his report on the Dekkan, mentions a Haváldár as an officer of a Taraf, under the last Government, whose duty it was to make the collections of the Mahalls, or Tarafs, and to remit them to the Muámalahdárs, and to inquire into petty complaints. In some small districts, called Tarafs, in lieu of the Haváldárí cess, there appears a cess denominated Náikwarí. It is probably the Hindú appellation equivalent to the Musalmán term Haváldárí. The Náik was a petty officer in the Tarafs, and assisted in making the collections; he now assists the Shaikdár, or inspector of cultivation, in his duties.

In the small district of Mahr, Kohreh Poonah collectorate, containing one town and 11 villages, the tax in kind levied upon the cultivators, called Náikwarí, amounted to 48 sérs per village, excepting the town of Mahr, which is not cessed. In this Taraf, the Náikwárí is in the possession of a Mahratta family of the name of Sindeh. At the town of Kanur, Taraf Kanur, Ahmednagar collectorate, the Náikwárí's fee is 12 sérs of grain on every 30 bíghás of land under cultivation. The duty of the office there made the person holding it a kind of *homme d'affaires* for the Jágírdár and the town authorities. Captain Grant Duff describes the term to be applicable to a kind of hereditary land-measurer on the village establishment. I have not met with him in this character.

The Ballotí tenure has already been spoken of. Frequently small portions of rent-free land are held by the individuals composing the village office-bearers; but their chief support is their Ballúteh, or grain-right, on the cultivators. The tenure on which their rights are held, is to perform specific duties, each in his line or business, for the village and villagers, and occasionally, also, for the State.

In the southern villages, bordering on the Carnatic, I met with the village officer called Talwár; he is unknown to the genuine Mahrattas. His duties appear to assimilate him with the Haváldár of the districts further north. At the villages of Kúral and Wangí, on the Sína River, I found the Talwárs to be



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Kohlís in caste, and not Mahrattas. Repeated mention is made of the Talwár in Dr. Marshall's Report on the neighbourhood of Dharwár.

The Ramosís (thieves by birth) are found in most villages in the Dekkan, between the parallels of lat. 17° and 19° north, and long. 73° 40′ and 75° east. They have occasionally lands in Inám given to them, to be responsible for the safety of property in the towns and villages where the lands are granted. I observed this to be the case at the town of Kheir, on the Bíma River, Taraf Rasin, where the Ramosis have 60 bíghás of land. In the same town the Mahrs have 180 bíghás. These distinct grants, therefore, prove that watch and ward is a separate duty from that of the Mahrs. Most of the villages in the Dés, or open country, think it necessary to have one or more of these villains in employ, to secure the village from robbery; there being an understanding amongst the fraternity which assures the village of protection. They are usually paid in contributions in grain from the inhabitants. It is the duty of the Ramosí to perform watch and ward; and in all my marches in the Dés, the Ramosís were deputed by the villagers to watch my tents at night, the inhabitants of a village being considered responsible for the safety of the property of a stranger who puts up with them.

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## Chapter XIII.

At the town of Baragáon Nandúr, Parganah Baragáon Nandúr, on the Múl River, which is without the location of the Ramosís, I found four families of Bhíls in possession of 30 bíghás of land, held on the tenure to be responsible for all property stolen from the village. This was the first instance of the kind I had met with. The Mahrs in the same village had an Inám (Arólah), of 120 bíghás.

In the hilly tracts the Kohlís are employed in a similar manner to the Bhíls.

Sheteh is the person by common consent admitted to be the head and spokesman of the shopkeepers and market people, where they are in sufficient numbers to require one; and as combination, in its fulllest sense, everywhere exists among shopkeepers in the regulation of prices, he is of some importance amongst them as their organ. Mahájún means properly a merchant; he is an inferior person to the Sheteh, and occupies his place as occasions demand. Both these people in some towns and villages have trifling Inám lands and claims for money and grain, but on what tenure of service to the community is not very apparent.

I should scarcely have introduced mention of the Sar* Patél and Sar Désaí, as it has not come to my notice that they hold lands in tenure; but mention is made of them as Hakkdárs, in village expenses. The Sar Patél's rights of money, grain, and Ghí, are very extensive at the two villages of Borowlí and Kewleh, in the Poonah collectorate; for in a revenue of 331 *rups.* 1 *qr.* 3¾ *as.*, in the former village, the Sar Patél was entitled to a money-payment of 3 *rups.* 2 *qrs.* 3 *as.*, and one sér of Ghí, in lieu of which he was paid half a rupee. At Kewleh, in a revenue of 948 *rups.* 0 *qr.* 2 *as.*, the Sar Patél received 9 *rups.* 3 *qrs.* 3¾ *as.* in money, and one sér of Ghí, or half a rupee instead. The Sar Patél's rights, within my northern limits, I understand to be vested in the family of Eswant Rao Dabareh, of Tellegáon, whose son was married to a daughter of Daulat Rao Síndiah. In each of the above two villages, the Sar Désaí (vested in the family called Chaskar, from holding hereditary offices in the town of Chas, on the Bíma River), was entitled to one rupee in money, and one sér of Ghí, commuted to half a rupee. I am ignorant of the duties these great personages have to perform. The Désaí is probably identical with the Désmukh, as in the southern Mahratta country he is found in the situation of the Desmukh, the latter term not being used. The Désaí was rarely met with by me.

Captain Grant Duff makes mention of several Sar Désmukhs, and that Aurangzéb allowed the old Sar Désmukhs two per cent. on the revenue. They were probably the connecting links between the Désmukhs and the prince. Thé Sar Désmukhí of modern times, which appears in all village accounts, was 10 per

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* Sar, or Sir, means "Head."

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10 per cent. on the Mogul revenue exacted by Sewájí from the Musalmáns. It was levied over and above the Musalmán revenues; the sufferers, therefore, by Mahratta violence were the Mahratta cultivators; and on the whole of the possessions of the Mussulmáns coming into the hands of the Mahratta Government, the Sar Désmukhí should have been abandoned. But it remains to this day as part of the revenue; for instance, at the town of Jehúr, near Ahmednagar, whose Tankha is 10,817 *rups.* 3 *qrs.* 2 *as.*; the Sar Désmukhí is 1,350 *rups.* 3 *qrs.* 3 *as.*; and Kamál, or total, 19,363 *rups.* 1 *qr.* 3 *as.* At Khair Tálluk Kortí, the A'ín Tankháh is 8,852 *rups.* 0 *qrs.* 3¼ *as.*; the Sar Desmukhí is 1,106 *rups.* 2 *qrs.* 2¼ *as.*

Individuals have shares in the village revenues, distinguished by the names of Mokassa, Sahotra, Babtí, and Nargoura. The most intelligible way to describe these, is to say that persons have money-assignments, amounting to a definite per-centage on the revenue under these names. In their origin, Mokassa is 66 per cent., Sahotra, 6 per cent., Babtí, 25 per cent., and Nagoura, 3 per cent. of the Chouth, or fourth of the revenue, extorted by the Mahrattas from the Moguls. Sewájí and his chiefs shared it amongst themselves; the chiefs had the Mokassa for military services; the Sahotra was given to the Pant Sucheu, one of the ministers; the prince's share was the Babtí; and the Nagoura, which is synonymous with Sar Patél, or chief of all the Patéls, was at the disposal of the Rájá. The equal division of property and rights amongst children has occasioned the reduction of some of the shares to the most trifling amount, where families have multiplied.

With reference to the tenures above detailed, excepting only Sarva Inám, or lands entirely free, and hereditary lands, there was an obligation of specific service on the individual or body of men enjoying advantages under the several tenures. The non-performance of these duties involved the forfeiture of their rights; but, independently of such forfeiture, all grants whatever were, no doubt, resumable at the pleasure of the prince. Grants for religious purposes were rarely recalled, but for other objects they were frequently abrogated; particularly, Jágír, Saranjám, and Hakkdár's grants. To such an extent did this exist under the last government, that Mr. Elphinstone, in his Report, enumerates, as an item of revenue, Watan Zabtí, or sequestered lands of Zamíndárs, which yielded annually 50,000 rupees. The resumption of Jágírs by the Péshwá is well known. Finally, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that in many instances Désmukhs, Déspandehs, Patéls, and Kulkarnís, have furtively taken advantage of the confusion consequent on the government passing into new hands, to enlarge their Inám lands, ready-money claims, and grain-fees; and a register of their present rights, embracing the minutest details, appears necessary to put limits to further encroachments.

The whole number of *populated* towns and villages in 1828, in the four collectorates of the Dekkan, amounted to 9,535. Of this number, 1,695¼ appear to be alienated, or 7·74 per cent. (not quite a sixth), leaving 7,839¼ on the several collectors' returns. To this number are to be added the *depopulated* villages, whose lands are under cultivation, as they are not included in the lists.

## Chapter XIV.

### *Pateel's Office and Tenures.*

This office, together with the village accountants, are, no doubt, coeval with those of the Deshmook and Deshpandeh, already described.

The derivation of the term Pateel is obscure, but it is usually considered to be a Mahratta word. It has, however, been suggested to me by natives, that it is possibly founded on the Sanskrit word Puttuh, (1) "Deed," "Lease;" the Pateel, in former times, having been the official granter of vacant lands in his village by deed or lease. Within the limits of my inquiries in Maharashtra, I did

(1) पट्ट

*Note.*—In the following part of this Report, native names are spelt as an Englishman would pronounce them, and not after Sir William Jones's system.



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did not find the term Gàora applied to the Pateel; but, where the Kanree language prevails, head men of villages are still called Gàor. Pateels have been considered by some European writers identical with the personages, called in Sanskrit, Gramadeekaree ;(1) but I was informed by Brahmáns that the term is descriptive of the lord or master of the village, equivalent to the present Surwa-Eenamdar, rather than Pateel, the word "Gram," meaning "village," and "Adeekar," "bearing royal insignia," being "pre-eminent."

Originally the Pateels were exclusively Mahrattas, but sale, gift, or other causes, have included many other castes; a very large majority of the Pateels, however, is still Mahratta.

Of such importance, and so profitable was the right, or in such estimation was the dignity of Pateel held anciently, that the princes and great feudal chiefs of the Mahratta empire established themselves wholly, or in part in the office in various towns or villages. Holkar, for instance, at Munchur; Seendeh (Scindiah), at Jamgaon; the Nagpoor Bhoslch, at Ahmednuggur; the Power family at Multun and Kuweeteh, &c. &c. There are traditional accounts even of a share of the Pateel's office having been sold for 7,000 rupees. The office was hereditary; and the free lands attached to it, together with the numerous rights and emoluments, were alienable, by sale or gift, at the pleasure of the holder. Even the hereditary lands of extinct families became the property of the Pateel, together with all waste lands, excepting in some villages where such lands were appropriated by the village corporation; *the Government distinctly sanctioning the exercise of such powers, whether by the Pateel or the village authorities.*

I am fortunately enabled to satisfy the Government that these assertions are not lightly made, by laying before it a copy of an important and curious document in the Mahratta language, being an award of a numerous assembly of the public authorities, Deshmooks, (2) Deshpandehs. (3) Pateels, &c., of six districts, comprising 30 villages in the Soobah of Joonur, at which also the Punt Prudhan, one of the great officers of the Rajah of Sattarah's court, assisted. The object of the meeting was to give judgment in long-continued disputes respecting shares in the office of Pateel of the village of Kuweeteh, and to define and attest its various dignities, rights, and emoluments. The paper is dated Sukkeh, 1646, A.D. 1725. It measures 15 feet 3 inches long, and is $11\frac{2}{10}$ inches broad. Independently of its involving proofs of hereditary rights in land, and of the great power of Pateels in granting titles to land, and in fixing a permanent assessment, it defines so perspicuously and minutely the dignities and emoluments of the Pateel's office, and throws so much light upon various characteristic usages and customs of the people, that a close translation of the paper will probably be acceptable to the Government.*

I will reserve some observations on the document for the close of this communication; but a preliminary explanation is called for of a word in frequent use in the original. I allude to the word Mokuddum. The term is applied to the Pateel's office. It is an Arabic word, meaning "chief," "head," "leader," and is properly applicable to an individual only. The equal right of inheritance in Hindoo children to the emoluments and advantages of hereditary offices, the functions of which could be exercised only by the senior of the family, rendered a distinctive appellation necessary for this person, and he was called Mokuddum. The sale of parts of the office of Pateel, however, to other families, the heads of which would also be "Mokuddum," rendered the qualifying adjective necessary in all writings of half-Mokuddum, quarter-Mokuddum, &c. &c., according to the share each family held in the office. Thus, his Highness Seendeh (Scindiah) is six-sevenths Mokuddum at Jamgaon; the other Mahratta sharer, one-seventh. A Moosulman at Nandoor is one-quarter Mokuddum; and two Mahrattas are respectively one-half and one-quarter Mokuddum. Having premised this much, I shall proceed to translate the document. It is headed Muhujur Nama Aaj Kurra; literally, "A list of those present by agreement; or, a statement of the proceedings and award of an

(1) ग्राम अधिकार (2) Civil governors of districts. (3) District accountants.

* The copy of this native document is in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain.

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an assembly." After the usual invocation to the deity, it commences as follows:

Dated the 11th of the month. Rubee Ool Awul Sukkeh 1646 (A D. 1725), Krodee (1) Nama Suwut Sureh, Marghswur (November and December), 13th of the light half of the moon (Monday). On that day, the following Deshmooks, Deshpandehs, and Mokuddums, and Lineagees, (2) or families of different villages, of the Soobah of Joonur, of auspicious origin, (3) being assembled at the place of meeting, Kuweeteh (Kowta), Turruf Pàbul, of the above Soobah agreeably to the following list.

*Turruf Pábul.*

Names of Mokuddum, and Chowghleh, (4) and Koolkurnee, (5) of the villages of Jategaon, Mookhuee, Hewreh, Teetweeh, Kanoor, Booma-Jatehgaon, Sehj'un, and Loonee.

*Turruf Kheir.*

Names of Mokuddum, Choughlegh, and Koolkurnee, of the town of Kheir, and villages of Takeedwaree, and village of Chaus, and Mokuddum of Waphgaon.

*Turruf Ranjungaon.*

Mokuddum, &c., of the villages of Ranjungaon, Dihtun, and Wareh.

*Turruf Mahloongeh.*

Mokuddum, &c., of the village of Mahloongeh, and town of Munchur.

*Pergunnah Parnair.*

Mokuddum, &c. of the villages of Parnair, Takleh, Neegooz, Awaree, Bhoeeree, Gharkundee, and Lonee.

*Pergunnah Chakun.*

Mokuddum, &c. of the villages of Neegooj, Bhoseh, Koorlee, Allandee, Peempulgaon, and Bohree.

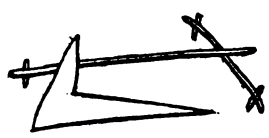
In the presence of the above Mokuddum, &c., whose signatures (6) are attached. Annund Rao, son of Sumbajee Pateel Power, half Mokuddum, of the village of Multun, of the pergunnah of Kurdeh, and Kundojee, son of Wittojee Pateel Kandulkur, and Sooltanjee Wulud Sonjee Pateel, bin Heerojee Pateel, Goreh; Mokuddums of the village of Kuweeteh, Soorsun, Kumas, Ashreen, Myalluff Sun 1134 (A.D. 1725). On this date, the two last Pateels above named, gave a deed of agreement to Annund Rao Powar, to the following effect: that, " the Mokuddumee of the village of Kuweeteh belongs to us; that formerly Sooryajee, son of Kumlojee Pateel Waagdureh, had disputes for two generations with our ancestors for a share in the Pateel's office of Kuweeteh; but could not succeed in making good his claims. At this period the village was in arrears, on account of the Jummabundee, (7) with Khan, Wallashan Amanoola Khan Jageerdar. (8) The village had fallen into decay, and the ancestors of us the two Pateels, Khandulkur and Goreh, were unable to make up the deficiency (in the revenue to the Jagheerdar). In this helplessness, our ancestors fell upon the neck of Sooryajee, son of Kumlojee Pateel Waagduree, and importuned him till they obtained the sum of 1,112 rupees, with which the balance due to the Dewan (9) was paid; and a deed of contract (10) of right to a third share in the rights and authority of the Mokuddumee was given, dated, Sukkeh, 1628 (A.D. 1707), Weeyeh Nama Suwut, Surreh, Srawun (July, August), 2d of the dark half of the moon (Wednesday), of which the following is a copy: ' We, the Mokuddum Weetojee, son of Tabbajee Pateel Kandulkur, and Neerojee, son of Sohn Pateel Goreh, to Sooryajee, son of Kumlojee Pateel Waagduree,

(1) The name of the year.
(2) Goht.
(3) خجستہ بنیاد Khujusteh Bunyäd.
(4) Pateel's assistant.
(5) Village accountant.
(6) The signature of the Pateels and cultivators is the drawing of a plough. The names of the Mokuddum would have lengthened this communication so much that I have omitted them.
(7) Government assessment.
(8) The chieftain who held the village in feoff.
(9) Minister of State.
(10) Tuhnama.



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Waagduree, of the village of Kuweeteh Turruf Pabul Soobah Joonur, of auspicious origin, Soor Sun Subbah ([1]) Ashreen Mya Ulluff Sun, 1116 (A.D. 1707), have given this deed of contract. Your family and ours for two generations have been quarrelling about the Mokuddumee, and we have all been injured. At the present time there are large arrears due by the village on account of the assessments, and the village has not the means of paying them. In consequence, we have importuned you, and, in conjunction with all the families,([2]) or lineages, of the village, have made this contract ([3]) with you; that as we are now two brothers, as it were, in the office of Mokuddumee, you shall be the third brother, and we will equally enjoy all the rights, privileges, fees, eenams,([4]) &c., &c., of the office, and perform the duties of the Pandreh ([5]) together, preserving to us only precedence; and anyone who molests you in these rights shall be abhorred of the families (or different lineages), and shall be amenable to the Dewan for breaking the contract. To this effect we have written and signed this contract; the Mokuddum of the Kusbeh ([6]) of Kurdeh being present in the public office ([7]) when we received from you 1,112 rupees, with which the deficiency to the Jagheerdar was made good, and the remainder shared agreeably to the several rights of individuals. You, therefore, to your children's children, are to enjoy the third share of the Mokuddumee, Eenam, emoluments of Pandreh, and the Maan,([8]) Paan.([9]) Formerly, you damaged and injured the Mokuddumee; we have now made you our brother, and so let it be.



(Signed with a plough.) ([10])

"'Witnessed by the Mokuddum and Koolkurnees, of the villages of Kurdeh, Kanoor, Anjunapoor, near Serroor, and by the Deshpandeh of Pabul, the Mokuddum of Indooree; the contract being in the hand-writing of Nanoo Bawajee Koolkurnee of Kuweeteh.'

"Although the above contract was given, disputes continued between the Waanduree family and ours, and Sooryajee, son of Kumlojee Pateel Waagduree, was not permitted to share in the office of Pateel. On this he went to Multun, and related to you ([11]) all the circumstances of the case; stating, that in consequence of the opposition of Kanulkur and Goreh, Pateels of Kuweeteh, he could not obtain his rights; that he had scarcely the means of living; and that he fell upon your neck, begging of you to become his brother, and received 200 rupees in money and a mare, for which he gave to you his third share in the Mokuddumee, Eenam, Maan, Paan, Ukulwajeema,([12]) Oopuveendra,([13]) black and white; and made you his brother. In consequence of this agreement between Waagdureh and you, disputes originated between you and us. Sooryajee Pateel Waagdureh died, and his son, Kumlojee Pateel, together with his nephew, son of Nundajee Waagdureh, were taken by you to Sattarah (to court), and obtained an order for the Pateels, Kanulkur, and Goreh, to appear there. In the Durbar, ([14]) the Rajuh Sree, Punt Prudhan ([15]) investigated the affair. Ryajee, son of Jackojee Goreh, Deshmook of Joonur, being present, it was determined that the Mokuddumee, &c., &c., should be divided into three shares; and the minister gave orders to the Deshmook to go to the Pandreh to assemble the families, and have a deed of agreement, in the presence of the heads of villages, granted by the Pateels; and the disputes terminated. At this period we

([1]) Mahomedan name of the year.
([2]) गोत Goht.
([3]) Tuh.
([4]) Land in free gift.
([5]) Public service, or village corporation.
([6]) Market town.
([7]) Chawree.
([8]) Dignities.
([9]) Complimentary presents of areca-nut and leaf of piper betel.
([10]) A plough is the signature of a cultivator.
([11]) Annund Rao Powar, Pateel of Multun, the complainant.
([12]) Perquisites.
([13]) Profits and fees.
([14]) Prince's court, or levee.
([15]) The prime minister.

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we acknowledged we had become amenable to the Surkar, (1) by the opposition here made to your enjoying the rights of the third share in the Pateel's office, on account of Waagdureh. From poverty we were unable to pay the fine, the consequence of our having broken the contract. From our importunities, you arranged this matter with the Dewan for us, and we returned to our village. The minister having given orders to Ryajee Goreh Deshmook, and to Narrain Deshpandeh, to settle the affair. We and our brotherhood, and all the chief people of the village, together with the Bulloteh, (2) being of one heart, gave to you a Razeh Nama; (3) namely, that Kumlojee, Pateel Waagduree, having a third share in the Mokuddumee of the village of Kuweeteh, which he gave to you, and that on this account the third share is yours. To assure it, we have given a Razeh Nama.

"To confirm this, the Goht (4) should have assembled; but, owing to our neglect, the Goht did not assemble, and no Muhujur (5) took place. After this, Rajuh Sree, Punt Prudhan, in his circuit, came into this country to the village of Khoord Wagoleh. The whole of the authorities of the Soobah were assembled. You and ourselves were also there; and the dispute respecting the third share of the Mokuddumee was brought before the presence of the minister. He having called the Deshmooks and Deshpandehs, the Mokuddums, and the several Gohts of this Soobah, before him, examined the affair personally from the beginning, and took letters of agreement and securities to the following effect."

Here follow the names of the numerous securities for Kanulkur and Goreh, Pateels, that they will be responsible for those Pateels fulfilling the conditions of the Muhujur Nama, or award. In a parallel column are the securities for Powar, the whole properly signed and attested.

In this manner, the Punt Prudhan having taken the necessary papers, gave them to the assembled Deshmooks, Deshpandehs, and Goht (heads of families), to determine on them, giving directions to inquire into and ascertain the Eenam, Ukulwajeema, Oopuyendra, black and white, of the disputed Mokuddumee, and to arrange and define the shares agreeably to the several rights of individuals.

In obedience to this order, the Deshmooks and Deshpandehs, and Goht, came to the village of Kuweeteh, and, having made the necessary examinations of the Pandreh and the Bulloteh, determined that the Waagdureh Pateel had a right to a third share in the Pateel's office, rights, and emoluments, and of these he had been deprived; and of his third share he had given three parts to the above-mentioned Powar, making him his brother. But that, in consequence of the opposition and quarrelling of the Pateels, Kanulkur and Goreh, the Powar derived no advantage from it. In consequence, the Goht divided the shares of the Eenam, Maan, Paan, Ukulwajeema, Oopuyendra, Sir Pao, Holeechea Polee, (6) and other dignities; together with the sites of houses, Meeras fields, the profits of Gutkool (or lands of extinct families), and other profits, black and white, into three parts, in the following manner: First, Kundojee Wullud, Wittojee Pateel Kanulkur, Mokuddum of the village of Kuweeteh, to have the following Maan, or dignities; that is to say, Adehman, or premier dignities, three, namely:—

1. Hole, chee Polee. (7)
2. Bait. (8)
3. Guhoor. (9)

The second sharer is Annund Rao, son of Sumbajee, Pateel Powar, Mokuddum

(1) Government.
(2) Village artisans, or crafts.
(3) Deed of acknowledgment.
(4) Different lineages or families. Confirmed award.
(5) Hereditary lands.
(6) The right to be the first person to throw into the fire a sweetbread cake at the burning of the Holee, at the vernal equinox; highly prized.
(8) Precedence in paying respects to superiors, with the village present.
(9) Precedence for the Guhoor, which is a figure of Parwutee, the wife of the god Shewuh, under this name, made by the Koonbees, or cultivators themselves, and worshipped in their houses at two or three periods in the year; and which figure, on the close of the worship, is carried in procession and thrown into water. The Guhoor is probably viewed in the character of the Ceres of the Greeks.



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dum of the village of Kuweeteh, three premier dignities, or Adehmaun, namely:—

1. Sir Pao. (1)
2. Seeralshet. (2)
3. Wowalnee. (3)

The third sharer is Sooltanjee Wullud Sonjee bin Peeragee, Pateel Goreh, Mokukdum of the village of Kuweeteh, three premier dignities, namely:—

1. Teelah Weereh. (4)
2. Dusreeya, chè Wajuntur. (5)
3. Poleeya, chè Byhl. (6)

The three Pateels are to stand second in sharing (Mudeel maan) in the above dignities, in the following order:

Kundojee, son of Wittojee, Pateel Kanulkur;—

1. Sir Pao.
2. Teelah Weerah.
3. Seeralshet.
4. Deepwalee, chee Wowalnee.

Annund Rao, son of Sumbajee, Pateel Powar:—

1. Holee, chee Polee. (7)
2. Dusreeya, chè Wajuntur.
3. Poleeya, chè Byhl.

Sooltanjee, son of Sonjee, Pateel Goreh.

1. Guhoor.

The three Pateels are to stand third in sharing the above dignities (Mageel maan), in the following order:

Kundojee, son of Wittojee, Pateel Kunulkur:—

1. Dusreeya chè Wajuntur.
2. Paleeya, chè Byhl.

Annund Rao, son of Sumbajee, Pateel Powar.

1. Teelah, Wurah.
2. Guhoor.

Sooltanjee, son of Sonjee, Pateel Goreh.

1. Sir Pao.
2. Holee, chee Polee.
3. Seeralshet.
4. Deepwalee, chee Wowalnee.

In the rights of the Pateel's office, Kundojee, Pateel Kanulkur, is to share as follows:—

1. The dried cocoa-nuts, arising from bazaar duties, &c., to be brought first to Kundojee Pateel's house, and divided into three shares.
2. Kundojee is to have a pair of shoes from the shoemaker yearly.
3. He is to have the Soogreh (8) and Khun. (9)
4. Two bundles of wood from the Mahrs on festival days.
5. Three pots of water daily furnished by the village waterman (Kohlee).

Annund

(1) Precedence in receiving presents from the Government at the liquidation of the revenue settlements.
(2) The worship of the image of somebody, whose memory is associated with an absurd story, and which image is carried in procession. The dignity consists in having precedence for this image.
(3) Precedence in having a light waved round the head by all the village women at the Dewalee, or feasts of lights. It is looked upon as a ceremony insuring good fortune.
(4) Precedence in having in ceremonies and entertainments the spot (Teelah) put on the forehead, and in receiving the betel-leaf (Weerah).
(5) Precedence in having the music, which is played to the Pateels at the Dusruh, a great festival in October.
(6) Precedence for the bullocks of Goreh Pateel on the day the cattle are released from labour, painted, their horns gilded and ornamented, and then worshipped, and led in procession. It occurs in August or September. The Greeks had a similar ceremony.
(7) The Holee is a great festival celebrated during several days, about the time of the vernal equinox. It has partly the character of the festival in honour of Cybele, and partly that of the greater Dionysia of the Greeks.
(8) A small pot from the potmaker.
(9) A cubit of cloth from the weaver the day the sun returns north.

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Annund Rao, son of Sumbajee, Pateel Powar, is to share the rights of the office of Pateel, as follows:—

1. The Bytuk, (1) Phuskee, and Sooparee, levied on market-days, to be brought first to the house of Annund Rao, Powar, and then divided into three shares.
2. One pair of shoes from the shoemaker.
3. Soogreh and Khun.
4. Two bundles of wood from the Mahrs on festival days.
5. Three pots of water daily from the village waterman (Kohlee).

Sooltanjee, son of Sonjee, Pateel Goreh, is to share in the rights of the Pateel's office, as follows:—

1. A present of two sheep from the village, on the festival of the Dusra, to be brought first to his house, and divided into three shares.
2. A pair of shoes from the shoemaker.
3. Soogreh and Khun.
4. Two bundles of wood from the Mahrs.
5. Three pots of water daily from the village waterman.

There are also Sumuheek Maum, or extra dignities and rights; namely, "The village shoemaker has to furnish yearly four pairs of shoes: of these three only have been allotted; the fourth pair will be taken by each Pateel in succession, agreeably to precedence."

The Pateels are to have a right to the skins of their own shaft-bullocks, belonging to their carts, when they die. (2)

The Pateels are to have sites for their houses, as follows:—Kundojee, son of Wittojee, Pateel Kanulkur, has a site for a house, measuring in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Length | - - - | 36 cubits |
| Breadth | - - - | 24 „ |
| TOTAL | - - - | 864 Ghurb Haat, or square cubits. |
| From this ⅓, or | - | 288 are to be taken, leaving for |
| Kanulkur | - - - | 576 square cubits as a site. |

Two sites for houses belonging to Sooltanjee, son of Sonjee, Pateel Goreh; namely:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One site. | Length | - - - | 15 cubits |
| | Breadth | - - - | 9 „ |
| | | | 135 Ghurb Haat, or square cubits. |
| Of this ⅓ is taken for the Powar | | - | 45 square cubits; |
| | Leaving | - - - | 90 square cubits. |
| One site. | Length | - - - | 8 cubits, |
| | Breadth | - - - | 7½ „ |
| | | | 60 Ghurb Haat, or square cubits. |
| Of this ⅓ is taken for the Powar | | - | 20 |
| | Leaving | - - - | 40 square cubits. |
| Sites for the Powar | | - - - | 288 square cubits from Kanulkur. |
| | | | 45 from first house of Goreh. |
| | | | 20 from second house of Goreh. |
| | TOTAL | - - - | 353 square cubits for Powar. |

(1) The Bytuk is the fee of a pice (about a halfpenny) paid by sellers, not belonging to the village, for permission to sit in the market and sell their articles on market-days. The Phuskee is a handful of grain, or of greens, taken from each seller of those articles; and the Sooparee is the betel-nut taken from the grocers on market-days.

(2) The skins of all cattle dying in the village belong to the Mahrs, or outcasts. An exception is made in favour of the Pateels.



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*Sumareek Maun, or extra Rights and Dignities*—continued.

1. A quarter of a Kutcha (or small) seer of oil, due from each oil-mill daily, to be allowed to accumulate at the oil-mills, and to be shared agreeably to individual rights.

2. All sheeps' heads, and other offerings at the shrine of Sree Bowanee,(1) in the days of pilgrimage, to the shrine, to be shared equally by the Pateels.

There is Eenam Jumeen, or free gift land, attached to the office of Pateel, half a Chahoor and twenty Beegeh. Of this, Canulkur, half Mokuddum, has a quarter of a Chahoor (2) and 10 Beegeh, on the Thul, or estate called Cheenchurn, equal to 35 Tukkeh. Of this, a third share for Powar is 11⅔ Tukkeh, and eight Rookeh, leaving 23¼ Tukkeh and four Rookeh for Kanulkur.

Sooltanjee Wulud Sonjee, Pateel Goreh; his Eenam, or free-gift land, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tukkeh of the Seend Paatee Thul,(3) or estate | 25 |
| Tukkeh of the field (Teekah), called Gooruw | 10 |
| Total | 35 |

Of this, one-third share for Powar is 11½ Tukkeh and eight Rookeh, making 23¼ Tukkeh and four Rookeh for each Pateel.

Over and above this, there are the following Meeras, or hereditary lands, of Jeeraeet. (4)

Meeras land belonging to Kanulkur Pateel, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tukkeh of the Cheenchurn Thul (5) | 15 |
| Tukkeh of the Oodar Shait Gutkool (6) | 18¾ |
| Tukkeh of the Gaon Tekur ( ) | 1½ |
| Total | 35½ |

A third share of this for Powar is 11¾ Tukkeh, leaving to Kanulker 23½ Tukkeh of hereditary land.

Meeras or hereditary land, belonging to Goreh Pateel, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tukkeh of the Guruw Teekeh Thul of 20 Tukkeh | 10 |
| Tukkeh of Oodar Shait Gutkool (8) | 18¾ |
| Total | 28¾ |

Of this, Powar's third share is nine and a-half Tukkeh and four Rookeh, leaving to Goreh 19 Tukkeh and eight Rookeh; the allotment of hereditary land to Powar being:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tukkeh from the land of Kanulkur | 11¾ |
| Tukkeh and four Rookeh from the land of Goreh | 9½ |
| Total | 21¼ and four Rookeh. |

The total hereditary lands belonging to the three Pateels being 64 Tukkeh.

In this manner, the Maun, Paun, with Ukulwajeemah, Eenam, sites of houses, hereditary estates, and other emoluments and advantages, black and white, are to be shared and enjoyed agreeably to the several shares. Moreover, Kanulkur and Goreh are ordered by the Goht to give a third share of their brother's house to Powar. On this, we (Kanulkur and Goreh) petitioned that it would grieve our brothers; and as increased settlement in the village is desirable, we give instead thereof the site of the neighbouring house of the deceased, and Gutkool

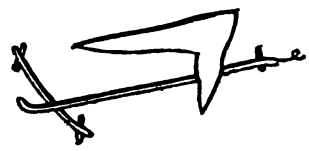
(1) The Bellona of the Hindoos.
(2) Chahoor and Tukkeh, and fifty other terms, &c., are names applied to lands of variable superficial extent, and are not, therefore, reducible to an English standard.
(3) Name of the estate.
(4) Field land, in contradistinction to garden land.
(5) Hereditary estate, so called.
(6) Land of extinct families.
(7) Abandoned sites of houses in the villages.
(8) Name of the estate which belonged to an extinct family.

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Gutkool Neemba Tamboolee (pan-leaf seller), in length 60 cubits, and in width 60 cubits. The neighbour on the east being the weaver; on the west is the bazaar; on the north, the house of Pool Koonbee; and on the south, the road. Should at any future period a claimant appear for the site above mentioned, we will satisfy him, and you will be free from trouble in it; and on such an agreement we have given you this site. You are to build on it at your pleasure; and, as the children of one mother, Kanulkur, and Goreh, and Powar, and Waagduree, are to be united in the service of the Pandreh,(1) and Powar has to give one-fourth of his share to Waagduree, and arrange with him, in a suitable manner, with regard to all emoluments and profits; and the three other parts of this share of the Mokuddumee are to be enjoyed by himself and his children's children. And for the future, in case of acts on the same mode as formerly, he, the perpetrator, will be out of his caste, and will be amenable to the prime minister. For this purpose, this Mahajurnama (or proceedings and award) has been written and signed.

Taza Kulm, or postscript. The relations of the parties are to continue to enjoy their ancient rights.

(Signed with a plough.)



This is the hand-writing of Gopal Mahadeo and Wittul Moreswur, Koolkurnees of the village of Kuweeteh.

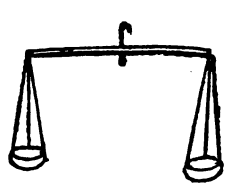
*Securities for Kanulkur.*

1. Kubjee Pateel, son of Tubajee Pateel.
2. Muhojee Pateel, son of Surtojee Pateel.
3. Soobanjee Pateel, son of Sewjee Pateel.
4. Dumojee Pateel, son of Muhojee Pateel.
5. Renojee Pateel, son of Maljee Pateel.
6. Donjee Pateel, son of Seetojee Pateel.
7. Soobanjee Pateel, son of Bhewjee Pateel.

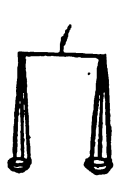
*Securities for Goreh.*

1. Sooryajee, son of Heerojee Pateel.
2. Kanojee, son of Malojee Pateel.
3. Kumlojee, son of Bopajee Pateel.
4. Kanojee, son of Kewjee Pateel.
5. Sumbajee, son of Hurjee Pateel.
6. Awjee, son of Tookjee Pateel.
7. Soobanjee, son of Huryajee Pateel.
8. Sonjee, son of Suntojee Pateel.
9. Kherojee, son of Hurjee Pateel.
10. Bapojee, son of Yemajee Pateel.
11. Maljee son of Shawjee Pateel.
12. Trimbukjee, son of Kherojee Goreh.
13. Kerojee Goreh.

Mohturfa, or tradespeople, who are witnesses. Ragojee, son of Weesajee Bihree Shaitee.(2) His signature, Taagree, or a pair of scales.



Ruhman, son of Neezam Bhaee Bheeradur, Mahjun, or banker. His signature, banker's scales.



Casee,

(1) The village community; meaning here, "United for the public good."
(2) Head of the shopkeepers.



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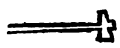
Casee, son of Yemajee, oilman, Maitree, or head of the oilmen. His signature, a Padbur, or crowbar.



Soobanjee, son of Ragojee Bargowrah. His signature Huteear, or weapons.



Mahajee, son of Sartyajee, silversmith. His signature, Hutawrah, a hammer.



Muleek, son of Shaimun Tambolee, or paan-leaf seller. His signature an Atkeh. (1)



*Thulwuhee, or the possessors of Thuls,(2) viz., of Moonjul Thul.*

1. Jmarjee, son of Kundojee Neemeh.
2. Phoolajee, son of Ragojee Neemeh.
3. Chapajee, son of Mudrojee.
4. Ramjee, son of Sobajee.
5. Gondjee, son of Myajee.
6. Yemajee, son of Kalajee.
7. Tanojee, son of Malojee.
8. Maljee, son of Suntojee.
9. Dewjee, son of Bawajee.
10. Mulhurjee, son of Kehrajee.

*Thulwuhee(3) of Weechkeh Thul.*

1. Roopajee, son of Puddojee.
2. Saiteeajee, son of Byerjee.
3. Hurjee, son of Hussojee.
4. Ramjee, son of Pursojee.
5. Dewjee, son of Mahadjee.
6. Simtojee, son of Mahojee.

*Owners of the Pokleh Estate.*

1. Mukkajee, son of Somajee.
2. Gondjee, son of Mudojee.
3. Saljee, son of Deoojee.
4. Junnajee, son of Payajee.

*Owners of the Thamdurra Estate.*

1. Maljee, son of Kelojee.
2. Kumlojee, son of Bahdurna Guruw.(4)
3. Tahjun, son of Neejam.

Suckmajee, son of Abajee Waloo.
Sahoojee, son of Jaitjee Gajeh.
Soobanjee, son of Gungajee Powar.
Pursojee, son of Gungajee Mookehkur.
Kundojee, son of Kehrojee Raeeleh.
Byerjee, son of Muhojee Keeteh.
Weetojee, son of Dhaoojee Deegut.
Moolajee, son of Sahoojee Dorka.
Soobanjee, son of Hoolajee Khareh.

*Ballooteh, or Village Artisans and Hereditary Officers.*

Beekhan, son of Shaimun Moolana, or Moosulman priest. His signature, a Tusbee, or rosary.



Dad Bhut, son of Treembuk Bhut Johsee (village astrologer). His signature, a Punchung, an almanac.



Ragojee,

(1) A box with divisions, in which paan-leaves are kept.
(2) Hereditary estates.
(3) Hereditary owners of the estate called Weechkeh.
(4) Person attached to the temple. He may be a Shudrah, as well as a Brahman.

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Ragojee, son of Nagojee Sootar (carpenter). His signature, a Keenkreh.(1)



Muljee, son of Roopajee, Sohar (ironsmith). His signature, a Sandus, or pair of pincers.



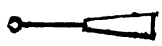
Soobanjee, son of Luckwurta, Pureet (washerman). His signature, a Mogree, or mallet.(2)



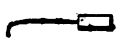
Muheemajee, son of Teemajee, Durna Gurnw (attendant in the village temple). His signature, a Jehgut.(3)



Kundojee, son of Buckojee Salwah, Koombhar (pot-maker). His signature, a Thaptee.(4)



Mudojee, son of Gungajee, Chambar (shoemaker). His signature, an Eengah.(5)

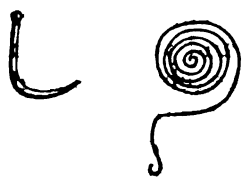


The Mahrs, or village watchmen. Two shares for Tooknac.

1. Gunnac, son of Jacknac, Mahr,(6) one share. His signature, a Weela and Dor.



2. Tooknac, son of Sutnac Mahr. Their signature, a Weela (sickle) and Dor (a rope).



Having concluded this important document, previously to offering any illustrative remarks upon it, I will add one other document, scarcely less important, the translation of one of the original title-deeds by which hereditary property was given in land by the Mokuddum, Pateel or Pateels of villages, or in some cases by the village community.

TRANSLATION of a Meeras Putrah (Letter of Inheritance) granted by the Mokuddum of the Village of Multun, dated 1814, month of June, July.

Sree. May the Divinity be propitious, Meeras Putrah, or letter of inheritance, Sukkep (7) 1736 (A.D. 1814), Bhawnam Suwuntsur, month of Asher (June, July), the fifth of the dark half of the moon. Sun 1224 (8) (A.D. 1814), on that day the Mokuddum, chief sharers in the Pateel's office and authority, and all the principal persons of the villages of Multun, Pergunnah, Kurdeh, Surkar, Joonur, being assembled at the Chowree (9), their names as follows :—

Rajah Sree Eshwunt Rao Powar, Pateel, half Mokuddum of the above village.

Nagojee,

(1) A gimlet worked by a bow.
(2) Clothes are not washed in India by the hand, but are beaten with a mallet, or beaten against a stone.
(3) A kind of little gong, used in the temple.
(4) A kind of modelling instrument used by pot-makers.
(5) An instrument for smoothing leather.
(6) One of the principal duties of the low caste Mahrs is to bring wood and grass; whence their signature of a sickle and rope.
(7) The Hindoo era. (8) The Moosulman era. (9) Public office.



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Nagojee, son of Naryainjee Bargul; Chougleh,(1) present for him, Yemajee Bhoshet of the above village.
Darkajee Mahuleh of the above village.
Sewjee, son of Kundojee, chief of the shopkeepers.
Mullarjee,(2) son of Kundojee, Pateel Geeteh.
Appajee, son of Bhewjee Seendeh.
Beekajee, son of Gungajee Torreh.
Assojee, son of Gowendjee Thorat.
Ranojee, son of Myajee Guikowar, gardener of the above village.
Balojee,(3) son of Soobanjee, Pateel, Dunwut.
Gopal Rao Mulkar, Guruw of the above village.
Ballajee Bajee Rao Bhaweh.
Kublajee, son of Bhawjee Mahwleh.
Kundojee, son of Nurus Waahaab, gardener of the Muhjeen.
Suntoo Krustnajee Torkur.

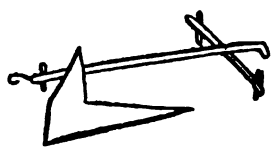
We, being present, you Koosajee, son of Ranojee, Pateel Thorat of the village of Lowkee, having come and presented a petition if a letter of inheritance (meeras putrah), were granted for lands in the above village, that you would labour and secure their prosperity. Having approved of your petition, we give to you a chowar,(4) namely, 12 rookas of land, from the two chowars of the thul or estate, called Sandus, the four landmarks[5] or limits of which are, first, on the east, the field called Juwadee cha Mullah; on the west it is bounded by the sheem or limits of the lands of the hamlet of Garkol; on the south by the fall of water from the hill at the milk bush,(6) upon the rock in the field called Urdurrah; on the north by the nullah or watercourse, where it forms an island, by separating into two streams. These are the limits. The line of your chowar runs from the nullah outside the garden, dividing the field into two parts, and terminating on the watercourse of the upper well. The mango trees within your limits, namely, two mango trees, you are to enjoy.

In consequence of the distance of your field from the village, you have prayed the pandreh(7) to assist you with water. Taking this into our consideration, we have resolved that the malee (gardener) of the garden before mentioned shall permit you without impediment to water two beegehs of your chowar.

We, the village authorities, have granted you this from our free will and pleasure, and you and your children's children are to enjoy this right of watering two beegehs. As a site for a house, we grant you land in the village, from east to west, 50 haths (cubits) long, and from north to south 30 cubits broad; the house of Jugdullah bounding it on the west; opposite, on the north, the house of Jangreh; on the south and east the two houses of Molador. Such are the limits of this site. The price of the land of this grant is 100 rupees, which we having received, grant to you this field and site for your house. Including the well, the permanent assessment is 50 rupees yearly, and upon this there will be no other charge beyond the rights of the hukdars(8) and the pay of the kool-kurnee (village accountant), agreeably to the usage and practice of the village.

And, that your family and children's children may enjoy the above lands, this letter of inheritance is given and signed.

(Signed with a plough.)



Witnessed by Appojee, son of Balcojee, the silversmith.
Ramchundra Boodeeram, Dukshneh, astrologer, and half sharer in the office of village accountant.
Ruckmanjee, son of Towjee, the carpenter.
Sooban Khan, son of Sahib Khan, the moosulman priest.
Mahadjee, son of Muckajee, the ironsmith.
Essojee, son of Dackojee, the potmaker.

Unwunt

(1) Pateel's hereditary assistant.
(2) Quarter Mokuddum.
(3) Quarter Mokuddum.
(4) A certain extent of land.
(5) चतुरसीमा Chutoorseema. Sanscrit.
(6) Euphorbia tetragona.
(7) Village authorities, or community.
(8) Persons having trifling hereditary fees, or rights on the village lands.

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Unwunt, son of Tookajee, the oilman.
Koesajee, son of Savjee, the barber.
Kondajee, son of Dackojee, the washerman.
Weetojee, son of Oodajee Guruw, in charge of the temple.
Byajee, son of Maljee Naik, Ramosee. (1)
Balajee, son of Newjee, the shoemaker.
Manaknac and Ooknac, Mahrs, or village watchmen of boundaries.
Buckoo, son of Museh Raoot, Maang. (2)
This letter of inheritance is in the handwriting of Ramjee Myral Boolek, astrologer, and Koolkurnee (accountant) of the village.

The above documents present some features sufficiently prominent and remarkable. The Eenam, or free gift lands held in tenure of the office of Pateel, were alienable with part of the office; the Meeras, or hereditary private lands, were equally so. The lands and sites of houses of extinct families were appropriated by the Pateels, or the village community, without the interference of Government. A permanent hereditary right, subject to the land-tax, in fact a freehold, or, as the Meeras Putrah forcibly expresses it, a right to "children's children," was given in land by the Pateels, duly witnessed by the village authorities, and the so much desired permanent assessment was fixed in the deed of inheritance; and these were not isolated cases, or local peculiarities, but were solemnly acknowledged by the chief authorities of districts so extensive as to be equal to several English counties, and, with the full participation of the Prime Minister of the Rajah of Sattarah. Had Government claimed the lordship of the soil, could it possibly have sanctioned such absolute and unrestrained disposal of it, as we see in these documents; and I have seen scores of others similar to the Meeras Putra. It is idle, therefore, to talk of hereditary occupancy; the holders of land in the Dekkan were as free to dispose of it as an English gentleman would be of his estate, burdened, of course, with land-tax, county rates, parish assessments, &c., &c., for the non-payment of which his property would be liable. The case was the same in the Dekkan. A meerasdar fell into arrear with his land-tax and village rates. He sells his lands to pay them, or he abandons his lands; but the moment he can pay up his arrears, he has, or I should rather say, *had* the *right* to resume them. The assumption that the lordship of the soil is in the Government has occasioned the monstrous injustice of the dispossession of all the landholders of the Dekkan of their franchise. Happily, from the paternal character of the Government, it has had few practical consequences, beyond the abrogation (3) of the rights of the Pateel, and his degradation to the level of other cultivators. It has dispossessed also the village authorities, and the Pateel, of the power of appropriating or selling the lands of extinct families, together with waste lands, similar to the common lands of an English village, the right to which is so tenaciously held by our peasantry; from our ignorance, also, of the details of the tenures and duties of the several hereditary officers, it has occasioned some untoward modifications of the relations of these parties to each other, and to the Government. It has been the misfortune of our Government in India, that its legislative experiments (always, I believe, made with benevolent views), have rarely been founded on that basis, without which there can be no safe legislation; namely, statistical details.

From the first document we learn that the Pateels were responsible to Government for the village revenue, as it is seen that the Pateels, Kanulkur, and Goreh, were obliged to sell a third share of their office to make good arrears. We learn, also (but the fact obtains universally), that the village settlement was Mouzewar; that is to say, Government fixed its annual payments at a definite sum, without reference to agricultural details or village arrangements, with which Government did not interfere. (4) This was called the Tunkah, which means an *assignment;* and the term is still preserved in the village accounts I examined, even under the Ryotwar system, to remind collectors, I presume, that

(1) A thief by profession; he is either hired, or has lands given to him to protect the village.
(2) The lowest of all the castes; he is the executioner, and skins beasts, &c., &c.
(3) This abrogation has not taken place in native states, nor in Jaghree, or alienated villages in our own states.
(4) Villages were assessed at a fixed sum in England in Edward the Third's time.



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that in former times the village paid only a fixed sum, without the interference of his multiplied agents.

Independently of the fees and advantages of the Pateel, enumerated in the "award," a close inspection of village accounts enabled me to determine that he had many more of considerable value. In all villages he had a certain proportion of all the grain raised on the village lands; this was called Googree.

At Parnair, Pergannah Parnair, in the Government grain cess (which is over and above the land-tax), the Pateels, koolkurnees, heads of trades, and bankers, gave only two seers for every 48 seers of grain raised, whilst the koonbees, or cultivators, gave four seers. The above personages were also free with respect to contributions of kurbah (1) and grass, whilst the koonbees had to give six bundles of kurbah, and 40 bundles of grass, for every 48 seers of grain raised. In the sherusteh butta, or customary per-centage on assessments, the Pateels paid, in some villages, only two per cent., the koonbee paying four per cent.

Although the "award" gives a list of the rights, emoluments, and fees of the Pateel, it is to be understood they are neither uniform in number nor value throughout the Dekkan. The Eenam lands held by the Pateel vary exceedingly in extent in different villages, and in some villages the Pateel has a salary in money instead of free-gift lands. The googree, or right to a certain portion of grain from each cultivator, I believe to be universal. At Ranjungaon, Turruf Ranjungaon, the Pateels are destitute of Eenam lands, but have a salary of 50 rupees instead, and six seers of grain upon every 45 seers raised in the village lands. As a contrast to this at Wamoree Turruf Rahoree, Ahmednuggur collectorate, the Pateels have 360 beeghas (2) of Eenam land, 50 rupees salary, and 18 rupees per annum, for a turband, and one seer of grain from each beegah under cultivation.

At Wangee, Pergunnah Mundroop, Poona collectorate, the Pateels have each 60 beegehs (3) of free land, a salary of 50 rupees, and 224 seers of grain for each 120 beegehs of land under cultivation.

At Kurjut, Pergunnah Kureh Wulleet, Ahmednuggur collectorate, the Pateel has free land and 128 seers of grain from every 120 beegehs of land under cultivation. The value of this right may be estimated by the fact, that in 1827 there were 8,491 beegehs of land under cultivation; the Pateel, therefore, was entitled annually to 9,057 seers of grain, a sufficiency for the permanent support of 25 persons. At Pullooj, a village near Punderpoor, belonging to the well-known Appa Desaee Nipankur, the Pateel had two seers of grain for every rupee of assessment.

The office of Pateel being alienable and divisible by sale or gift, we, consequently, find different castes in joint proprietary; although in 99 instances, probably, out of 100. it is still in the hands of the original possessors, the Mahrattas. At Wamoree, a Brahmun and six Mahrattas are joint Pateels; at Ahmednuggur, a Brahmun and Mahratta hold the office; at Nandoor, a quarter share belongs to a Moosulman, and the other three-quarters to two Mahrattas, in the proportions of one-half and one-quarter. At Jamgaon, his Highness Seendeh has six-sevenths of the office, the other seventh remaining with the ancient Pateel, *who has precedence*. At Dytnah, I met with the anomaly of a Mahratta female in exclusive possession of the office of Pateel, the duties of which she executed personally; and she had all the rights and emoluments, excepting the sir pao, or presents for dress. She was a widow and childless, and her deceased husband was the last of an ancient family. She was permitted by the Jagheerdar to adopt a child, who would succeed her. At Wangee, Pergannah Mundroop, Poona collectorate, the Pateel's office is held by two shopkeepers (lingaeet waneęs), who exclusively worship the Leeng (4) of Mahadeo, and reject the superiority of the Brahmun hierarchy. The office so filled is of rare occurrence. In the hilly tracts along the Ghauts, the Pateels are frequently kholees.

With regard to the duties and obligations of the Pateel, it has been shown, that he was personally responsible for the Government revenue; he superintended the police of the village, regulated its internal economy, and presided in all village councils; he had power to fine and imprison, and to seize all offenders; but it is not quite clear by what civil or military means he was to effect these objects.

Independently

(1) Stalks of the Andropogon Sorghum. (2) 270 acres. (3) 45 acres. (4) Phallus.

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Independently of the facts relating to property in land, the "award" adverts to several customs, and Hindoo religious and other festivals, not less curious than interesting, particularly the festivals; for many of them bear considerable affinity in their details to similar institutions amongst the Greeks; and some light might be thrown on the relations of the ancient inhabitants of India with western nations were some of our zealous young orientalists in India, fresh from their classical associations, to furnish the public with minute accounts of the ceremonies at present practised at the different festivals, not taken from Sanscrit works, but noted down from personal observation, and chiefly from the rural or shoodreh population (who are mostly worshippers of Mahadeo) in Western India. One of the items of the "award" will assist to disabuse the European world of its belief in the anti-carnivorous propensity of the Hindoos, as special provision is made, that the sheep's heads offered at the shrine of Bowanee shall be shared equally among the Pateels. (1)

As auxiliary to the land tenures of the Dekkan, I have thought it might be acceptable to show the distribution of the lands of a village, and the village expenses. The following are copies of the original papers in the Mahratta language, and are selected from a small village, to spare lengthened details.

LANDS belonging to the Village of *Ambolee Turruf Warruh Pergunnah, Kher Soobah Poona*, exhibiting the Distribution thereof, Fuslee, 1280.

| | *Ks.* | *ms.* | *ps.* | *Ks.* | *ms.* | *ps.* | *Ks.* | *ms.* | *ps.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total lands of the village | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Tupseel, or detail. Sostee Meerasdar, or hereditary lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Woktee, or Ooktee, lands rented by the year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deshmooks Eenam, or free land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Rao, Esba Rao, Rajba Rao, Mancojee Rao, Pateel and Baboo Rao, Seendeh, Deshmook, and Pateel, viz. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pateels Eenam | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pateels Passoree | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dewustan, temple of Bab Deo | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ballooteh, or village artisans, viz. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koomar, or potmaker | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turrah, or Kohlee, waterman | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purheet, or washerman | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sootar, or carpenter | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chamar, or shoemaker | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nahwee, or barber | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahrs, or village watchmen, Hurkee and Arhowlah, viz | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hurkee, *i. e.* Eenam, or free land | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arhowlah, or quit-rent land | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghaee Ràn, or cattle pasture, with Donghur, or hill land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In dispute between the village of Eeram and Ambolee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uncultivated land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |

Each column is headed by *Ks.*, *ms.*, and *ps.* The whole village lands are assessed on their *produce*, and not on their area. Ks. is the abbreviation of Kundee; ms., of Mund; and ps., of Pyhlees.

There are 20 maunds (properly mun) to a kundee; each mund of 12 pyhlees; each pyhlees of four seers; a seer of Bajree (panicum spicatum, the grain cultivated in this village) weighs 2¼ lbs. avoirdupois; the utmost capability of the lands, therefore, was to produce 32,400 lbs. avoirdupois of grain; the tax on the land being by its productive power, and not on its superficial extent.

(1) I must not omit to notice the characteristic signatures of the different witnesses. Those who could not write, it may be well supposed, could yet draw the symbol of their occupation—a plough for a cultivator, a gimlet for a carpenter, and a rope and sickle for the grass-cutter; but why the astrologer should draw an almanac for his signature, and the Moosalman priest a rosary for his, both being persons able to write, is not quite so intelligible.



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Gao Khurch, or Village Expenses of the Village of *Ambolee*, &c., Fuslee, 1230.

| | Rs. | qrs. | a. | Rs. | qrs. | a. | Rs. | qrs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dewusthan, or religious establishments; viz. | - | | - | - | | - | 10 | 1 | - |
| Sree Beema Shunkur | 1 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| Gram Dewtah, or village gods | 4 | 1 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Sree Babdeo | 2 | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Oil for Marwutees temple | - | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Guruw, or sweeper of the temples and trifles | 2 | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | | — | |
| Grant to the Mahrs for a propitiatory sacrifice in August--September, called Mahr Bhadwee | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Hukdar Khurch, or rights of ancient hereditary officers; viz. | - | | - | - | | - | 25 | - | - |
| Deshpandeh, or district accountant; money | 10 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| Toop, or clarified butter, one seer, at two seers per rupee | - | 2 | - | 10 | 2 | - | | — | |
| Sir Pateel Eswunt Rao Dabaree; viz. | - | | - | 10 | - | - | | — | |
| Bhet, or present at meeting | 1 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| Mahr Rapta, in lieu of service of Mahrs to him | 1 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| One seer of toop, or clarified butter | - | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Nugd, or ready money | 7 | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Sir Desaee Eswudah Baee Chaskar; money | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | | — | |
| Naikwaree, Fee to Sonjee Naik Moorkootee | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | | — | |
| Aplad, or bounty for the Deshpandees descendants by female line | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | | — | |
| Koolkurnee, or village accountant; viz. | - | | - | - | | - | 17 | - | - |
| Ready money | 15 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| Khaguz, or paper | 1 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| Kilkoe, or trifles | 1 | - | - | 17 | - | - | | — | |
| Dhurmadeo Wurshasun, or yearly charity to holy men; viz. | - | | - | - | | - | 5 | 1 | - |
| Gram Johsee, or village astrologer | 1 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| Hur Dixit, a Brahmun | - | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Aba Bhat Guwdee, a Brahmun | - | 1 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Balum Bhat Kondorekur, a Brahmun | - | 1 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Sree Weeshoo, the god at Chass | - | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Sham Bhat Gowundee, a Brahmun | - | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Sree Ram Chundrch, the god at Warrah | 1 | - | - | | — | | | — | |
| Seemeca Gosaiwee Jonurkur, a mendicant | - | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Aba Bhut Atree, a Brahmun | - | 2 | - | | — | | | — | |
| Moroo Bullar Johesee, an astrologer | - | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | - | | — | |
| Bazar Butta, or customary per centage on village revenue, paid to Government | 10 | - | 3¼ | 10 | - | 3¼ | 10 | - | 3¼ |
| Grand Total of Village Expenses - - - *Rs.* | 68 | 2 | 3¼ | 68 | 2 | 3¼ | 68 | 2 | 3¼ |

The above sum is raised from the cultivators, over and above the Tunkha, or Government assigned revenue upon the village.

In concluding this Report, I must say a few words in explanation of the mode of spelling Oriental terms. As far as Chapter XIII., inclusive, Sir William Jones's plan is followed; but, with the native words before me, in the Deva Nagree, Persian, and Mahrattee characters, I felt, as I proceeded, increasing misgivings of an Englishman, uninstructed in Sir William Jones's system, being able to pronounce native terms correctly; I therefore discontinued his method, and for the remainder of the Report I have spelled native words in a manner which, I hope, will enable an Englishman, ignorant of native words, to pronounce them with an approach to accuracy.

(signed) *W. H. Sykes,*
Statistical Reporter to the Government of Bombay.

Poona, December 1830.

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# EAST INDIA (DEKKAN).

COPY of Report of the Land Tenures of the *Dekkan*, by the Statistical Reporter to the Government of *Bombay*.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *May* 1866.

226.

*Under* 4 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (EDUCATIONAL).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 April 1866;—*for*,

COPY of the DESPATCH, 9th March 1866, EDUCATIONAL, No. 5, to the Government of *India*, on the Working of the GRANTS in AID SYSTEM.

India Office,
18 April 1866.

E. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary, Educational Department.

(Educational, No. 5.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of *India* in Council.

Sir, India Office, London, 9 March 1866.

Para. 1. I HAVE had under my consideration in Council your letter dated the 6th March (No. 3) 1865, forwarding, in reply to Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 23d January (No. 1) 1864, certain documents relative to the administration of grants-in-aid, and drawing attention to the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal on the subject; noticing two measures connected with the grant-in-aid system, sanctioned by you in the year 1864, and remarking that, before urging the more general adoption of the "system of grants-in-aid by capitation results, which have been introduced at Bombay," you think it necessary to watch the working of the system.

2. In addition to the proceedings forwarded in your letter, I find, from an examination of your Books of Proceedings, that you have given your sanction to revised rules for the administration of grants-in-aid in Madras, Bombay, the North West Provinces, Oude, British Burmah, and the Central Provinces.

3. The rules thus sanctioned by you differ very widely in their character. To notice the principal divisions of territory only, the rules for the North West Provinces, resembling those which have been in use in Bengal, are based upon broad and comprehensive principles; under those of Madras, aid is limited almost entirely to the augmentation of teachers' salaries, with the object of improving the quality of education, while those of Bombay are framed on the system of payment by results of individual examinations, which forms the basis of the Revised Code in this country.

4. I do not find anything like a general review by your Government of these differing systems, nor any indication of an opinion whether the modifications made in the previously existing systems by the several local Governments were such as to obviate the complaints of the ineffective working of the system of grants-in-aid, referred to you in the Despatch of 23d January 1864, and to secure the object proposed to you in that Despatch, of so framing the grant-in-aid rules as, "while affording the requisite security for the due application of the



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grants, to interfere as little as possible with the free action of those who may seek, under their operation, to promote the spread of education among the masses of the people."

5. The only indication given by you of any opinion as to the relative advantage of the differing systems which you have sanctioned is that you say you consider it "expedient to watch the working of the new system of grants-in-aid by capitation results," which has been introduced at Bombay, "before urging its more general adoption." I concur in this view, and am satisfied with the reasons assigned by the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and of the North West Provinces against the introduction at present of that system in those Provinces respectively.

6. The Report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal bears out the favourable view taken in the Despatch No. 1 of 1864, as to the character of the Bengal rules, and to their generally satisfactory operation; and I am disposed to concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Lieutenant Governor, that the rules are well adapted to the wants of the country, and do not call at present for any alteration.

7. In the Mission schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government in Bengal, the conductors do not for the most part profess to impart secular education of a high order, or to prepare the scholars to enter into competition with the pupils of other schools for Government scholarships. There is every reason, however, to believe in the beneficial effect upon the Hindoo population in Calcutta and elsewhere in Bengal of the education imparted to them under English gentlemen of the character and acquirements of the missionaries. There is, as the Lieutenant Governor remarks, ample scope for the labours of all who are willing to exert themselves for the promotion of secular education among the masses of the people of India; the benefits resulting from the efforts in this direction of missionaries and other benevolent persons have been repeatedly acknowledged, and Her Majesty's Government would greatly regret that those efforts should be disparaged, or that any ground should be afforded for supposing that Government or its officers are less disposed than heretofore to afford encouragements to such valuable and disinterested exertions.

8. I observe that, in the revised rules which have been sanctioned for the Madras Presidency, the "certificate system," or that by which grants are made to certificated teachers, proportioned in amount to the examination which they may pass, is still retained as the "leading feature" of the scheme; and as regards schools generally, therefore, the rules are still open to the objection which was formerly stated to them, viz., "that they tend to raise to an unnecessarily high scale the salaries of the masters, and by requiring a large proportion of such increased salaries to be paid by the promoters of the school, impose on them a charge beyond the necessities of the case." The hardship would be varied, but not diminished, should the managers of the school be unwilling or unable to raise the salary of a master who has successfully passed his examination to an amount equal to that of the grant to which his success in the examination would entitle him; for, in that case, the Government grant would not be paid in full, but be limited to the amount of salary paid by the managers, who would be unable to claim the balance of the grant as a contribution towards the general expenses of the school.

9. Among the changes introduced by the new rules, it is now provided—1st, that a grant on a reduced scale may be given in aid of the salary of any masters or mistresses, of whose qualifications to perform their duties in a fairly efficient manner the Director of Public Instruction may be satisfied, though they may be unable to pass the certificate examination; and, 2dly, that in the case of elementary schools the managers may have the option of obtaining grants according to the results of periodical examinations of the pupils. These provisions will materially mitigate the stringency of the rules as they formerly stood; and, though I am not altogether satisfied that the rules even now are not unduly directed to the raising of the standard of education in existing schools, while they fail to afford sufficient encouragement to the establishment of new ones, I shall not urge any further alteration of the rules in this respect till the amendments which have been sanctioned shall have had a fair trial.

10. In

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10. In the meantime I cannot, without a more distinct expression of opinion from your Government, consider the whole subject of the grant-in-aid rules to be satisfactorily disposed of; and I have to request, therefore, that, with reference to the representations forwarded with the Despatch of the 23d of January 1864, you will inform me, with as little delay as possible, how far, in your opinion, the systems now in force in the different Presidencies are calculated to secure the objects specified in the concluding paragraph of the above-mentioned Despatch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

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# EAST INDIA (EDUCATIONAL).

COPY of the DESPATCH, 9th March 1866 EDUCATIONAL, No. 5, to the Government of *India*, on the Working of the GRANTS in AID SYSTEM.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 19 *April* 1866.

195. *Under* 1 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT, &c.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1866;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Names of the EXAMINERS appointed to examine the CANDIDATES who presented themselves, since the last Return, for Admission to the ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT and PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of *India*:"

"And, of the Names of the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES in Order of Merit, their Ages, and the Names of the CIVIL ENGINEERS, if any, to whom any such Candidates have been Articled Pupils; and the MARKS assigned on each Subject to every Candidate; and EXAMINATION PAPERS on each Subject (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 426, of Session 1865)."

India Office,
30 July 1866.

W. T. THORNTON,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

(*Mr. Adam*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *July* 1866.



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## CIVIL ENGINEER EXAMINATIONS.

### NAMES OF EXAMINERS.

Rev. Jonathan Cape, A.M., F.R.S.
Major C. D. Newmarch, R.E.
George Preston White, Esq., C.E.

### SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES in order of Merit.

| | NAME. | AGE. | Engineer to whom Articled, or under whom Served. | Place of Education. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. C. Swappe - | 22 | W. Smith, Esq., C.E., Aberdeen | Not stated. |
| 2. | „ W. H. P. Sherman. | 20 | J. Sang, Esq., C.E., Kirkaldy; G. May, Esq., C.E., Inverness | Dollar Institution. |
| 3. | „ W. F. Male - | 20 | R. Hodge, Esq., C.E., Plymouth | Dollar Institution. |
| 4. | „ J. Craig - - | 21 | W. Boulton, Esq., C.E., Scottish N. E. Railway. | Not stated. |
| 5. | „ R. F. Stein - | 22 | Messrs. Cotton & Flemyng - | Trinity College, Dublin. |
| 6. | „ T. Lobb - - | 23 | H. G. Rennie, Esq., London; C. P. B. Shelley, Esq., C.E., London - - - - - | Not stated. |
| 7. | „ M. S. Dooley - | 20 | S. C. Roberts, Esq., C.E., Galway | Queen's College, Galway. |
| 8. | „ J. Hannan - - | 20 | John Kennedy, Esq., Cork - | Queen's College, Cork. |
| 9. | „ H. M. Thompson. | 20 | J. Price, Esq., C.E, Midland G. W. Railway, Ireland | Trinity College, Dublin. |
| 10. | „ D. Pringle - | 21 | C. Jepp, Esq., C.E., Edinburgh | Not stated. |

### NUMBER of MARKS assigned to each Candidate.

| | Mathematics. | Civil Engineering. | Surveying. | TOTAL. | | Mathematics. | Civil Engineering. | Surveying. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 257 | 330 | 157 | 744 | 11 | 167 | 325 | 113 | 605 |
| 2 | 286 | 300 | 151 | 737 | 12 | 191 | 275 | 133 | 599 |
| 3 | 239 | 330 | 165 | 734 | 13 | 175 | 270 | 120 | 565 |
| 4 | 283 | 260 | 169 | 712 | 14 | 97 | 320 | 92 | 509 |
| 5 | 226 | 330 | 128 | 684 | 15 | 116 | 315 | 76 | 507 |
| 6 | 254 | 275 | 118 | 647 | 16 | 107 | 270 | 108 | 485 |
| 7 | 219 | 300 | 122 | 641 | 17 | 80 | 305 | 81 | 466 |
| 8 | 213 | 310 | 110 | 633 | 18 | 70 | 295 | 78 | 443 |
| 9 | 215 | 295 | 121 | 631 | 19 | 110 | 240 | 87 | 437 |
| 10 | 218 | 265 | 117 | 600 | 20 | 41 | 255 | 82 | 378 |

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# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—INDIA.

## Civil Engineer Establishment.

## Examination Papers for July 1866.

### July 1866.

**Arithmetic, Trigonometry, and Mensuration.—Rev. *J. Cape.***

1. Find the values of the following:—

$\frac{2}{15}$ of £.3. 5 *s.* + $\frac{7}{64}$ of £. 1. 12 *s.* − $\frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{2\frac{4}{5}}$ of £. 1. 15 *s.*;

$\dot{3}8\dot{3}$ of £. 2 + 1·05625 of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* − ·0625 of a guinea.

2. Simplify the following:—

$$\left(\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{27}{64}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{26} \text{ of } 3\tfrac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1\frac{1}{3}}{3} - \frac{1}{1\frac{1}{7}}\right) \div \left(4 - \tfrac{5}{9}\right);$$

$$\frac{3{\cdot}012}{{\cdot}006} + \frac{{\cdot}03217}{6250} + \frac{{\cdot}025075}{1{\cdot}003}.$$

3. Find (by Practice) the value of 639 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. at £. 2. 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt.

4. What would be the expense of papering a room, the height being 17 ft. 6 in., length 35 ft. 3 in., and breadth 18 ft., with paper $\frac{5}{8}$ yd. wide, at 13$\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per yard, there being two doors, each 7 ft. by 4$\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and four windows, each 8 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in.?

5. A man's estate is worth £. 911. 19 *s.* 4$\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and he owes A. £. 814, B. £. 1,031. 5 *s.*, and C. £. 586. 13 *s.* 4 *d.* How much must each lose?

6. Which is the best investment (supposing both equally secure), Great Indian Peninsular, guaranteed 5 per cent. at 109, or Madras, guaranteed 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 93?

7. Explain, by means of a figure, the changes in the sign and magnitude of the sine and cosine of an arc, as the arc varies from 0° to 360°.

8. Investigate the formula used in the solution of a triangle, the three sides of which are all known; and apply your results to the determination of the angles of the triangle $ABC$, where $AB = 631{\cdot}5$, $BC = 679{\cdot}5$, $CA = 734$.

9. A line $AB$, 500 yds. long, is measured close by the bank of a river, and, $C$ being a point in the opposite bank, we find, by observation, $\angle CAB = 75° 33'$, and $\angle CBA = 84° 17'$; determine the width of the river at $C$.

10. Find the following with the help of Logarithms:—

($\alpha$). The values of $\frac{3{\cdot}73 \times 4935\frac{3}{7} \times 8{\cdot}15}{79{\cdot}165 \times 7917{\cdot}06}$, $(3{\cdot}79451)^{-8}$, $(\cdot 67^{-5} + 3^{\frac{1}{3}})$.

($\beta$). The mean proportional to $\cdot 144^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\cdot 0041^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

($\gamma$). The log. cosine of 73° 2′ 47″.

($\delta$). The angle whose log. tan. is 9·9521694.

 11. A square

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11. A square court (side being 36 ft.) has in the centre a fountain in a circular basin, whose diameter is 13 ft. What will it cost to pave the court with flags at 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per square yard, a flower bed 4 ft. wide being left round the three sides?

12. What will be the cost of 1,000 bell-tents, the post of each being 12 ft. long, and costing 4 *d.* a foot; the ground diameter of each tent being 11 ft.; canvas costing 2 *s.* 9 *d.* per square yard, and the extras and making of each tent costing 7 *s.* 9 *d.*?

13. Find the weight of a pair of iron dumb-bells, each consisting of two spheres of 4½ inches diameter, joined by a cylindrical bar 6 ins. long and 2 ins. diameter, it being known that an iron ball of 4 ins. diameter, weighs 9 lbs.

14. A square reservoir with sides 200 ft. long, has to be constructed with its top 10 ft. above the surface of the ground. How deep must it be excavated in order that the earth thrown out may form round the brick lining an embankment in the form of the frustum of a pyramid, each of whose sides is inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 30°?

15. How many cubic yards of earth will be required to form an embankment whose side slopes at angle 45° to the horizontal across a narrow valley, the length being 108 ft., and width at top 20 ft.; and the level of the embankment being found at intervals of 6 ft., to be at the following heights above the valley, viz.:

3, 4·2, 4·7, 5, 6·3, 5·1, 6, 6·6, 7, 7·4, 7·2, 6·9, 5, 4·7, 3·1, 2, 1 ft.?

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July 1866.

EUCLID.—Rev. *J. Cape.*

1. Define the *five* quadrilateral figures mentioned in Euclid. How many kinds of triangles are there in considering the variation both of the *angles* and the *sides*?

2. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite angles shall be equal.

If two straight lines are respectively at right angles to two others which intersect, show that each pair of lines includes the same acute angle.

3. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.

Prove that the sum of the distances of any points within a triangle from the three angles is greater than half the perimeter of the triangle.

4. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts, are themselves also equal and parallel.

5. Along the sides of a parallelogram taken in order, if we measure $Aa = Bb = Cc = Dd$, the figure $a\ b\ c\ d$ will be a parallelogram.

6. In any right angled triangle, the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle. If one of the acute angles of a right angled triangle be double the other, the square on the greater side is three times the square on the other.

7. Enunciate and prove the Proposition in Euclid, Book II., which gives the relation between the sides of an obtuse angled triangle.

8. If

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8. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

If two circles touch each other, and parallel diameters be drawn, the straight line joining the opposite extremities of these diameters will pass through the point of contact. (Take the case of external contact.)

9. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Hence describe a triangle of given base, area, and vertical angle.

10. Show how to inscribe an equilateral and equiangular hexagon in a given circle.

If $ABCDEF$ be a hexagon such that $AB$ is equal and parallel to $DE$, and $BC$ to $EF$, prove that $CD$ is equal and parallel to $FA$. Also that $AD$, $BE$, $CF$, all meet in a point bisecting each other.

11. Show that similar triangles are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.

12. Show that every solid angle having no re-entering angles is contained by plane angles, which together are less than four *right* angles.

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July 1866.

ALGEBRA.—Rev. *J. Cape.*

1. Simplify each of the following expressions:—

(α) $\frac{bc}{ad} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a}\right)\left(\frac{c}{d} + \frac{d}{c}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}\right)\left(\frac{c}{d} - \frac{d}{c}\right) + \frac{ad}{bc}$;

(β) $\frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b+c}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b+c}}\left\{1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right\}$;

(γ) $\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{x^2(x+1)^2(x+2)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$;

2. Extract the square root of $\frac{9a^2}{4} - 5a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{179a^2b}{45} - \frac{4a^{\frac{3}{2}}b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + \frac{4ab^2}{25}$.

3. Show that $\frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)} + \frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{(x-c)(x-a)}{(b-c)(b-a)} = 1$.

4. Solve the following equations:—

(α) $\frac{6-5x}{5} - \frac{3(7-2x^2)}{14(x-1)} = \frac{1+3x}{7} - \frac{2x-2\frac{1}{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{35}$;

(β) $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2x^2} + \frac{9}{a^4}}}$;

(γ) $\begin{cases} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \\ x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}} = 28 \end{cases}$;

(δ) $\begin{cases} x + y + z = \frac{19}{6} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{133}{36} \\ x : y :: y : z. \end{cases}$



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5. Show that $\left\{\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}}$; and find the square root of $\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{30}$.

6. Which is the greater, the ratio of $a + 2 : \frac{1}{2}a + 4$,
or that of $a + 4 : \frac{1}{2}a + 5$?

7. Find two numbers, the greater of which shall be to the less as their sum is to 84, and as their difference is to 12.

8. The sum of an Arithmetical Series is 280; the first term is 1, and the number of terms is 32. Find the common difference.

9. Sum the following series:

($\alpha$) $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{14}{10} - \frac{51}{15} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$ to 30 terms.

($\beta$) $\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} + \sqrt{6} \ldots\ldots$ to 7 terms.

($\gamma$) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ to infinity,

and explain by a figure how the last series can have a finite value.

10. A train has room for 226 passengers, and there are 230 waiting for it. In how many ways can the train be filled?

11. Find the 9th term in the expansion of $(\frac{1}{2}x + 2y)^{13}$; and obtain the first 5 terms of $\frac{1}{(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}})^7}$.

12. The difference of the cubes of two consecutive numbers is 169. What are the numbers?

13. In a factory, the profit is 10 per cent. when hand-labour is used, and 20 per cent. when machinery is used. A machine costs 500 *l.* and wears out in 5 years. The owner, by substituting machinery for hand-labour, gains 1,866 *l.* 2 *s.* 7½ *d.* in 5 years, his personal expenses continuing as before 300 *l.* per annum. What capital had he at the beginning of the 5 years?

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July 1866.

MECHANICS and HYDROSTATICS.—Rev. *J. Cape.*

1. Explain fully and accurately the meaning of the following terms in mechanics:—*particle, rigid, force, line of action, equilibrium, moment, resultant, centre of gravity, friction,* and *coefficient of friction.*

2. Find the magnitude, direction, and point of application of the resultant of two parallel forces acting in the same plane,

($\alpha$) When the forces act in the same direction,

($\beta$) When they act in opposite directions;

and hence deduce the condition of equilibrium in the case of a lever resting on a fulcrum.

3. Show from the results obtained in the last question, how the common steelyard is graduated.

4. What are the *three* great requisites in the common balance, and what steps are usually taken to secure them?

5. A body

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5. A body weighs 12 lbs. 6 oz. at one end of a false balance, and 14 lbs. 8 oz. at the other. What is its real weight?

6. A bale of cotton in a screw-press exerts a re-action of half a ton in the direction of the axis of the screws. The diameter of the screw is 8 inches, and the thread makes two turns in 3 inches. The power is applied by an arm 8 ft. long, perpendicular to the axis of the screw. The coefficient of friction being 2, find the limits between which the power must lie, in order that the equilibrium may exist.

7. In driving a shaft, a spring is tapped which pours out 2,000,000 gallons every 24 hours. What horse-power must an engine be to keep the water under, the depth of the shaft being 150 fathoms, a gallon containing 277·3 cubic inches?

8. Explain how the power of a stream of water acting on a mill-wheel is estimated, taking the three cases of *undershot*, *breast*, and *overshot* wheels. The mean section of a stream is 5 ft. by 2 ft.; its mean velocity is 35 ft. per minute; there is a fall of 13 ft. in this stream, at which is erected a wheel whose modulus or the ratio of the effective work to the whole power is 0·65. Determine the horse-power of the wheel.

9. Two spheres (7 and 9 inches radius) are connected by a cylindrical rod of the same material, 3 ft. 6 in. long and 2 in. radius. How far is the centre of gravity of the whole from the surface of the smaller sphere?

10. Enunciate the *three laws of motion*; mention any illustrations of them that you can think of; and give reasons why we may feel sure of the correctness of these laws.

11. A body is projected upwards with a velocity of 200 ft. per second. Find where the body will be at the end of 6 seconds, and the velocity and direction of its motion at that time.

12. Explain the uses of the *Fly-wheel*, the *Governor*, and the *Condenser*; and also the plan adopted in modern steam-engines instead of Watts' *Parallel Motion*.

13. Determine the velocities of two balls, $A$ (20 lbs.) and $B$ (40 lbs.) after impact; $A$ moving with a velocity of 100 ft. per second, and overtaking $B$ moving with a velocity of 30 ft. per second, their coefficients of elasticity being $\frac{1}{3}$.

14. What is meant by the *Centre of Pressure*, and how is it determined? A cubical box is filled with water. Compare the pressures on the horizontal base, and on each of the vertical sides. Where will the resultants of these pressures severally act?

15. When the mercurial column stands at 30 inches, determine in pounds avoirdupois the pressure of the atmosphere on the square inch, the specific gravity of mercury being 13·57.

16. Describe the hydrometer. An eight-gallon pail of London milk is found by means of this instrument to have its specific gravity equal to 1·023, while the specific gravity of pure milk = 1·035. The pail being full, find how much water the milkman must have put into it.



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EXAMINATION PAPERS for Competitive Examination of Candidates for Appointments in the Engineer Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, held at the India Office, London, in July 1866.

*George Preston White*, C.E., Examiner.

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DIRECTIONS.

1. You are particularly requested to write legibly, and to answer the questions as concisely as possible.

2. Prefix the number of the question to each answer.

3. Use free-hand sketches or diagrams wherever possible, to illustrate the answer, and it is requested that they may be carefully executed, in order to show the Candidate's proficiency in this style of drawing.

4. Candidates must not, during the Examination, refer to any Book or MS., nor communicate with each other; their doing so will disqualify them.

5. Candidates are required to produce *bonâ fide* finished drawings, with certificate, respecting which there will be a *viva voce* examination.

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Describe the course of education you have undergone, name the Engineer to whom you have been a pupil, the number of years articled, the nature of the works on which you have been engaged, and state in what branch of the profession you have had most practical experience.

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## ON INLAND COMMUNICATIONS.

(*Roads, Tramways, Railways, Canals, River Navigation.*)

The opening up of India by means of roads, tramways, cheaply constructed low-speed railways, canals, and by rendering rivers navigable, is a subject of the first importance.

1. Much attention is now being directed,—with a view to the development of districts where there is little existing traffic, and which would not justify expensive works,—to the construction of cheap low-speed railways or tramways of narrow gauge with steep inclines and sharp curves, in order to save earthwork, masonry, &c. Specify the various points as regards plant, permanent-way, engines, &c., where economy could be effected by adopting a two-feet-six-inch or three-feet gauge, and make an estimate for one mile of permanent-way, adopting your data.

2. Give the particulars of a cheaply constructed narrow-gauge railway in North Wales, originally intended for mineral traffic, but afterwards adapted to passenger and general traffic; give width of gauge, particulars of curves and gradients, &c.

3. Describe the alterations introduced by Mr. Crosse and others in the locomotive engine, specially adapting it for steep gradients and sharp curves, to work lines like the above mentioned.

4. Give particulars of a cheaply constructed low-speed railway recently opened in Norway, at a cost of about 3,000 *l.* per mile, including plant and stations, specific width of gauge, form of rail, sleepers, &c.

5. There are many roads in India which might, at small expense, be converted into tramways, as, for example, the Grand Trunk Road, between Calcutta and Peshawer, nearly 1,500 miles in length; its gradient along the valley of the Ganges

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Fig. 1.

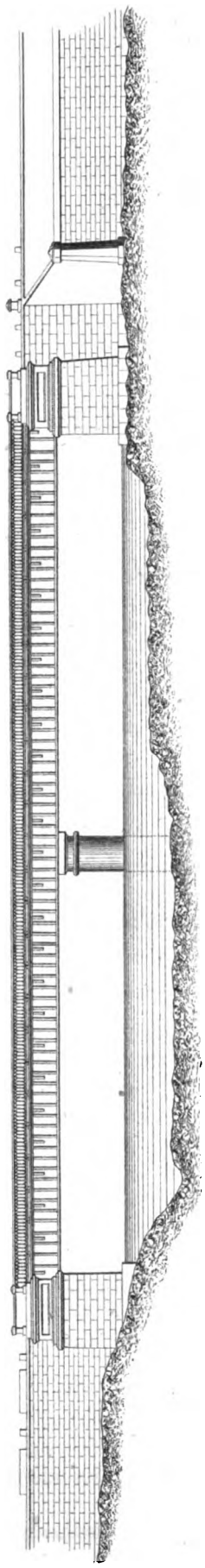
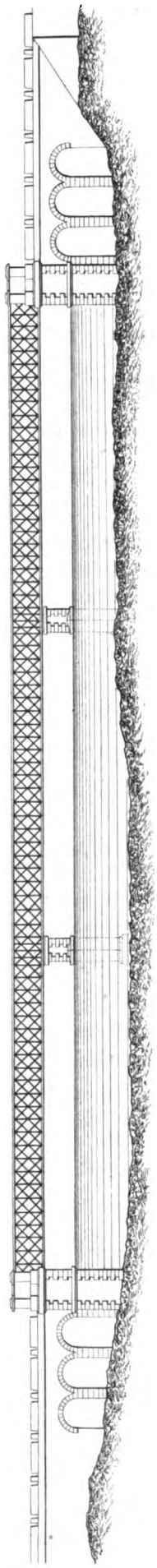


Fig. 2.



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Ganges is about one foot per mile, and there are only a few ranges of hills, such as the Dunwa Pass, to be overcome. The mode adopted on the railway over the Mont Cenis for ascending inclines and working sharp curves appears to be most applicable to such cases. Fully describe the means there employed, as also the plans adopted in America, to avoid tunnelling, and save other expenses; and offer any suggestions of your own on the subject.

6. The machinery employed at Mont Cenis. The inventions of Captain Petherick, and the more recent invention of Mr. Lowe, used at the Vartry Waterworks, are calculated to effect great economy in tunneling; describe briefly the nature of these machines.

7. The accompanying design, Fig. 1,* represents a tubular bridge of two spans, 130 feet each, composed of three "tubular or box" girders, with transverse beams of iron, carrying a timber floor above the main girders sufficiently strong for ordinary traffic; width of roadway, 25 feet. Make free-hand sketches to illustrate the details of such a bridge, figure on dimensions, and thickness of plates, the size and pitch of rivets; and describe the parts where the plates should be increased in thickness, and also the points where it is desirable to increase the strength of top and bottom members.

* *See Design opposite.*

8. This bridge is supported in the centre on iron cylinders; describe the means usually adopted for forming foundations in this way, and the circumstances under which it is desirable to adopt cylinder rather than masonry piers.

9. Fig. 2* is a design for a trellis bridge, each span is 105 feet, width of roadway 18 feet. The transverse beams are composed of boiler plate and angle iron. The floor is of timber, the joists running longitudinally, with planking laid transversely. This bridge is intended for ordinary road traffic. Make free-hand sketches to illustrate the details. Describe the parts under compression and extension, and point out where it is desirable to increase the scantlings.

* *See Design opposite.*

10. Both the above bridges are made as one continuous girder supported at intervals, and not in a series of detached girders. Explain the advantages derived from this mode of construction.

11. Describe what course you would adopt to get these girders into position. When rivetting them together over the piers so as to make one continuous girder, how would you bring the girder to its bearing?

12. Describe the details and make free-hand sketches to illustrate the arrangement necessary to provide for the expansion and contraction of the girders.

13. In making an estimate of the above bridges, state what would be a fair average price per ton for the iron work.

14. Give the names of standard works of reference on the subject of canal and river navigation, and on the improvement of rivers for navigation and other purposes.

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## On Mining, Metallurgy, Minerals, Quarries, &c.

1. Describe in detail, the appearances which may be expected in exploring a country for coal at the out-crop of a seam. What are the geological formations in which coal is usually found? and describe the nature of the clay and its uses, which generally forms the seat or bed of the coal formation.

2. What minerals and fluxes are usually found in immediate proximity with coal, what is the greatest depth to which coal has been hitherto worked, and what are the circumstances which appear at present to fix a limit as to the depth of the workings?

3. Describe the chemical and other differences between anthracite, bituminous, and cannel coal. State which is the best for the manufacture of iron, and the reasons why, and explain the means employed by Mr. Blackwell and others to smelt iron with anthracite coal. Which is the best coal for the production of gas?

 4. Describe

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4. Describe the most approved means for the ventilation of coal mines. What is choke-damp, and to what class of mines is it peculiar? How does the safety lamp act in preventing explosions? Explain its principles.

5. What are the best kinds of fuel for the manufacture of iron; to what is the superiority of Swedish iron and steel mainly attributable; and what is the object of the hot blast?

6. Explain and illustrate with free-hand sketches, the following terms used in the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon; adit level, back of a lode, buddling, caunter lode, champion lode, cross course, cross cut, costeaning, dialling, driving, elvan, flookan, fault, halvans, heave, jigging, killas, levels, slide.

7. What is gossan, and what does its presence usually indicate?

8. Describe briefly the different means employed for unwatering mines.

9. Describe briefly the leading features and advantages of the Cornish engine, explain the expansive principle and double cylinder, and state the uses of the plunger pump.

10. What are the economic conditions which enable iron to be manufactured at such a price in Great Britain as to admit of its exportation to India, though iron ore and coal exist largely in that country?

11. Give the names of standard works of reference on mining, and on the manufacture of iron and steel.

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## On Water Supply.

1. Describe briefly the different means employed to supply towns with water, and give illustrative examples. State some of the principal conditions and requirements to be considered and attended to in adopting the gravitation or pumping systems.

2. Describe the principle of the rain gauge. Make free-hand drawing illustration, pointing out peculiarities of the Howard, Glaisher, Negretti, Casella and Calne gauges. State the precautions and conditions necessary to be attended to in fixing gauge, so as to obtain reliable results.

3. Explain the meaning of the terms, impounding, compensating, depositing, and service reservoirs, residuum lodges, collecting and storage grounds.

4. Describe which are the best water-bearing strata, and explain why the flow of water is generally more regular through the chalk than through the clay formation.

5. In constructing dams for impounding water, specify the precautions which should be adopted for security, and also to render them impervious to water, and describe the difference between the modes of construction employed in this country and France.

6. Describe some of the most approved means for forming filter beds, as for example, at the Gorbals or Chelsea Waterworks; specify the best materials to employ for the purpose, and explain whether the action is chemical or mechanical.

7. If employed to supply a town with water, state some of the principal conditions which would guide you as to the mode of supply; how you would ascertain the probable amount of supply, the quality of the water, and the number of gallons per day, on the average, it would be desirable to provide for, per head of population.

8. Make

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8. Make a free-hand sketch to illustrate the most approved forms for cast-iron water pipes; describe the modes most in use for jointing pipes, pointing out their relative advantages or defects.

9. In preparing a specification for cast-iron pipes, state the conditions necessary to insert as regards the position in which the larger pipes should be cast, and explain the object. Also as to the nature of the material which should be employed to cast them in, the quality of the metal, and the mixtures most approved; and describe how the pipes should be tested to ascertain their strength and freedom from laps, air-holes, or other imperfections.

10. To how many atmospheres of pressure would it be desirable to test water pipes, as compared with the head of water to which they would be actually subjected in practice? and when under pressure, what further test is then desirable?

11. Describe the uses of, and illustrate with free-hand sketches, the following: viz., bib cocks, crutch key cocks, spigot and faucet joints, flange joints, stand pipes, reducing pipes, branches and bends, air vessels, scour cocks, hydrants, sluice valves.

12. Give the names of standard works of reference on the subject of water supply, and name, as examples, some of the principal works which have been executed in this country and abroad for the supply of cities with water.

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## Irrigation, Drainage, &c.

1. Describe the systems for thorough drainage introduced by the late Mr. Smith, of Deanstone, and by Mr. Josiah Parkes, and specify the relative advantages or defects of the different systems.

2. Make free-hand sectional illustrations of drains, marking on slope depth and other particulars; state the precautions necessary to adopt to prevent drains being choked; and explain the circumstances which would guide you in employing broken stones or tiles, or both, and give sketch of the best form of tiles usually employed.

3. Explain the systems used at Croydon and Edinburgh for applying sewage manure; state the results produced, and the nature of the crops for which this kind of sewage is most suitable.

4. Explain how the mean velocity of rivers is ascertained, and how are rivers gauged?

5. Describe the nature of the soils best adapted and most benefited by irrigation, and the water most suitable for the purpose.

6. How much rain-fall is on an average evaporated and goes to waste; how much absorbed, and how much goes to cultivation? Give the names of the best instruments for measuring the amount of evaporation.

7. What are the monsoon rains, and what are the physical conditions which render irrigation so imperatively necessary in India, Italy, and in tropical climates?

8. State what has been the average cost per acre to irrigate land in Piedmont, Lombardy, and India; and what is the average return on money thus invested, and the increase of produce due to irrigation.

9. Describe the different modes employed to irrigate land. Name the crops most requiring irrigation, specifying which require complete and which partial irrigation, and the length of time and seasons of the year when water is most required.



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10. Give the names of important canals of irrigation in India, Lombardy, Spain, and Egypt.

11. Give the names of standard works of reference on the subject of irrigation and drainage.

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*Note.*—The questions used in the present examination are confined principally to those subjects which appeared to be of most practical importance in India. The engineering profession now embraces such a number and variety of subjects that it becomes both necessary and desirable to make a selection, and specially to direct your attention to those branches most likely to be useful in your future field of operations.

Amongst those of paramount importance in India, with a view to the development of the great resources of the country, are:—

1. Inland Communications.

2. Irrigation and Drainage.

3. Water Supply and Sewerage.

4. Mining;—Special attention being directed to the raising of coal and to the manufacture of iron and steel.

5. Making careful, correct, and trustworthy Estimates.—As most of the works upon which the civil engineer is employed (excepting those for sanitary purposes) are of a commercial and economic character, and intended for the development of latent resources, it is of the greatest importance that the utmost economy should be observed in constructing works, so far as consistent with sound and permanent work. The object of the civil engineer, in carrying out works of a reproductive character, should be to produce the greatest possible results as regards the return for capital expended, at the least possible cost, and ornamentation and unnecessary detail should be strictly avoided, remembering, "'Tis use alone that sanctifies expense." In a country of such vast extent as India, this becomes a matter of commercial importance.

India possesses great undeveloped mineral resources. Those amongst you who have an opportunity of visiting the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon, the coal fields of South Wales, Northumberland and Durham, and the coal and iron districts of Staffordshire, should not omit doing so; the practical knowledge thus acquired may prove of the greatest importance in after-life. In conclusion, I would direct your attention to the admirable address of Mr. Fowler, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, as to the Duties, Knowledge, Preparation, and Training required by the civil engineer.

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## Questions on Surveying.

*Morning Paper, 11th July* 1866.

*Note.*—You are particularly requested to write legibly, and to answer the questions as concisely as possible. Prefix the number of the question to each answer, and write your name at the top of each of your papers. Candidates must not, during the examination, refer to any book or MS., nor communicate with each other. Questions remaining unanswered at the close of the sitting cannot be taken up again afterwards.

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1. Describe the Gunter's chain, and state for what purpose it is of the prescribed length: to what branch of surveying is it particularly applicable? Also, describe the 100-feet chain and its divisions; how many arrows are attached to each chain, and what is their use?

2. How would you ascertain the distance of a point in the middle of a broad river; 1st, with a chain, 2nd, without anything but a few pickets?

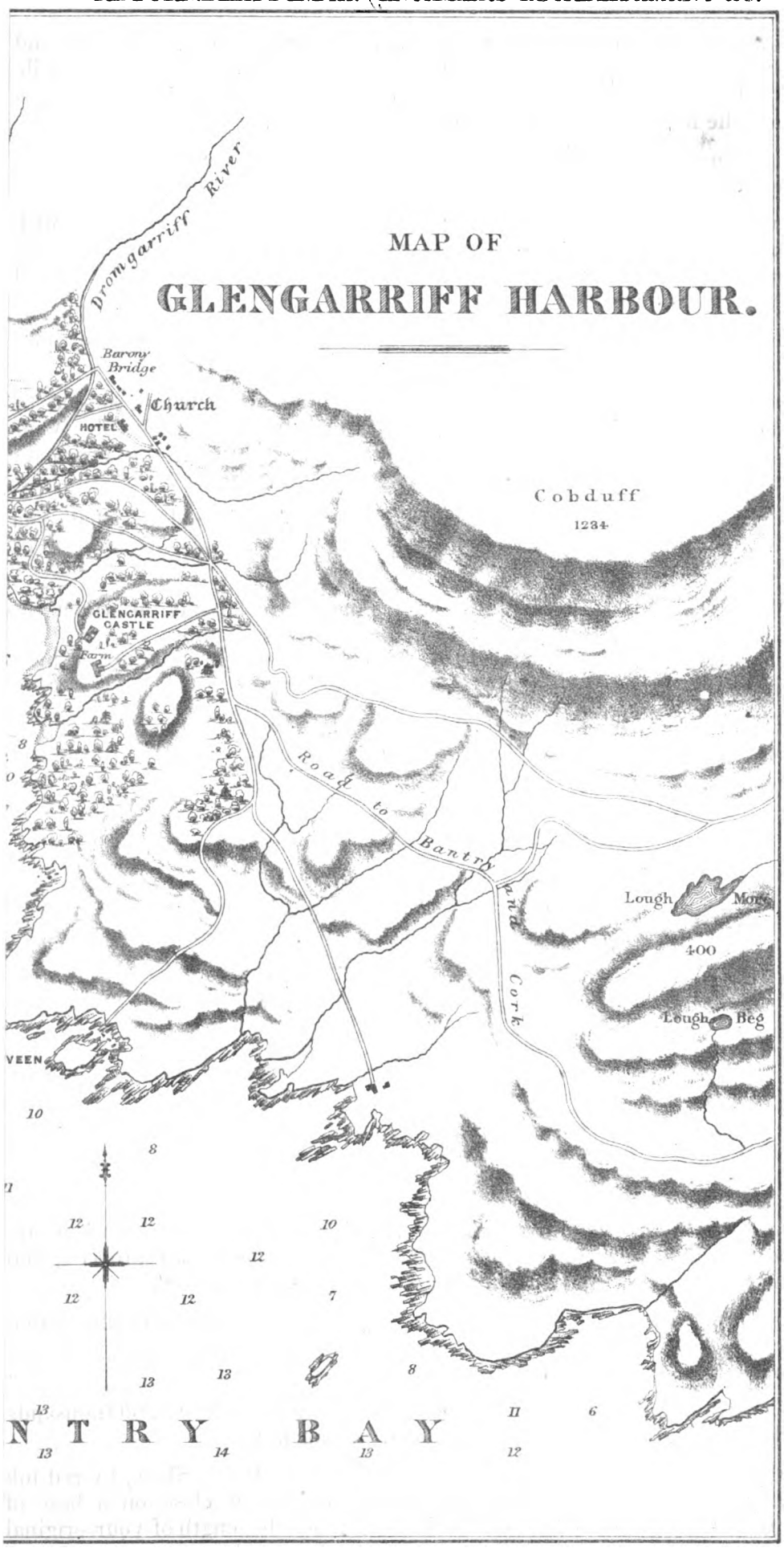
3. Describe the method of using the Prismatic Compass. State how you would survey a road with it. Also, explain the method of finding your station by interpolation, by means of two or more stations already fixed.

4. What are the meanings of the terms Magnetic Meridian and Variation of the Compass? Explain the method of finding the latter in the field, and state how a meridian line can be marked out on the ground, without the aid of any instrument, with sufficient accuracy for common purposes.

5. How

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5. How can you ascertain whether a pocket sextant is in adjustment, and why, in trying its adjustment, should the object observed be at least half a mile distant? The arcs of the theodolite and sextant both read to minutes; why is the former the more accurate instrument?

6. How can you ascertain your position on a plan of any ground by the aid of the sextant?

7. How are distances, both vertical and horizontal, found in the field with great facility by means of the pocket sextant and a very simple tangent table of multiple angles? Explain the principle upon which the tangent table of multiple angles is formed.

8. Show, with a diagram, that the angle measured by the sextant is only half of that actually subtended by the objects observed.

9. Describe road traversing with the theodolite: what points should be especially attended to, and in what manner can the work be checked? What is the peculiar character of theodolite traversing, and why may this character not be equally maintained by using the magnetic meridian.

10. Describe the method of measuring a base line by the aid of a chain and theodolite, pointing out the correction necessary for each angle of elevation or depression.

11. Where an object is selected as a trigonometrical point on which the theodolite cannot be set up, the angles taken from its vicinity require "reduction to the centre." Explain how this is done, and illustrate it by a diagram.

12. Explain the principle of the Vernier, and in what manner would you construct a Vernier to read to 15 seconds when the arc is divided into quarter degrees.

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## Examination in Surveying.

*Afternoon Paper, 11th July* 1866.

*Note.*—Write your name at the top of the accompanying plan and of each of the papers which you hand in in reply to the following questions. Candidates must not communicate with or assist each other. Work on this paper must close at the termination of the sitting, and more credit will be given for knowledge of the subject than for minute accuracy of detail in drawing, &c., on which time need not be wasted, though neatness is desirable.

1. Consider the accompanying plan as a tract of country, of which you are required to make a survey. State in what manner you would proceed, and what instruments you would use for the various parts of the work.

The plan may be drawn over in any way that you think proper in illustration of your proposed mode of procedure, and the following points should be shown thereon:—

A. Construct and draw a scale at the foot, showing hundreds and thousands of yards, the length of the plan being taken at four miles.

B. Measure a base line on the level top of Shrone Hill. Show, by red ink lines, your system of triangulation therefrom, and let it close on a base of verification, to be measured on Cobduff, about twice the length of your original base.

C. The correct delineation of the Harbour is supposed to be mainly dependent upon careful triangulation; you will be careful, therefore, to avoid admitting any ill-conditioned triangles into this part of the work.



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D. The hills in the plan are shaded vertically. Sketch in, on a separate piece of paper, Shrone Hill and the ground in its immediate vicinity, in pen and ink, and on the horizontal system; not with any particular care as to accuracy, but as a specimen of your ability to do such work.

E. Similarly, and for the same reason, sketch in in Indian ink, shading with a brush, and on a slightly larger scale, the hill and adjacent ground to the west of Shrone Hill and south of Barley Lake.

F. Colour in the roads, rivers, lakes, sea, and woods shown on the plan.

G. Compute the area drained by the Maganagan Stream, so far as it is shown on the plan.

H. Hand in a field book of a supposed traverse survey of a portion of the road from Adrigole Harbour; the work to start from the Bridge on the Glengarriff River and to terminate at the Ford on the Maganagan Stream, the measurements to be taken off the scale, and the angles to be taken on the plan with a protractor.

I. Without going through any calculations in detail, explain briefly how you would compute the length of the base of verification proposed to be afterwards measured, as above, on Cobduff.

J. Explain the process you would adopt for sketching in the ground in the field after the necessary previous preliminaries had been completed.

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## Questions on Levelling and Practical Surveying.

### *Morning Paper*, 14*th July* 1866.

*N.B.*—You are particularly requested to write legibly, and to answer the questions concisely; prefix the number of the question to each answer, and write your name at the top of each of your papers. Candidates must not communicate with or assist each other.

1. What is levelling, and to what useful purposes is the art applied? Describe the different modes of levelling, and mention the class of operations to which, in practice, each different method of levelling is most suitable.

2. State the number and the nature of the adjustments required by the common Y spirit level; in what respects does the Dumpy or Gravatt's level differ from the Y level?

3. What are bench marks, and what is their use? Enumerate the different kinds of levelling staves used; state which you prefer, and why?

4. Explain the effect of the curvature of the earth on levelling operations. When is a correction on its account necessary, and what, in general terms, is the amount of such correction? is it an additive or a subtractive quantity? What is the correction for curvature due to the distance of 29,040 feet?

5 What do you understand by "refraction"? Are its effects constant or variable, and to what cause are they attributable? What is the mean correction ordinarily applied on its account to an observed angle? and how, in practice, may the effects of curvature and refraction ordinarily be obviated?

6. What

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6. What do you understand by contour lines? How do you trace them upon the ground with a spirit level or theodolite? and for what purposes and with what objects are contoured surveys ordinarily executed?

7. Being directed to survey for and select a new line of road in a comparatively unexplored and little known country, give some description of the way in which you would set about it, the instruments you would use, &c. &c., supposing your instructions required you to send in a project for a road, complete with longitudinal sections, &c.

8. In reconnoitering in unmapped countries, it sometimes happens that the only available check upon your route survey is to find the latitude and longitude of your halting stations: describe simple methods of ascertaining these points.

9. Proceeding up a river in a boat, how would you survey your route as you went along, travelling, of course, only by daylight?

10. Explain how in the field the time may be approximately ascertained by the prismatic compass.

11. Marking out a road in a hilly country, and being limited to a maximum gradient of, say, 1 in 25, how would you proceed to obtain your trial alignements?

12. Marking out a canal in a given direction A B, you find that the alignement, if prolonged, would take you through a village; to avoid this, you change the direction to a line B C, and, between the points A and C, you trace a curve with a radius of four miles: describe the method of doing this in the field, and (without going through the necessary calculations in detail) explain how they are made, when required, the distances A B and B C being measured, and the angle A B C observed.

*On the completion of answers to the above questions, the remainder of the morning sitting will be devoted to the* viva voce *Examination of Candidates in the practical use and adjustment of Instruments.*

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## Examination in Plotting and Plan Drawing.

*Afternoon Paper, 14th July* 1866.

*Note.*—Write your name at the top of every paper which you hand in. Candidates must not communicate with or assist each other.

1. The accompanying lithographed Field Book represents details of a survey as made in the field. The measurements are given in feet. You are required to plot it on a scale of 400 feet to the inch. On this scale the plan will work into the general dimensions of 12 inches by 8 inches. Make the meridian line parallel to the longer side of your paper, and you will find it most convenient to commence work towards the left hand lower corner.

Finish off the plan neatly, colouring in the roads, rivers, houses, woods, &c., showing the traverse lines in red on the plan. Print as a heading the words, "Traverse Survey of Ground plotted by [Name.]"

2. Plot a section from the accompanying Field Book of Levels, and on the section starting from the level of Station 8, draw in a longitudinal section of a proposed line of road, limited to a maximum gradient of 3 feet in 100. The horizontal



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horizontal scale of the section to be 100 feet to an inch, and the vertical scale 10 feet to an inch. Fill up columns of rise, fall, and reduced level, the datum being assumed at 100 feet below the starting point.

*Field Book of Levels.*

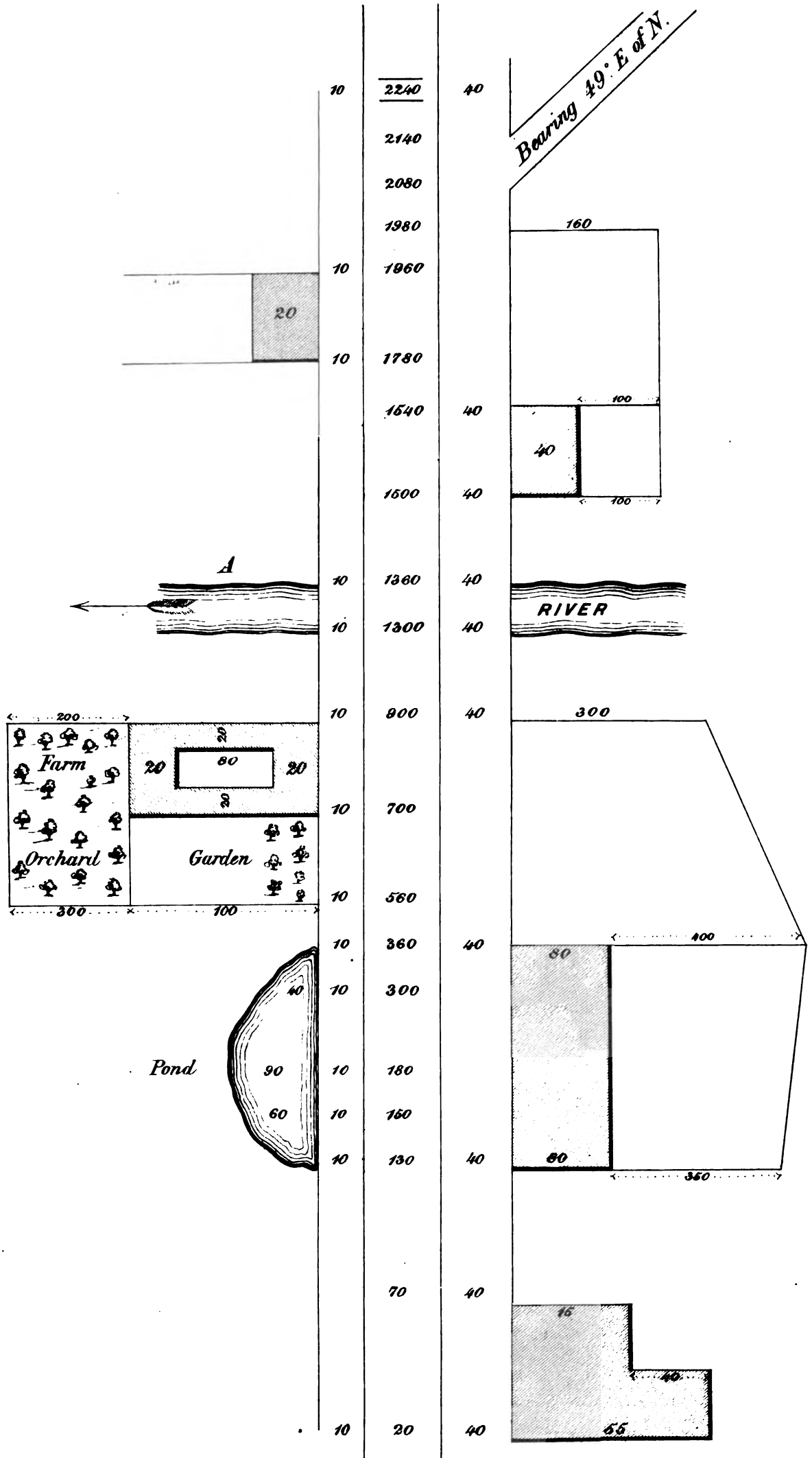
| Number of Station. | BACK | | | Height of Instrument. | FORE | | | Rise. | Fall. | Reduced Level. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bearing. | Distance. | Level. | | Level. | Distance. | Bearing. | | | |
| | ° | | | | | | ° | | | |
| 1 | 235 | 100 | 3·75 | 4·95 | 5·68 | 120 | 55 | | | |
| 2 | „ | 150 | 8·42 | 5·12 | 11·78 | 150 | „ | | | |
| 3 | „ | 100 | 3·89 | 4·87 | 6·23 | 100 | „ | | | |
| 4 | 246 | 120 | 7·42 | 5·09 | 3·70 | 150 | 66 | | | |
| 5 | „ | 40 | 8·97 | 4·96 | 2·48 | 60 | „ | | | |
| 6 | „ | 100 | 3·72 | 5·02 | 6·08 | 100 | „ | | | |
| 7 | „ | 200 | 2·45 | 5·06 | 8·92 | 200 | „ | | | |
| 8 | „ | 160 | 6·71 | 4·98 | 8·02 | 120 | „ | | | |
| 9 | „ | 100 | 3·57 | 5·00 | 7·94 | 100 | „ | | | |
| 10 | „ | 80 | 8·20 | 4·97 | 2·86 | 120 | „ | | | |

Plot in the line of proposed road surface in red, and note, below each change of inclination, the rate per 100 feet of gradient adopted, avoiding all unnecessary embanking or excavation beyond what may be rendered absolutely necessary by your prescribed limit of gradient.

3. Draw the ground plan of a building 120 feet long by 30 feet broad, in central block, with two wings projecting in front, 60 feet each, and of the same breadth of 30 feet. Run a 10 feet arcaded verandah, with 6 feet openings and 7 feet rise to the spring of the arch, round the entire building. Proceed to draw an elevation of the same with two stories, the lower story being raised 3 feet off the ground, and 24 feet in height, and the upper 20 feet in height, putting in for effect simple basement and cornice mouldings and stringcourses at the springing of the arches; the building to be flat-roofed, with a parapet wall 3 feet in height. Show on the elevation the effect of the projection of the shadows, the light being supposed to come from the left hand side at an angle of 45 degrees. Scale, 20 feet to an inch. Sky and foreground to be sketched in at discretion.

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# FIELD BOOK.

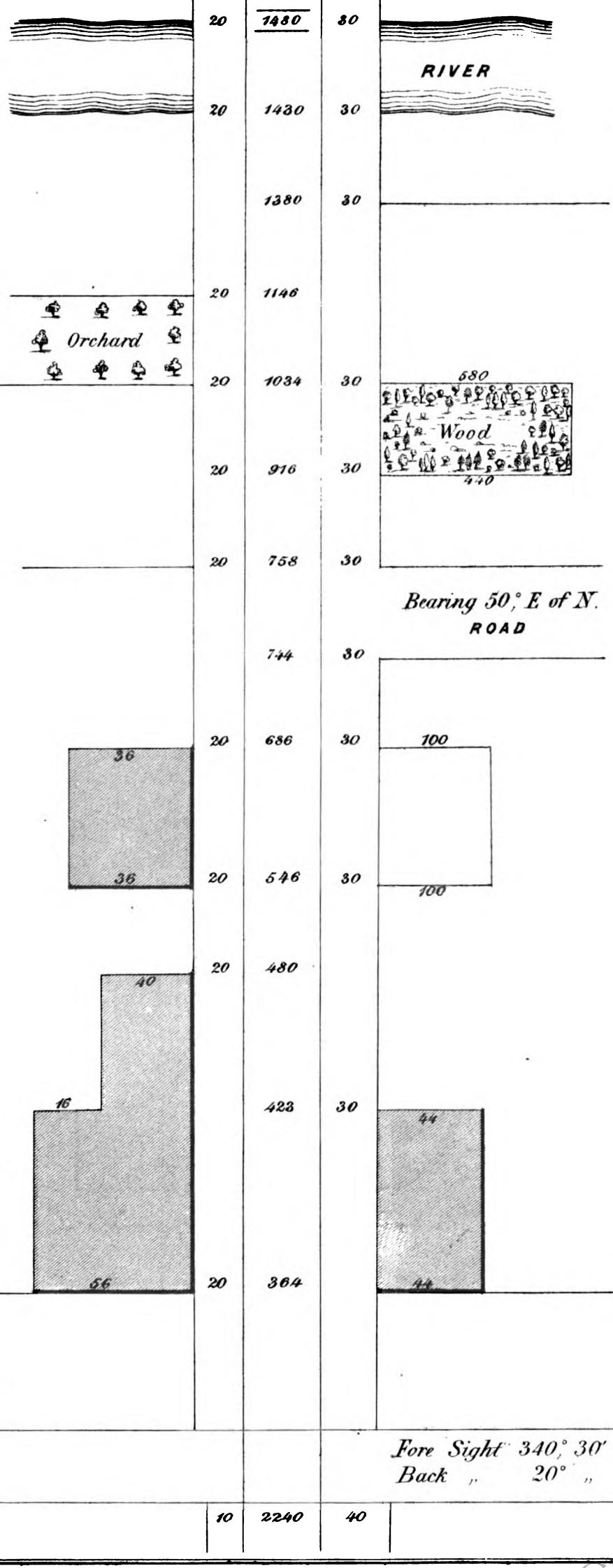



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | 2240 | 40 |
| | 2140 | |
| | 2080 | |
| | 1980 | |
| 10 | 1960 | |
| | | |
| 10 | 1780 | |
| | 1640 | 40 |
| | 1600 | 40 |
| 10 | 1360 | 40 |
| 10 | 1300 | 40 |
| 10 | 900 | 40 |
| 10 | 700 | |
| 10 | 560 | |
| 10 | 360 | 40 |
| 10 | 300 | |
| 10 | 180 | |
| 10 | 160 | |
| 10 | 130 | 40 |
| | 70 | 40 |
| 10 | 20 | 40 |

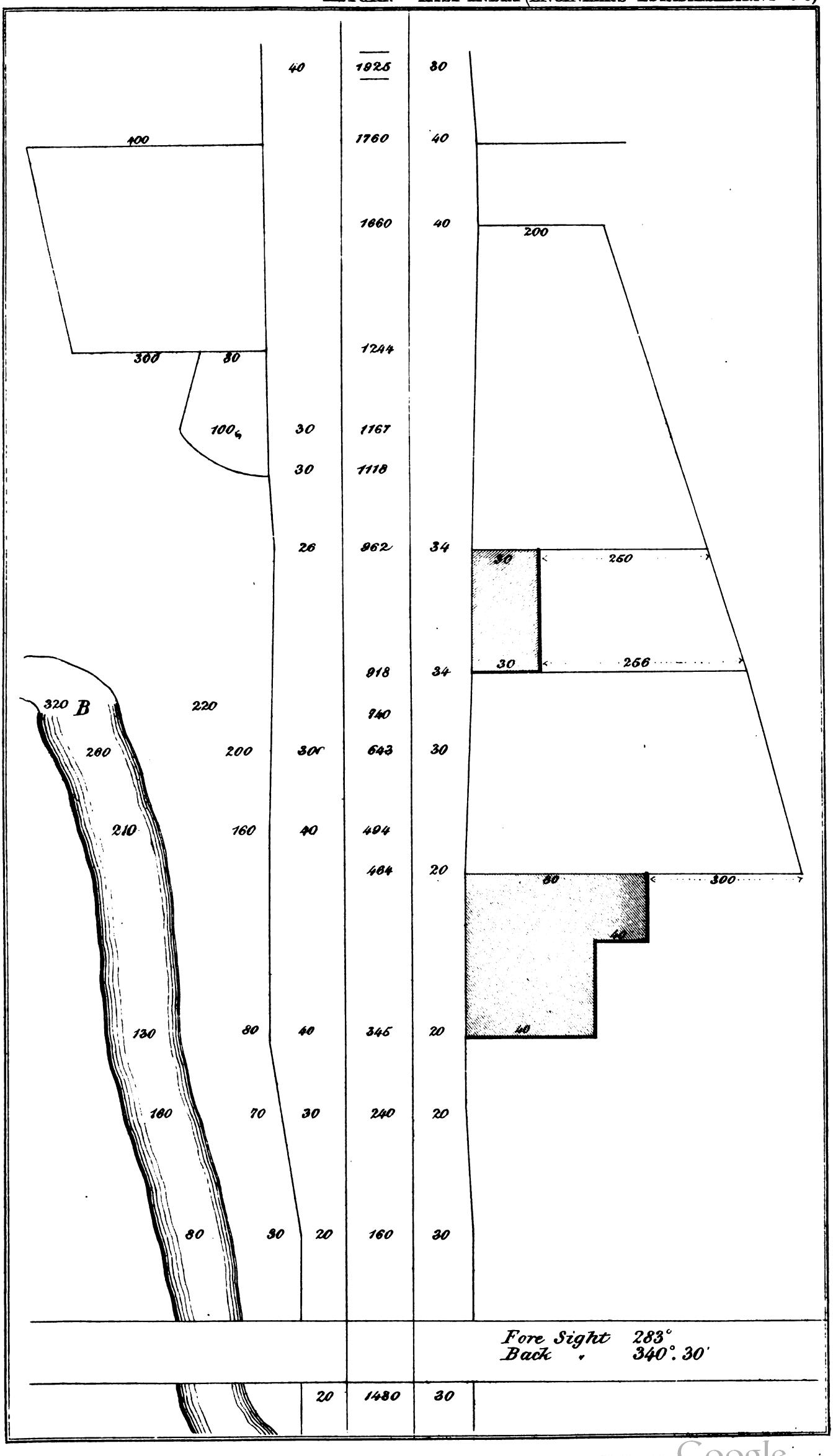
Start from Cross Roads

on a bearing 20° E of N

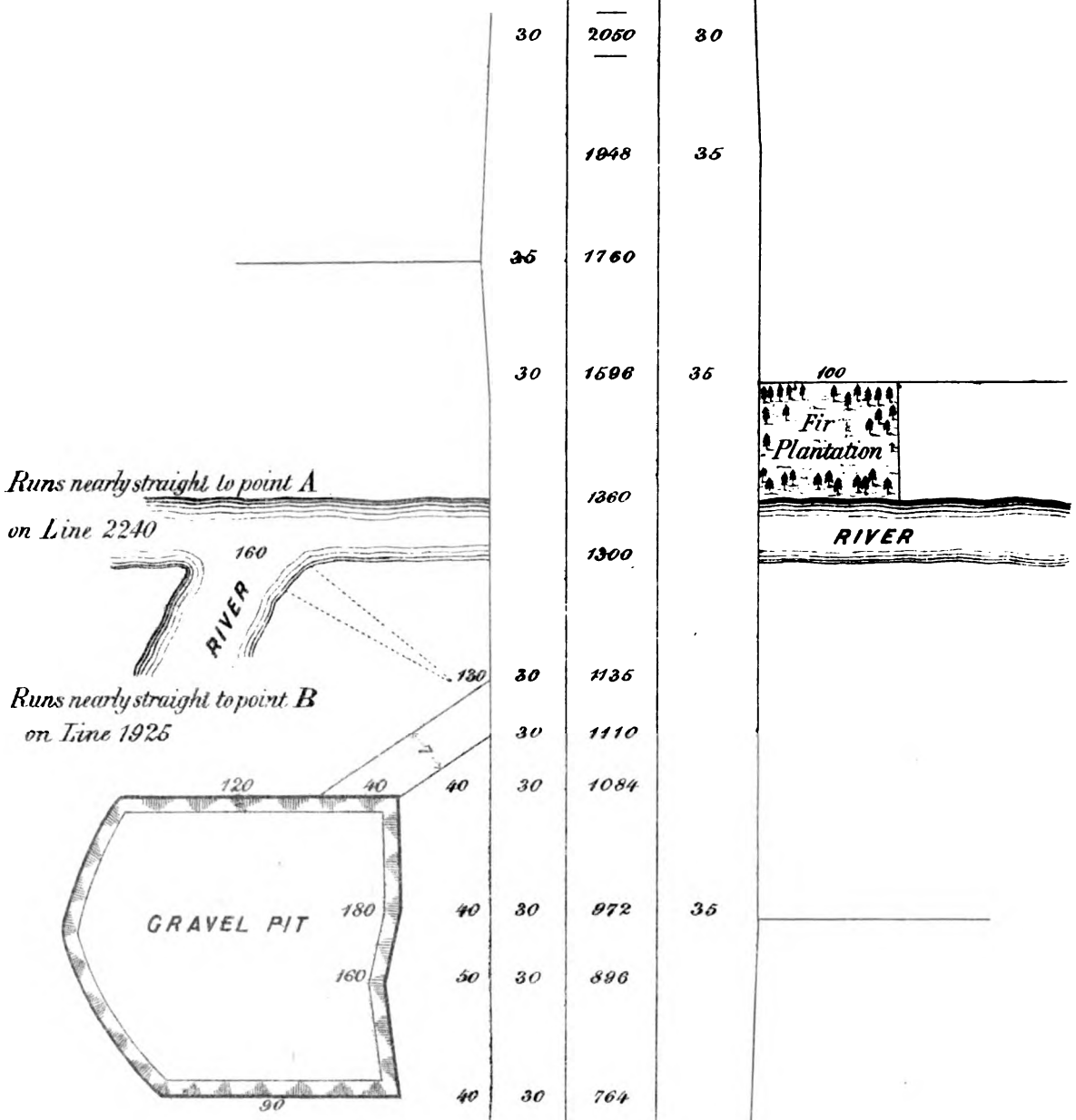
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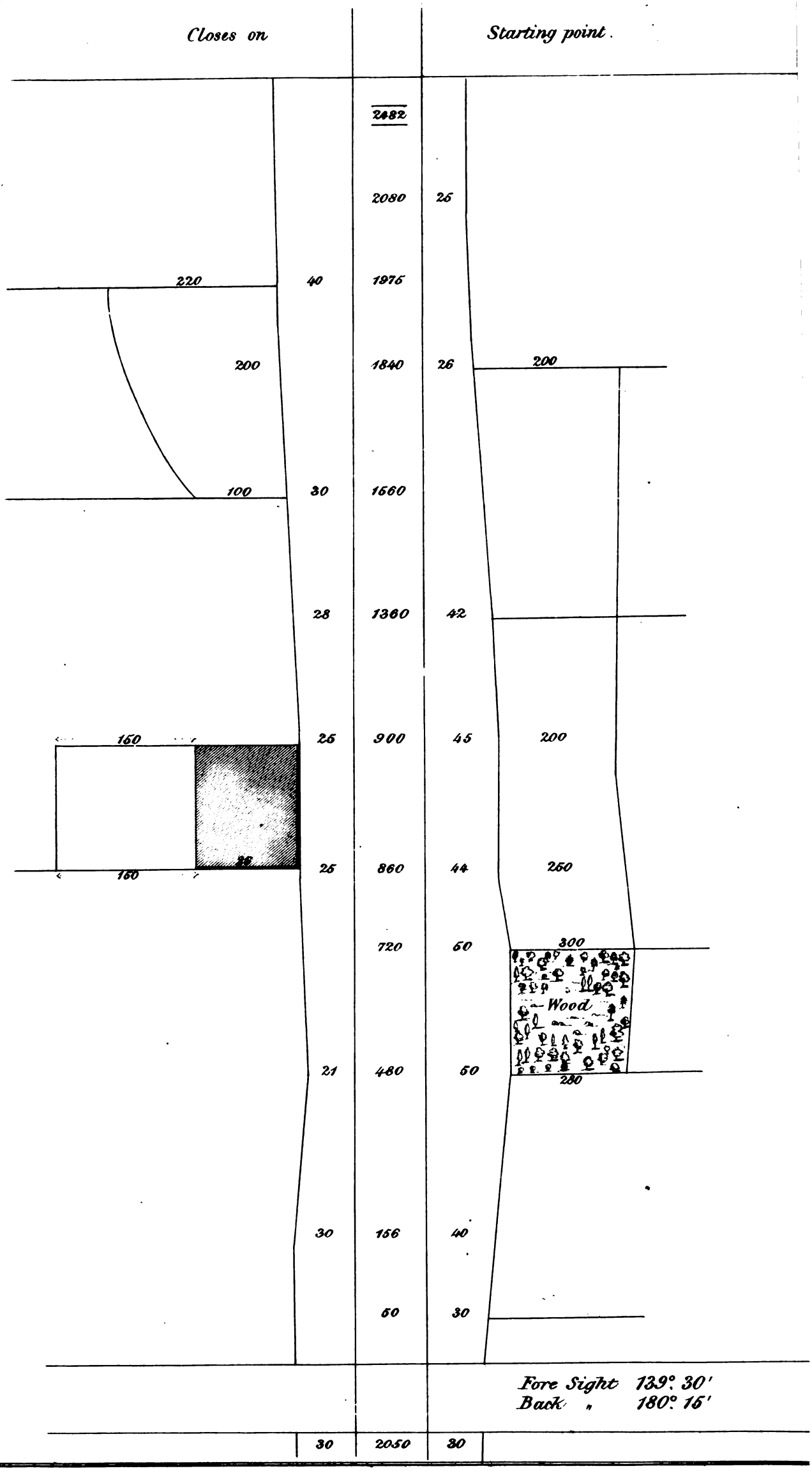



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2060 | 30 |
| | | 1948 | 35 |
| | 35 | 1760 | |
| | 30 | 1696 | 35 |
| | | 1360 | |
| | | 1300 | |
| 130 | 30 | 1135 | |
| | 30 | 1110 | |
| 40 | 30 | 1084 | |
| 40 | 30 | 972 | 35 |
| 50 | 30 | 896 | |
| 40 | 30 | 764 | |
| | | 710 | 34 |
| | | 670 | 34 |
| | | 580 | 30 |
| | | 346 | 30 |
| | 40 | 266 | 30 |
| | | 176 | 30 |
| | | 36 | 30 |

Fore Sight 180° 15'
Back " 283° "

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 40 | 1925 | 30 |

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# EAST INDIA
## (ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT, &c.)

RETURNS of the Names of EXAMINERS appointed to examine the CANDIDATES who presented themselves, since the last Return, for Admission to the ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT and PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in *India*; of the Names of the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES in Order of Merit; of the MARKS which were assigned on each Subject to every CANDIDATE; and, of the EXAMINATION PAPERS of each SUBJECT (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 426, of Session 1865).

(*Mr. Adam.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *July* 1866.

[*Price* 2*s.*]

454.

*Under* 4 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (IRRIGATION WORKS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 April 1866;—*for*,

"COPY of DESPATCH from the Government of *India* to the Secretary of State of the 9th day of March 1865, with Enclosures, on the subject of IRRIGATION WORKS."

India Office,
28 April 1866.

W. T. THORNTON,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCH from the Government of India to the Secretary of State (No 29), dated 9th March 1865.

Sir,

YOUR Despatch, No. 39, dated 8th August last, communicated to us your conclusions with reference to the prosecution of Irrigation Works in India, and informed us that you concurred in our opinion, that the State should undertake directly all the works of this class that it can practically manage, in preference to entrusting them to private companies. You added that if the surplus revenues and available balances should prove insufficient to supply the requirements of the country, funds by means of loans should be raised, and that you would be prepared to give favourable attention to the practical steps we might propose for giving effect to these conclusions.

2. We now have the honour to submit for your consideration a scheme drawn up by Colonel Strachey, our Secretary in this Department, for undertaking the development of irrigation works through the agency of the Government, in a systematic manner, which appears to us to be based on thoroughly sound arguments, and to deserve our entire concurrence. The question has been so fully and ably discussed by Colonel Strachey, and his proposals are put forward in so practical and definite a form, that it does not seem necessary for us to do more than express our entire assent to the measures which he suggests.

3. The facts adduced as to the appropriations likely to be made from the ordinary Public Works grants for the prosecution of irrigation works (*vide* paras. 7 to 16 of Colonel Strachey's Memorandum), prove as we think conclusively that no reliance can be placed on the ordinary revenues for giving effect to such a development of this class of works as is essential for the well-being of the country. The provision that has been made for irrigation works in the Budget-Estimates for the coming year 1865-66 in the North Western Provinces and Punjab, sufficiently attests the truth of this view. For the remodelling of the Ganges Canal an allotment of only one lakh has been made, while the whole estimate is nearly 40 lakhs for the works alone. In the Punjab, the allotments for the prosecution of the Baree Doab Canal are of a most inadequate character. Remarks of a like nature may be made as to the Madras Estimates. It is only by diverting money from important works of other descriptions, which cannot be effected without serious inconvenience, that any addition can be made to the limited sums which the Local Governments have proposed to appropriate for irrigation works, and we are at a loss to see any remedy for this state of things except by giving early effect to the policy which has already been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, of supplying the want by means of a loan.



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4. We wish to draw particular attention to Colonel Strachey's observation as to the light in which the financial effect of a loan for carrying out such works should be viewed. Practically, the charge of interest on the money sunk until the work is in a condition to pay, is just as much a part of the first cost as the direct outlay on the construction. There is no reason whatever for regarding such an interest charge as a burden on the revenues, and it may with perfect propriety be paid from the loan. The only essential point is, to be assured that all the works undertaken shall, in the end, at least bring back to the State the interest on the capital expended on them, and with a proper system of management we do not doubt that this may be always accomplished.

5. The importance of exercising a constant and careful supervision over the working expenses and income of this class of works has been already strongly insisted upon by us, and our orders have, we are glad to see, received your full approval. The necessity for increased vigilance in this direction, if the policy of constructing works by means of loans be adopted, has been forcibly dwelt upon by Colonel Strachey; and we quite agree with him, that this will become an essential element of a satisfactory administration of an irrigation department.

6. In conclusion, we would express our hope that, after such further consideration and emendation as these proposals may receive from Her Majesty's Government, they will be found to afford a safe foundation on which to commence a systematic development of irrigation works in all parts of India on an effective scale; and that a provision will thus before long be made for the requirements of the entire country in respect to artificial irrigation, no less successful and no less worthy of an enlightened Government than that made in respect to the means of communication by the adoption of the policy originated by Lord Dalhousie for the constructions of Railways. The increase in the prosperity of the agricultural population and of the quantity of agricultural produce which must certainly follow the extension of irrigation works, will give a very powerful stimulus to the traffic on the Railways; while the increased facilities of transport will largely extend the markets to which such produce can profitably be sent. The combination of these causes cannot fail to lead to an improved condition of the finances, in part due to the increased wealth of the country, and in part to the reduction of the demands on the State to meet the railway guaranteed interest; and we shall look forward with much confidence to the results of the hearty adoption of a policy which shall provide for the energetic prosecution of irrigation works within the limits of proper prudence, combined with the gradual completion and extension of the system of railways, the main outlines of which have already been so satisfactorily fixed.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
*H. Rose.*
*H. B. Harington.*
*H. S. Maine.*
*C. E. Trevelyan.*
*W. Grey.*

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Enclosure No. 1 to Public Works Despatch, No. 29 of 1865.

NOTE on the Measures to be adopted for the Extension of Irrigation Works in India, by aid of Special Loans to be raised for the purpose. By Colonel *R. Strachey*, R. E., Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

THE Secretary of State, in his Despatch, No. 39, of the 8th August last, has informed the Government of India that he concurs in the conclusion "that the State should undertake directly all the irrigation works that it can practically manage, in preference to entrusting them to private companies, and that when the surplus revenues and available balances prove insufficient to supply the requirements of the country, funds by means of loans should be raised." He adds, that he will be prepared to give favourable attention to the practical steps the Government of India may propose to adopt for giving effect to these conclusions.

2. In the letter to the Secretary of State, the substance of the reply to which is above given, the Government of India had said that "the immense value of irrigation to the agricultural community in all parts of India is beyond dispute; and we are sensible of the serious responsibility which rests on the Government to do what is in its power to extend works

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works designed for this purpose. Much has already been accomplished, but more still remains to be done, and it should, without doubt, be our constant aim to follow up, with yet greater consistency and practical force, the efforts that have for many years past been made to extend the benefits of irrigation to the country at large." It was also said that "the history of the last famine in Upper India is still fresh enough in the memories of every one to render superfluous any general comments on the appalling character of a season of drought over a large area. In like manner, we believe that the luminous report of the late Colonel Baird Smith sufficiently demonstrates, without any further remarks on our part, the real power of systematic irrigation to amend the worst consequences of such a season of drought, and proves that against such visitations there is in truth no other security possible; all other things, and among them improved communications, acting only as feeble palliatives. It will be a day of the greatest promise for the future well-being of India when the Government shall take the first decisive step towards the gradual but systematic introduction of irrigation works into every district now liable to occasional seasons of drought, and shall thereby lay the foundation of a new order of things, under which the sound and material progress of the community will no longer be liable to be suddenly arrested and thrown back indefinitely, as is now the case, and as must ever continue to be the case, so long as the country is left without the safeguard of a sufficient supply of artificial irrigation to support the people and the cattle in a season of drought."

3. In submitting the Despatch of the Secretary of State, above referred to, for the orders of the Government, it becomes my duty to offer such suggestions on the subject as have occurred to me after a careful consideration of the whole question, which, as the Secretary of State observes, may justly be regarded as one of the most important that can arise in the administration of Indian affairs. I have been most strongly impressed with the serious responsibility that now rests on the Government of India in giving a proper direction to the future action of the State in regard to irrigation works; and the delay that has arisen in taking up the questions which have to be discussed in connection with the Secretary of State's Despatch will, I feel assured, be excused when the extremely great importance of arriving at a sound practical conclusion is considered. I may be permitted to add that few things would be so gratifying to myself as the knowledge that the foundation of a persistent policy, having for its object the systematic extension of irrigation over every part of India, had been laid before my connection with the Public Works Administration ceased.

4. It will be apparent to every one who has followed the discussions which have ended in the Secretary of State's Despatch now under consideration, that the general problem to be solved involves primarily the financial question—how shall the necessary funds be provided. If no financial difficulties had stood in the way, there can be no doubt that long ago the Government would have undertaken irrigation works to a vastly greater extent than, in fact, has been possible. But till now the propriety of obtaining the requisite funds by loan, after the surplus available from income or the balances has been exhausted, has never been distinctly admitted, and, as a consequence, the progress of irrigation works has been practically limited by the annual grants for public works, which have been provided from the ordinary ways and means of the country. For some years past, since the finances have been administered on an improved system, it has been the declared policy of the Government to limit the public works grants to the sums that can be allowed from the ordinary revenue after discharging all other claims of all sorts. Formerly the wants of the Government for public works were dealt with in the same general manner as the wants for other objects, and to a certain extent the open loans served to supply the outlay on public works, as well as on other services. There was, however, no recognised principle that irrigation works, or any other class of works, might properly be provided for from funds raised by loan, and the so-called Public Works Loan was, in fact, a general loan, intended to make good the general deficit that arose at that time, though the deficit was, no doubt, partly due to the public works charges.

5. The decision of the Secretary of State, lately received, places the supply of funds for irrigation works on a new basis, and, for the first time, the Government has recognised that the sum available from the ordinary revenues for such works may properly be supplemented by funds to be specially raised on loan.

6. The first point to consider, then, will be, what is the sum that may probably be available year by year from the ordinary revenue for this class of works?

7. A reference to the recent orders of the Government of India on the probable outlay on barracks will show that it has been provisionally decided that a sum of two millions may be regarded as the annual amount to be provided for works of public improvement for the present. The grant for the current year has been considerably more than this, but, under all the circumstances of the case, the sum above-named has been considered a suitable grant for the coming, and for future years.

8. The following figures give the actual grants, made for the last four years, under the head of Agricultural Works, which term is perfectly synonymous with irrigation works, ~~excepting in Bengal, where it refers exclusively to embankments~~:—



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TOTAL GRANTS.

| YEAR. | New Works. | Repairs. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1861-62 - - - - | 23,00,312 | 22,50,313 | — |
| 1862-63 - - - - | 22,72,046 | 23,56,723 | — |
| 1863-64 - - - - | 22,38,067 | 21,26,513 | — |
| 1864-65 - - - - | 27,35,230 | 23,25,440 | — |
| TOTAL - - - | 95,45,655 | 90,58,989 | — |
| Average - - - | 23,86,414 | 22,64,747 | 46,51,161 |

For the five larger Governments the following are the grants; the other provinces are omitted, the expenditure in them being very small:

ORIGINAL WORKS.

| YEAR. | Madras. | Bombay. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces. | Punjab. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1861-62 - - - | 3,38,481 | 2,23,882 | 1,01,845 | 8,91,039 | 7,40,533 | 22,95,780 |
| 1862-63 - - - | 6,75,995 | 1,56,359 | 2,14,943 | 7,70,399 | 4,53,250 | 22,70,946 |
| 1863-64 - - - | 4,82,865 | 2,23,198 | 2,01,800 | 7,45,401 | 5,52,403 | 22,05,667 |
| 1864-65 - - - | 7,11,900 | 4,84,310 | 4,15,680 | 5,82,120 | 5,54,310 | 26,98,320 |
| TOTAL - - - | 22,09,241 | 10,87,749 | 9,34,268 | 29,38,959 | 23,00,496 | 94,70,713 |
| Average, 4 Years - | 5,52,310 | 2,71,937 | 2,33,567 | 7,34,740 | 5,75,124 | 23,67,678 |

REPAIRS.

| YEAR. | Madras. | Bombay. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces. | Punjab. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1861-62 - - - | 10,00,000 | 4,20,960 | 2,09,500 | 3,42,500 | 2,68,638 | 22,41,598 |
| 1862-63 - - - | 10,10,579 | 4,19,279 | 2,01,000 | 3,02,839 | 4,15,946 | 23,49,643 |
| 1863-64 - - - | 9,47,247 | 2,68,110 | 2,20,000 | 4,17,178 | 2,65,138 | 21,17,673 |
| 1864-65 - - - | 10,85,280 | 4,03,850 | 2,37,500 | 3,74,250 | 2,12,960 | 23,13,840 |
| TOTAL - - - | 40,43,106 | 15,12,199 | 8,68,000 | 14,36,767 | 11,62,682 | 90,22,754 |
| Average, 4 Years - | 10,10,776 | 3,78,050 | 2,17,000 | 3,59,192 | 2,90,671 | 22,55,689 |



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9. It may hence be inferred that the present charge for maintenance under this head, which is an obligatory charge, is not less than 23 lakhs, and having regard to the gradual, extension of works, it will not be safe to estimate the charge, for some few years to come, at less than 25 lakhs annually.

10. Also it may fairly be reckoned, that from such grants for public works as have been made for the last four years, a sum of about 25 to 30 lakhs may be given to irrigation works without inconvenience or undue restriction of other classes of works.

11. From an examination of the actual grants of the last four years under the other sub-heads of works of public improvement, viz., Communications and Miscellaneous, it appears probable that the charges for maintenance under these heads may be reckoned as not likely to vary much from 40 lakhs annually. Taking account of the steady increase of charge for road repairs, 45 lakhs will be a safer sum to take for the future. The grants for new works under the head Miscellaneous (which are mainly lighthouses and harbours), may be taken at 5 to 10 lakhs. The residue of the grant goes to new roads and works of inland navigation.

12. On the whole, a total grant on the standard of 200 lakhs, or 2,000,000 *l.*, might be expected to be thus distributed:—

| | *Lakhs.* | *Lakhs.* |
|---|---|---|
| *New Works.* | | |
| Agricultural | 30 | |
| Communications | 93 | |
| Miscellaneous | 7 | |
| TOTAL | | 130 |
| *Repairs.* | | |
| Agricultural | 25 | |
| Communications and Miscellaneous | 45 | |
| TOTAL | | 7 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 200 |

13. The above figures show a probable distribution based on the experience of the last four years. It would of course be possible in an arbitrary way to require a larger appropriation to irrigation works, making a corresponding reduction from communications. But it may be doubted, having regard to the absolute wants of the country for the completion of roads, whether the appropriations for such works could properly be much reduced for some years to come; and it will, I think, be taking a very high estimate of the sum available for irrigation works to place it at 50 lakhs or 500,000 *l.* annually.

14. An annual grant of 500,000 *l.* for this class of works would be approximately double the average of the last four years. Let us now see what sums it would admit for expenditure in the larger provinces. The amounts, at double the rate of the actual averages, would be as follows:

| | *Lakhs.* |
|---|---|
| Madras | 12 |
| Bombay | 6 |
| Bengal | 5 |
| N. W. Provinces | 15 |
| Punjab | 12 |
| TOTAL *Lakhs.* | 50 |



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15. The utter inadequacy of such grants to carry out with proper activity works of irrigation on any but the smallest scale will at once be apparent. The Ganges Canal before it was opened had cost about two millions. If the whole grant to the North Western Provinces at the above rate were appropriated to such a work, it would require 12 or 13 years to complete it. With such grants as have actually been made during the last four years the necessary time would be double this, say 25 years. Nearly the same remarks would apply to the Baree Doab Canal. The cost of this may be put down at about 1½ millions, so that the entire Punjab grant at the higher rate would be required for 12 years, and the actual average grant for over 25 years to complete the works. In point of fact, both the Ganges Canal and the Baree Doab Canal have been executed with borrowed capital. Their construction took place during the period when there was a loan constantly open, and without this resource they could never have been carried on. Since the extraordinary grants made for these works have ceased, the progress of irrigation works in Upper India has virtually ceased also. It may be added that it will practically be quite impossible to find the money required for the remodelling of the Ganges Canal, from the ordinary annual grants to the North Western Provinces. If the amount be taken from the ordinary income, it will be equivalent to reducing the general grant for works of public improvement by, say, 15 or 20 lakhs for the next three or four years; and this will be not very different from stopping progress generally.

16. Without further argument, then, it seems to be quite apparent that, for the proper prosecution by the State of works on such a scale as above-named, the sum available from the ordinary annual grants would be quite insufficient, and that it would be unjustifiable to allow works of this class of magnitude to be put in hand if no other resources were forthcoming. Like considerations apply in a somewhat modified form, but with equal force, to the vigorous prosecution of the irrigation works in the Madras Deltas, where, on the best authority, it is stated that not one-half of the land has yet been brought under irrigation. The early completion of the canals that have long been in progress in Sindh, and the commencement of other similar works there and in other parts of the Bombay Presidency on a scale commensurate with the acknowledged urgency of the demand, must equally depend on the provision of funds in addition to the ordinary annual grants; and the development or extension of artificial irrigation in most of the provinces of India, in such a systematic manner as will fully guard the country from serious disaster by reason of drought, stands on the same footing.

17. It is, of course, extremely difficult to form any trustworthy estimate of the probable sum that could usefully be spent on irrigation works within a limited period, having in view their systematic extension all over India; but it will facilitate the apprehension of the subject if a rough computation of the amount is made, so far as it is possible.

18. The following, then, may be stated as a possible list of requirements :—

| *Punjab:* | £. |
|---|---|
| Completion of Baree Doab Canal | 500,000 |
| Sutlej Canal | 2,000,000 |
| Improvement of Western Jumna Canal. | 250,000 |
| Supply of Jumna and Cuggur water to Bhuttee territory. | 250,000 |
| Inundation Canals from Sutlej | 250,000 |
| Chenab Canal | 2,000,000 |
| Canals, &c. in Sindh Sagur Doab and Trans-Indus. | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL £. | 6,250,000 |

| *North Western Provinces and Oudh:* | |
|---|---|
| Completion of Ganges Canal | 750,000 |
| Canals in Rohilkhund | 500,000 |
| Dam on Jumna below Delhi and Canals from it. | 750,000 |
| Canals from Sarda and Gogra | 4,000,000 |
| Works in Bundelkhund | 500,000 |
| Canals from Tonse | 250,000 |
| TOTAL £. | 6,750,000 |

| *Bengal:* | £. |
|---|---|
| North Western districts north of the Ganges, say. | 1,000,000 |
| Western districts | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL £. | 2,000,000 |

| *British Burmah:* | |
|---|---|
| Canals from Irrawaddy and minor streams. | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL £. | 1,000,000 |

| *Madras:* | |
|---|---|
| Extension of works generally, say | 5,000,000 |

| *Central Provinces:* | |
|---|---|
| Minor works generally | 1,000,000 |
| TOTAL £. | 1,000,000 |

| *Bombay:* | |
|---|---|
| Canals in Sindh | 4,000,000 |
| Canals in Guzerat and the Deccan | 3,000,000 |
| TOTAL £. | 7,000,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL £. | 29,000,000 |

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19. The requirements of the Punjab and North Western Provinces being best known to me, I am able to judge most exactly what sum it will there be found possible to apply usefully to this class of works. My estimate as to Madras and Bombay is little more than conjecture, but I am informed by Colonel Rundall, who is intimately acquainted with the Irrigation Works of the Madras Presidency, that the sum I have named is not in any way excessive for that territory. On the whole there can be no reason to doubt that at least such an amount as is above given might usefully be spent, say in the next 10 or 15 years. Allowing, therefore, for an annual appropriation of 500,000*l.* from the revenue, which it will be remembered is double the actual rate for the last four years, a sum of something over 20 millions would remain to be provided for by special loan.

20. I think the above is a very moderate estimate of the sum that might be usefully applied to irrigation works within the time I have named, and I should consider that as much as 40 or 50 millions sterling could be beneficially laid out on this class of works within the next 20 or 25 years, in addition to any sums forthcoming from the surplus income.

21. If the above figures give even a tolerably close representation of the facts, they complete the proof of the proposition that it is quite impossible to do what is wanted by means of grants from the ordinary revenues. Whether the works to be carried out are in themselves large or small, matters very little. What must be regarded is the aggregate amount to be provided, and even should this be very much less than I believe it will be, the necessity for having recourse to loans to achieve proper progress appears to me indisputable.

22. But it will justly be said, that however great be the importance of the end in view, and however clear it may be that no satisfactory results can be obtained from the unaided ordinary revenues, yet the financial effect of taking up money on loan for such objects must be duly considered before the decision to do so is finally adopted. The question in short arises, whether the additional charge that will be created can be met from the general resources of the State, while the works are under construction, or remain unremunerative. In a later part of this memorandum I shall return to the subject more in detail; here I propose to confine myself to a statement of the conclusions which seem to me to arise from a consideration of the general circumstances of the case, adding that from the nature of the inquiry no answer can be given to it which is not in a great degree speculative. At the end of 10 or 15 years, if a loan of 20 millions has been contracted, a probable annual charge on the revenue will have been created of something under one million sterling. Having regard to the recent growth of the ordinary revenues it will not be unreasonable to anticipate an increase of sensible amount in the coming 10 or 15 years. During this period it might be expected further that many of the works undertaken would have begun to pay directly; and the increased security to the general revenues obtained through their instrumentality might reasonably be expected to produce an important indirect financial advantage. Moreover during the next 10 years the full effect of the development of the railway traffic will be felt, and the increase of the earnings will, it may be hoped, bring a large set-off against the guaranteed interest. Generally, therefore, it might, I think, fairly be anticipated, that the burden caused by such an amount of debt would be met wholly, or in great part, by the growth of the actual income, or by the relief obtained from present losses or charges, in the manner that has been indicated.

23. Comparing the proposal to borrow such a sum as 20 millions to be applied to irrigation works, the entire profits of which shall go to the State, with that of giving a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest on the capital, which amounts to 70 millions, required for a system of railways for all India, in the profits from which the Government does not participate at all, it may be said with confidence that the first-named scheme is in all respects less open to risk than the last. There is literally no reason to think that under a proper system of management any eventual loss, however small, will arise on the irrigation works, while it may confidently be asserted that some of the lines of railway constructed under guarantee cannot possibly pay 5 per cent. on the capital sunk on them. It is not likely that so much as 5 per cent. will be realised within 10 years on the capital sunk on any but the smallest works of irrigation, but within 20 years it is quite possible that so large a return as 10 per cent. may be realised, and it may easily be even more.

24. Nor is there reason to suppose that any greater financial discredit would attach to the Government for borrowing directly in the money market such a sum as I have named, to be applied under State management to irrigation works, than would be the case if the Government were to guarantee interest on so much capital to be applied under a joint stock company. Whatever have been the objections to the grant of Government aid to public works in the shape of a guarantee, it certainly has never been said that the public credit was thereby damaged. It manifestly does not signify in the very smallest degree, so far as the financial position of the Government is concerned, whether the capital on which Government has to pay interest is applied under the direction of the engineers of the State, or of a joint stock company. For the reasons that have been given in the earlier discussions on this subject, it has been considered necessary that the Government, instead of the Board of directors of a company, shall stand between the individual capitalists who provide the money and the work to be carried out; but this does not in any way alter the essential features of the transaction, nor does it afford any ground for diminishing the respect of the community



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for the Government. On the contrary such a policy as has now been accepted by the Government of India and Secretary of State, if firmly supported, and carried out with those precautions which prudence require, should rather tend to raise the credit of the State, as showing that the Government has confidence in the public resources, and a proper determination to develope them to the utmost. That discredit will attach to any Government that borrows to cover a deficit arising from its own bad administration is very certain, but the difference between such a case and the present one is too obvious to call for discussion. Neither in India nor in any other country can great public improvements possibly be carried out from the unaided income of the year; and it is a proposition not to be disputed, that the application of capital to such ends may be in every way as economical and prudent on the part of the Government as on that of private persons.

25. I will conclude my remarks on this part of the subject by observing that the increase in the wealth of the community, and in the amount of exportable produce, that must follow on the extension of irrigation works in the manner that is contemplated, cannot fail to produce a very marked effect on the profitable character of the traffic of the railways. All experience, whether in India or elsewhere, tends to show that no objectionable competition for traffic is raised up by the construction of railways and canals of navigation through the same districts, and to whatever extent the canals of irrigation can also be fitted for navigation, the result to the community will certainly be unmixed good.

26. Having thus stated the grounds on which it appears probable that a large amount will be required to be raised by loan, to supplement the grants that can be made from the ordinary revenues for the construction of irrigation works, if these works are to be carried out with the vigour which is desirable, I proceed to consider the measures that seem suitable for giving practical effect to such a policy, the general expediency of which has now been acknowledged by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

27. And in the first place I shall abstain entirely from any discussion of the precise system to be followed in raising the money required, as not being necessary for my present purpose. So far as the works are concerned, it is a matter of complete indifference whether the money be raised in India or in England, and whether it be borrowed simply on a fixed rate of interest, or whether any special arrangement be made for admitting subscribers to such a loan to a participation in the profits to be obtained from the works. The essential consideration in determining such matters will be that the Government shall obtain the money on the best terms possible. For my own part, I suppose that the English money market will always be that in which funds can be obtained on the easiest terms; and with this remark I leave the subject.

28. Neither is it necessary to dwell at any length on the question whether such loans could be safely raised under the authority of the local governments. I conceive that so long as the responsible financial administration rests with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, it will be thought essential that all public loans shall be raised exclusively by one or other of these authorities.

29. Passing then to those matters which call for specific attention, the first consideration should be to determine at the outset some general limit within which the contemplated operations should be restricted. It will not be desirable to leave the determination of the sum to be borrowed for purposes such as these to each occasion as it arises, because virtually this would re-open the general question of policy in dealing with every estimate, and in making the yearly grants for works in progress. To a certain extent, the Government would, under any conceivable circumstances, be forced to reckon in advance for several years the probable sums that would be required for all works of first class magnitude, the completion of which would run over several years. Also there would be an implied pledge given on sanctioning the estimates for such works, that the needful funds would be provided year by year, until they were finished.

30. At the same time there would be a serious objection to entertaining the idea of an unlimited expenditure on this account. To do so could hardly fail to lead to want of attention to economy, and unduly to stimulate the proposals to undertake works. It is one of the most weighty arguments against the adoption of the policy of borrowing money to carry out public works, that it too often leads to a reckless prosecution of schemes, which are made to appear in very favourable colours by their projectors, and which are taken up for execution under feelings of excitement or enthusiasm, but which in the end prove to be failures. Having regard to the conditions under which office is held in India, and to the superlatively brief period for which public men here remain in authority, the risks of this sort to be guarded against in the present case seem unusually great. In this sense a specific limitation of the sums to be applied from money obtained on loan, not only as a whole but in each separate province, seems to me almost essential.

31. Having regard to the probable magnitude of some of the works to be dealt with, the Ganges Canal, for instance, being likely to cost as much as 3,000,000 *l.* when completed, it is apparent that if a sum be fixed to limit the present extent of the operations of the State in such undertakings it cannot be a small one.

32. On the whole, 20,000,000 *l.* might be named as a sum to be thus provided and laid out, say in the next 10 years. This sum, it will be seen, bears a reasonable proportion to

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the total roughly estimated amount of the outlay that might probably be beneficially applied to this class of works in the period named. It will admit of the gradual extension of irrigation on a scale that will be fairly commensurate with the vast importance of the object, in all parts of India, and on a really systematic basis, while the amount at stake will not be so large as to be likely to lead to any very serious interference with the ordinary equilibrium of the finances. Of course no more money would be taken up, year by year, than was distinctly shown to be necessary; and though 20,000,000*l.* has been named, it would not follow that this sum should be spent, unless really satisfactory evidence was brought forward, that works to that extent could be beneficially undertaken. By judicious management it should be quite possible to keep the expenditure, even on the largest class of works, within reasonable control, so that risk of real financial embarrassment arising from sudden pressure while such works were under construction might be avoided. The largest projects could always be so taken up that definite portions of the works should be brought into useful operation before a fresh commencement was made with a second portion; and such a rate of progress could generally be given to the works as was from time to time found suitable, having due regard to the general requirements of the finances.

33. Supposing, then, that it were determined to operate on such a general basis as is above indicated, it next has to be considered what should be the more exact mode of dealing with a fund thus created. It is clear that special caution would be requisite in many directions, and the following points are those which appear to be of primary importance:—

34. *First, that due provision be made for the specific and exclusive application of the sum raised to the class of works which it is intended to produce.*

This consideration has always had much importance attached to it in the discussions on this subject that have arisen on former occasions, and it has been suggested that special commissioners should be appointed to raise, and apply loans specially raised, for such purposes. But apart from the expense of such a plan, there would be other administrative objections, and the end in view could quite easily be attained in a much simpler manner. It is already customary for the Secretary of State to obtain power under an Act of Parliament to raise money on loan. If in the Act under which an Irrigation Loan were raised it was provided that the money should be specially taken up and applied to this class of works, under rules to be framed by Her Majesty's Government, and published in the "Gazette," and that accounts should annually be laid before Parliament of the sums raised and of the manner of their application, all reasonable security would be given that the trust would be faithfully performed. Nor does it seem at all necessary to place any restrictions on the application of the money obtained on loan, beyond what has just been suggested; for instance, to require that the unappropriated part of the loan should be kept in deposit, and should not be available as a part of the ways and means of the Secretary of State, might be financially inconvenient and costly, and would not be of any real use. The pledge given before Parliament that the sum raised would be applied to the purposes stated, would be in every way sufficient.

35. *Second, that the aggregate of the sanctions given in detail to works to be carried out from the loan should not exceed the whole amount authorised to be raised.*

This precaution will be an obvious one.

36. *Third, that a suitable appropriation should continue to be made from the surplus income of the year for new Irrigation Works.*

The necessity for this condition is perhaps not so apparent as the former two. But it is proper to guard as much as possible against any needless borrowing, and there is really no reason for ceasing to apply the ordinary income to this class of works because grants are provided in an exceptional manner. It is just possible that in some years the ordinary revenues might supply all that was really required for the proper prosecution of the works in hand, and so far as it will go after meeting the essential demands for other classes of works, the current income should certainly be made to meet this expenditure. Moreover, there is no sufficient reason why the burden of providing works of this particular class should be entirely thrown on the future, or why a fair contribution should not be made towards them from the resources of the present time.

37. *Fourth, that the actual cash transactions connected with the extraordinary income and expenditure should be dealt with as a part of the ordinary transactions of the year, so far as the public accounts are concerned.*

This caution is essential in order to prevent complication in the accounts. All the needful security as to the proper application of the money can be quite easily got without any special accounts, as will be hereafter explained, and the importance of maintaining inviolable the unity of the general financial statements of the income and expenditure is paramount. All that will be requisite to ensure regularity is to treat the receipts from the loan as part of the income of the year; to regard the special grants for works as so much added to the ordinary public works grants of the year; and to exhibit the whole of the expenditure as ordinary expenditure against the whole grant. The detailed accounts will, under the regular system of the department, show the outlay on each separate work, and a simple statement of the amount spent on those works which have been specially sanctioned for execution under the loan will provide a sufficient explanation of the actual application of the special grant.



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38. These general conditions might be met under some such rules as the following :—

I. The Secretary of State to have power to borrow 20,000,000 *l.* within the next 10 years to be applied to the construction of Irrigation Works, and works subsidiary to them.

II. A separate account to be kept of the sum thus raised from time to time, and of the appropriations thereof, to be laid before Parliament yearly with the Indian accounts.

III. The appropriations to be made by the Secretary of State, on the recommendations of the Government of India.

IV. The appropriations to be made in the form of special annual grants, to be applied to Irrigation Works, in aid of the ordinary public works grants to local governments.

V. In recommending special appropriations from the loan, the Government of India will be guided by the following principles :—

*First.* No appropriation will be made to cover charges for maintenance, or establishments employed on works in actual use.

*Second.* No appropriations will be made for works estimated to cost less than 25,000 rupees, unless they be minor works forming part of a system in course of execution. The same rule will apply to additions to existing works.

*Third.* The estimated charge for establishments and contingencies of all sorts required for the construction of works chargeable against the loan may be met by a suitable addition to the appropriations. A fair sum may be allowed for superior establishments and charges for accounts.

VI. Appropriations thus made will then fall into the ordinary ways and means of the year, and be accounted for, as also will be the whole of the expenditure, exactly as are the ordinary public works, grants, and expenditure.

VII. A yearly account of the actual expenditure on Irrigation Works specially sanctioned for execution under the loan will be prepared to compare with the grants.

VIII. If the expenditure on such works in any year is not equal to the special appropriation from the Irrigation Loan, the unspent balance will be looked upon as a sum which it is obligatory on the Government of India to re-appropriate to this class of works in the following year; and in estimating the surplus available from the ordinary revenues of the year for application to ordinary public works, a deduction should be made to provide for such special re-appropriations.

IX. The Government of India will continue to appropriate from the ordinary surplus available for works of improvement a reasonable sum for new Irrigation Works, say from about 15 to 20 per cent. of the whole grant of works of public improvement, so that a fair share of the outlay on new construction shall fall on the current revenues.

X. The account presented to Parliament will be in the following form :—

*No.* 1.—*Irrigation Loan.*

| Sums Raised. | | Appropriations. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | | £. |
| Balance - - - - - | 5,000,000 | By last account - - - | 3,500,000 |
| Raised in the year - - - | 10,000,000 | During the year, Bengal, Madras, &c. - - - - - | 6,500,000 |
| (Details to be given.) | | (Details to be given.) | 10,000,000 |
| | | Balance - - - | 5,000,000 |
| TOTAL - - - | 15,000,000 | TOTAL - - - | 15,000,000 |

No. 2.—DETAIL

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No. 2.—Detail of Appropriations and Expenditure.

Government of Bengal.

| Appropriations. | | Expenditure. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year. | Amount. | Year. | Chargeable to Loan. | Chargeable to Revenue. | Total. |
| | £. | | £. | £. | £. |
| 1864-65 - | 500,000 | 1864-65 - - - | 400,000 | 15,000 | 415,000 |
| 1865-66 - | 300,000 | 1865-66 - - - | 400,000 | 30,000 | 430,000 |
| 1866-67 - | 250,000 | 1866-67 - - - | 200,000 | 10,000 | 210,000 |
| 1867-68 - | 50,000 | 1867-68 - - - | 45,000 | 8,000 | 53,000 |
| | | Total - - - | 1,045,000 | 63,000 | 1,108,000 |
| | | Balance of appropriations not expended - | 55,000 | — | — |
| Total - | 1,100,000 | Total - - - | 1,100,000 | — | — |

(And so on for each Government.)

XI. The distribution of the actual expenditure of the year, to be charged against the Revenues or the Irrigation Loan, will be made by the Accountant General Public Works Department, on the general principles that guide the appropriations. He will also always make the full amount of the appropriation for Irrigation Works under the ordinary Budget Estimate a charge against revenue, only admitting any excess on that account as a charge against the Irrigation Loan.

XII. There shall also be submitted to Parliament a yearly statement showing all the projects sanctioned by the Secretary of State for construction from the loan, with an account for each, of the original estimated cost, the expenditure up to date, and the probable sum required to complete the works.

XIII. The total estimated cost of all such works shall not be allowed to exceed 20 millions.

XIV. The total actual expenditure to be supplied from the loan, added to the estimated outlay necessary to complete the works, shall not exceed 20 millions.

39. A few remarks may usefully be made in explanation of some of these proposals: the greater number of them are obvious corollaries to the general conclusions that have been adopted on the grounds previously stated.

40. The final responsibility of making the appropriations from the loan has been placed on the Secretary of State, because it seems quite essential, under the special circumstances of the case, to take every possible precaution to prevent unthrifty expenditure. The necessity for obtaining the preliminary sanction of the Secretary of State before any work is put in hand at the charge of the loan will no doubt cause some delay; but this will, I believe, be advantageous rather than otherwise. In looking at the result of operations such as these, the postponement of any work for a few months will be absolutely inappreciable so far as the effect on the country is concerned, and everything which conduces to deliberation in the preparation of projects, and forethought in putting works into actual execution, will be a real benefit. The approval of the Secretary of State being required to the specific yearly appropriations, will also perhaps tend to caution, and can do no harm.

41. The recommendations of the Government of India would, as a rule, be accepted by the Secretary of State; but the knowledge that all questionable proposals would probably be challenged would lead to increased care in putting forward claims to participate in the grants, and the necessity for obtaining and supplying full information on every project submitted would be made more obvious.

42. The adoption, as regards this class of works, of the rule which already applies to the prosecution of all ordinary works by the Public Works Department, pending the receipt of the orders on the Budget Estimate of the year, would obviate all inconvenience from the Secretary of State's sanction being necessary to the annual grants. The rule referred to provides that all works in progress at the end of the year may go on in the new financial year, pending the issue of orders as to the amount of the new year's grant, at the same average rate of expenditure as was sanctioned for the former year.

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43. I may be permitted to add, with reference to this point, that the objections which have been taken to the Budget system in its application to the operations of the Public Works Department, on the ground that under it no extensive works can be carried out, because there can be no confidence in the amount to be granted from year to year, are certainly made under a misconception. The difficulties and inconveniences referred to are indeed real, but they arise not from the Budget system as such, but from the strict limitation of the funds from which the yearly grants are made. In truth, the excellence of the Budget system cannot be better proved than by these very complaints. It provides a powerful check on expenditure in excess of the ordinary grants of the year, which is precisely what it is intended to effect. With such grants as will only supply from two to seven lakhs a year in any province for new works of irrigation, it would be unreasonable to attempt operations on a large scale; and if under the Budget system such attempts are practically prohibited, it is just what should be done. With greater latitude in the amount available for expenditure, a corresponding increased freedom in the working of the Public Works executive administration will at once follow.

44 As to the precise class of works to which an Irrigation Loan should be considered applicable, a few words may be added. Although the essential object would be the extension of Works of Irrigation, yet, inasmuch as navigation should without question be provided for as far as possible in designing Works for Irrigation, it would only be reasonable to permit all needful outlay for the proper adaptation of the projected works to purposes of navigation. In like manner, all needful contingent operations, in the way of embankments to keep out floods, or of drainage, or of any necessary subsidiary works, would properly be provided for from the fund for Irrigation Works. As will be pointed out further on, the essential point to regard is that the works shall be remunerative, which in brief implies that they will be profitable to the State, and at the same time to the community.

45. This concludes all that need be said as to the application of a special loan. But in entering upon a policy which certainly involves an increase to the burdens of the State to the extent of the charge of interest on the loan, while the set-off to be derived from the results of the works is in a measure problematical, further precautions will be expedient.

46. It will not do merely to trust that a suitable return will be obtained from the works constructed. The experience of the last 20 years in the Upper Provinces of India, shows conclusively that a passive attitude does not suffice. Active measures must be taken to ensure a profitable result, and exact accounts, showing the real financial consequences of the operations, must be insisted on.

47. The only safe basis on which to conduct any financial operation, requiring for its success a definite return on capital sunk, is to keep accurate accounts of all items of outlay and income, and to maintain a constant check on the outlay, and an equally constant watch on the growth of the income, which should be stimulated by all possible and legitimate means. This is just as essential in the case of irrigation canals as in any other enterprise.

48. In the present case we must contemplate the possibility of the Government having to meet at the end of ten years, an additional yearly charge of one million sterling for the interest of the money taken up on loan, and it will certainly require the greatest care and the best management to bring up the revenue from the Irrigation Works by this amount in that time. It will no longer suffice to trust to the ordinary growth of the revenues to compensate for the sums sunk in Irrigation Works. It might have been reasonable to take no special account of the exact returns of such works, so long as the outlay on them was limited to grants from the ordinary surplus revenues of the year. But now a new specific charge will be created, in the expectation that the income in the end will at least cover the interest on the capital sunk, and to admit of the Government seeing how far this expectation is fulfilled, and taking all needful measures for securing this result, accounts in a perfectly precise form will be requisite.

49. This precaution should, I think, be regarded as a *sine quâ non* before proceeding to lay out borrowed money, and the exact fulfilment of all the requirements it involves should everywhere be made obligatory, and no portion of the loan should be appropriated in any Province not conforming to this rule.

50. Under this conviction, it seems to me quite essential that the practice of blending the charge for land revenue with that for water should everywhere be absolutely given up, and that in all cases a specific separate water rate should be fixed and accounted for as the revenue due to irrigation. The adoption of this system has for some years past been ordered by the Secretary of State, but I believe it has hitherto been but partially enforced in any part of India. In the North West Provinces, the recent orders of the Government of India have distinctly required a complete separation of the two elements of income, and have laid down the principle that the revenues due to the canal shall be separately accounted for as such. Till now, however, the distinction has not been properly attended to. Like remarks will apply, but in a much stronger form, to the Madras Provinces. In some few districts, a separate water rate is charged, but the rule has been to levy a consolidated rate, which includes both land revenue and the charge for water. The consequence of this state of things is, that it is quite impossible to form any just opinion as to the strict financial results of the Madras Irrigation Works. The returns of profits submitted, exhibit the aggregate sum by which the net land revenue has been increased since the works were undertaken.

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undertaken. Obviously such a standard of calculation is most imperfect and most fallacious. I do not at all question the generally useful and remunerative character of these works, but it is a plain fact that their exact financial result is still quite unknown.

51. It would naturally be everywhere left to the Local Government to determine the precise manner in which the distribution of charge between the land and water revenue should be made. It is a matter of no importance for the purposes now under consideration how the separation is made, whether in the accounts with individual cultivators, or village communities, or whether only in the collector's books. What is desired does not bind down the Government to any particular system of collection or administration; it requires only that in the final revenue accounts, a specific sum should be credited as the income due to Irrigation Works, such sum being reckoned on the actual quantities of water supplied, and its results in increasing the profits of the cultivators. There can be no question that in all new works, the best and simplest course will be to fix separately the charges for irrigation as ordered by the Secretary of State, and this should be strictly enforced in future.

52. In order to arrive at a complete solution of the question, whether any given Irrigation Work is properly remunerative or not, another point has to be considered, namely, what is the interest charge fairly debitable to the work, having regard to the capital laid out upon it. It will plainly be impracticable to attempt to maintain any distinction in the accounts between capital obtained from the new loan and applied to any work, and money otherwise obtained and applied (as from the current revenues) either before or after the new system is adopted. For instance, in addition to the sum of about two-and-a-quarter millions that has already been spent on the Ganges Canal, a further outlay of, say, three-quarters of a million, may probably be required to complete the works. It would be a most needless complication, if not an actual impossibility, to keep separate accounts of the two classes of outlay, on one of which interest would now definitely become chargeable as a new burden. Equally impossible would it be to distinguish that part of the charge, the funds for which were provided from the ordinary revenues of the year, on which no direct charge for interest would arise.

53. It appears, therefore, that the only practical course to follow in estimating the interest charge on any work of this class, will be to take into account the entire outlay in the nature of capital on such work, and to consider the income specially charged with the payment of interest on an equivalent amount of public debt. It will be a question for consideration in detail, what rate of interest should be thus reckoned on the capital. The simplest plan, no doubt, will be to charge the whole amount sunk at one rate to represent the average rate of the present debt, making due allowance for the sum that may have been provided from current revenues, on which no interest charge accrues. Probably 4 or 4½ per cent. may thus be fixed as a fair present standard.

54. This arrangement will involve no interference with the present system of public account or any other that may be adopted. The whole of the actual receipts and disbursements may remain under the heads of Land Revenue, Public Works, or debt, as at present. What is proposed is only that a separate statement shall be drawn out yearly, to show what is the practical result of the Irrigation Works as a whole, regarding the entire capital sunk on them as a portion of public debt at a given fixed rate of interest. According as the net income exceeds, or is less than this interest charge, the financial result will be satisfactory or otherwise, and with such a standard of comparison, a perfect check may be maintained on the general result of the operations of the Irrigation Department.

55. It will be a question for consideration, what exact works, or classes of works, shall be brought forward in such a revenue account. It might, for instance, be expedient to omit altogether such works as the minor irrigation tanks in the Madras Presidency, and to deal only with the more strictly engineering works in the deltas of the large rivers. All that is essential is, that no expenditure from the loan be permitted on any work unless subject to the condition that full accounts of the entire result of that work be submitted in the way specified. It will be practically more convenient to treat the works in classes than according to individual cases, and it seems right to declare that if any work of a class receives aid from the loan, the whole class shall be brought into the special Irrigation Revenue Account.

56. It may be as well to add, that I have no intention in what has just been said of implying that tanks as such should be excluded from the operation of an Irrigation Loan. Clearly, there can be no reason for rejecting any class of works fitted for their object, and where it is expedient, grants for tanks should be given, but always subject to the condition of specific accounts of the income and expenditure being rendered for comparison with the capital sunk.

57. The accounts to which I refer should be regularly rendered through the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and submitted to the Secretary of State; and it would be an important duty of the Government of India to watch the condition of the balance between the income and expenditure, and to take all needful measures to ensure economy in working, and to prevent the outlay on works of irrigation remaining unproductive or leading to a permanent charge on the revenues. In this point of view also it should always be a condition precedent in taking up any project for Irrigation Works, that reasonable



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proof should be given that the returns would at least cover the interest on the capital required for the construction.

58. I now pass on to the last part of the subject, viz.: the administrative steps to be taken in carrying out such a scheme for applying money raised on loan to the construction of Irrigation Works.

59. And first it will be well again to state the great end to be aimed at. It is the development of a system of irrigation on such a scale, and so distributed, that the best possible safeguard shall be given, compatible with the sum of money available for expenditure, against any general disaster from a season of drought. In order, therefore, that all parts of British India shall be protected from famine, it will be desirable to secure in every province or region a certain area of land, which by aid of artificial irrigation can confidently reckon on maturing its crops, and maintaining its agricultural population and their cattle, irrespective of the vicissitudes of the ordinary seasons. From such protected areas a limited but sufficient supply of food might be distributed to neighbouring less favoured localities, and a general immunity from the worst form of famine obtained.

60. In practice, such an ideal dissemination of Irrigation Works must of course be limited by many considerations of economy and engineering convenience. Thus, districts specially liable to drought would call for prominent attention. Projects already partly executed, or the designs for which were matured, might reasonably be first completed or taken up for construction. Special facilities for irrigation would properly be taken advantage of before more doubtful or difficult schemes were entered upon. The financial consideration of relieving the charges on the revenues, by obtaining a full return on outlay at the earliest possible time, should never be lost sight of. The adjustment of these various and almost conflicting calls will require the careful consideration of the local officers, by whom alone such schemes could be prepared and perfected.

61. It is too obvious to need more than a passing remark, that the entire responsibility of maturing and proposing any such schemes of works will rest with the Local Governments. The only duty of the Government of India will consist in seeing that due attention is given to such general principles as may be adopted by Her Majesty's Government for the regulation of the works to be taken up under the loan, and for the equitable distribution of the available funds among the various objects and localities in behalf of which aid is demanded. This general supervision would be completed under the Secretary of State in Council.

62. In carrying out such a system of works, it will be important that whatever is done shall be in the way of gradual and systematic development rather than of sudden effort. It will be apparent that such an outlay as has been proposed will require, in the first instance, a sensible increase to the Public Works Establishments during the construction of the works, and subsequently a permanent addition to provide for their maintenance when they are completed. Having regard to the heavy demands certain to arise during the next four or five years in connexion with the building of barracks, it is impossible to reckon on any considerable supply of engineers being available for the extension of Irrigation Works within the ranks of the existing Public Works Establishments. Early measures must therefore be taken to supplement the engineer branch of the department, and a corresponding addition in the subordinate or overseer class will at the same time be required.

63. The preparation of designs for Irrigation Works can only be entrusted to officers having a special knowledge of this branch of engineering, and such persons can only be obtained from among the servants of the Government in India, as it is only in this country that English engineers have the means of obtaining experience on such works. And though it is true that a few officers capable of preparing designs would soon find occupation for many executive officers, yet the comparatively small number of persons so qualified, and the caution and deliberation requisite in entering on any projects which involve the risk of a large permanent charge on the revenues, will certainly lead to the lapse of a considerable length of time before matters are so far advanced with the preparation and sanction of projects as to allow of the prosecution of work on a large scale. On the whole, under the most favourable circumstances, very active steps can hardly be taken in the manner contemplated within the next two or three years, and during this period the Local Governments would be usefully employed in reviewing any existing projects of the class to be dealt with, and in preparing fresh schemes for future execution.

64. It may conduce to a more complete apprehension of the practical scope of the present proposal, if I here endeavour to show in a somewhat definite manner what will be the probable demands for establishments in connexion with such an expenditure as I have proposed. It will be the more useful to do this, because some persons have considered that there will be difficulty in extending the operations of the Public Works Department so as to take up the administration of a scheme of irrigation on a plan of such magnitude as to provide for the wants of the country at large.

65. The total expense of the irrigation establishments in the North Western Provinces for the year 1862–63 was about 4½ lakhs, and this is a sufficient approximation to the present scale of charge. The works provided for represent a capital of about 2¼ millions, or 225 lakhs. The annual charge for establishments will therefore be about 2 per cent. on the capital. The annual charge on the Baree Doab Canal representing a capital of one million,

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million, is about 2½ lakhs, or 2½ per cent. On the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, the first cost relatively to their irrigating capacity, has been much less than that of the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals; the establishment charges are consequently higher, and stand at about 5 per cent. It will be safe to take 2½ per cent. as an approximation to the truth. I have estimated that 6¾ millions might be spent on Irrigation Works in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and at the above rate the corresponding yearly charge for establishment would be about 17 lakhs additional. The existing establishments of all sorts in the two provinces named cost at present about 16 lakhs, so that the strength might probably have to be doubled.

66. The calculation may be made in another manner. The charge for establishments required for construction may be considered to be about 15 or 20 per cent. on the cost of the works. If we suppose the expenditure on each separate work spread over five years, this will give an establishment costing yearly three or four per cent. on the whole ultimate outlay. The establishments required for maintenance will be sensibly less than those employed on first construction, and it may fairly be reckoned that 2½ or 3 per cent. would be sufficient for carrying on the canals when completed.

67. A like conclusion follows from considering the probable proportions between the income and charges on a finished canal. Judging from the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, the whole of the charges on such works for maintenance is about a quarter of the gross income, and about two-thirds of the total charge is due to establishments. On a capital of 100 lakhs, the gross income being 15 per cent., the total of charges would be 3¾ lakhs, and the establishments 2½ lakhs as before.

68. The existing establishments of the Irrigation Department in the North Western Provinces costing 4½ lakhs yearly, consist of 32 officers of the engineer branch. At the same rate of charge about 120 officers more would be required to make up an establishment costing 17 lakhs. Also the total number of officers employed in the North Western Provinces and Oudh is now about 103, costing 16 lakhs. This indicates a probable number of about 110 officers additional for completed works costing 6¾ millions, on which the annual charge for establishments might be 17 lakhs.

69. It may then be generally reckoned that in these two provinces an addition of 100 officers of the engineer grade might be necessary; and at the same rate for all India, after an expenditure of 20 millions had taken place, about 300 additional engineers of all grades might possibly be required. It is, however, most likely that the above estimate is in excess of the truth, as it would obviously not be necessary to increase the establishments directly in proportion to the increased extent of the works.

70. The present number of engineers of all classes employed in all India is about 580, so that the probable increase of establishments would amount to, say, 50 per cent. on the whole. The largest increase would of course take place in the first four or five years, and the chief part of the demand must obviously be met by obtaining civil engineers from England. The eventual recruiting of the establishments could cause no difficulty, as the whole number required year by year would not be likely to exceed 30 or 40, including the supply of Royal Engineer officers, the present supply being, say, 20 or 30 yearly.

71. It will be apparent from the foregoing remarks that the addition to the establishments, consequent on the construction of works on such a scale as I have supposed, will be large, and might lead to the necessity for some modification of the existing system of Public Works administration. But a very slight change would suffice, I think, to meet all the requirements of the case. By entirely separating the Irrigation branch of the department from the other branches, and having a distinct chief engineer and superintending staff, and by conducting the irrigation business through a separate secretary to the Local Government, the needful expansion of operations could be carried out without the least difficulty. The Public Works Secretary to the North Western Provinces Government at present controls establishments costing 13 lakhs and comprising 85 officers. The estimated charge for the establishment of an Irrigation Department having charge of the whole of the North Western Provinces and Oudh would be about 20 lakhs with 120 officers, or half as much again as the entire existing Public Works charge of the North Western Provinces. Considering that the work would be exclusively of one description, I think that such a department could be managed quite easily, though if any difficulty arose a sub-division of the territory between the two chief engineers of irrigation would be quite simple, and this would probably under any circumstances be found expedient. In point of fact, such an organization has already been almost completely adopted in the North Western Provinces, and the entire separation of the Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department might now be made at any time that it is thought desirable without the least trouble.

72. I have thought it best to illustrate the discussion of this part of the subject by special reference to the North Western Provinces, because it will place the whole matter in a more definite and real form than if I had dealt with the whole of the establishments of India in one body. The administration of the Public Works Department is already essentially localised, and daily tends to become more so as the financial requirements of the Government of India become better understood, and the system of account better worked out. In proportion as the local establishments become larger, it will further become possible to make a final distribution of the engineers to all the Local Governments, as is now the case with



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Madras and Bombay but which has not yet been considered practicable in dealing with the Bengal Commands. This when done will greatly reduce the number of references to the Government of India, and facilitate the working of the Administration.

74. I feel no doubt, then, that by a suitable modification of the existing system, which would in truth be hardly felt as a change, we could retain the expansion of the operations and strength of the Public Works Establishments requisite for the development of the contemplated scheme of works. It was, as I have already said, the best plan to allow any such modification of system to grow rather than precede the commencement of actual operations and the creation of a separate Irrigation Department under the Local Governments should only be permitted when the works are so far extended or advanced as plainly to require a distinct agency to control them. To what extent the special conditions under which irrigation works are managed in various parts of India will necessitate an absolute separation of administration, I do not presume to say, and possibly some other expansion or alteration of the scheme for accounts may be found better suited to the circumstances of some provinces than that which I have indicated as applicable in the North Western Provinces; but anyhow there seems no reason to doubt that some practicable system may be found.

74. I may just allude to the possibility of the future formation of a special department under the Government of India to deal with this branch of the Public Works business. If it be found necessary at all, it will probably not be for some years to come, and the matter is not one that calls for any present comment.

75. Before leaving this part of the subject it is also right that I should again plainly point out that the financial stake at issue in the economical construction and maintenance of works such as these will be a really serious one. It would be most wrong to enter upon a policy of this sort without very distinctly examining the contingent expenses that will be involved in it, and especially wrong on my part to withhold a full statement of what these expenses are likely to be. At the rate of charge which may reasonably be expected the establishments required for a system of works costing 20 millions would not cost less than 400,000 *l.* or 500,000 *l.* yearly; the charges for maintenance would be not less than 200,000 *l.* or 300,000 *l.* more; in all from 600,000 *l.* to 800,000 *l.* The interest on the capital would be one million. Therefore the total gross charge might be over 1½ millions, possibly two millions. This, then, is the sum that has to be recovered by increased revenue. That it may be recovered, and a sensible surplus besides is, I believe, a perfectly safe calculation; but the stake is so large that the greatest caution is assuredly called for in every step that is taken in carrying out and managing the works.

76. I have before said that merely on financial grounds it seems to me desirable that a specific sum should be provisionally assigned to each province, within which its proposals for Irrigation Works should be limited. The administrative aspect of the question leads distinctly to the same conclusion. It will practically be necessary to limit the yearly outlay within a certain sum, and it might be assumed that the yearly appropriation would be restricted to one-tenth of the whole loan, or to two millions. The Local Governments would thus have to prepare a scheme of works under which the whole of their expenditure from the loan would be arbitrarily fixed in the first place, and the yearly outlay limited to one-tenth of the whole sum assigned to each. Of course there would be no use in requiring that a complete proposal should be sent up embracing the whole of the grant, and any project could be put forward on its merits within the total allowed. Neither would any very rigid adherence to the rule as to the yearly expenditure not exceeding one-tenth of the whole be necessary in practice. But some such indication of the terms on which the grants would be made would greatly assist the local authorities in forming their schemes, in avoiding useless investigations, and in giving steadiness to the yearly outlay on the works without which the economical application of funds and employment of establishments is not possible.

77. The first practical step to be taken by the Local Governments under the contemplated arrangements would be to prepare suitable projects for execution. In setting about this it should be most prominently held in view that no scheme should be entered into which did not exhibit strong *primâ facie* evidence of being practicable and sufficiently remunerative, and that a jealous watch should be kept against waste of time and money on investigations into fanciful projects, taken up in an inconsiderate manner. Equally important will it be to resist every tendency to go into undertakings because the means of carrying them out are available, rather than because they are truly necessary for the progress of the country. In these respects a serious responsibility will rest on the local authorities. Simultaneously with the sanction of such designs the necessary authority for obtaining the requisite increase of establishments should be sought. Some moderate special staff might at the outset be allowed to prepare these preliminary reports and demands. The authority of the Secretary of State having been given to the commencement of the works, and a grant of money having been made, everything would thereafter go on without hindrance.

78. To indicate in a more definite manner the mode of going to work which I have before my mind, I may again take the North Western Provinces as an illustration; observing, that in doing so I do not at all desire to put forward my own opinions as to what should actually be done, but only wish to show the nature of the process by which I conceive the systematic extension of Irrigation Works may best take place.

79. The recent orders of the Government of India as to the position of the chief engineer of

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of Irrigation Works in the North Western Provinces, and of the superintending engineers, have already prepared the way for what has now to be done. The chief engineer has been relieved of all details of business, and complete responsibility placed on the superintending engineers. As the works are extended, a corresponding addition to the number of superintending engineers will allow of the disposal of details without trenching on the time of the chief engineer.

80. The first matter to be attended to in these provinces is the remodelling of the Ganges Canal. The estimates have been submitted, and orders will shortly be passed upon them by the Government of India. A distinct scheme for carrying out the operations has been called for, and any needful increase of establishment thought necessary in connection with these works should be at once provided for.

81. The detailed designs for the remodelled works will have to be prepared under the chief engineer. For this he should have a suitable subordinate staff. This staff would henceforth become a permanent addition to his office, to assist in the preparation of new projects.

82. An officer has already been placed in charge of the Irrigation Works in Rohilkhund. He should receive such moderate additions to his staff of assistants as will admit of the speedy execution of all needful preliminary surveys, from which a conclusion may be formed as to the more exact inquiries to be put in hand. In personal communication with the chief engineer the condition of the existing small canals should be discussed, and any needful steps should then be taken to complete them, or make them more effective.

83. Later, specific surveys and projects for additional works might be put in hand. The formation of permanent head-works for the Ganges Canal should be taken up in connection with the possible formation of a canal on the left bank of the Ganges into northern Rohilkhund.

84. A preliminary investigation should also be made, as soon as a competent officer becomes available, into the best way of dealing with the waters of the Sarda and Gogra in connection with an irrigation canal for Oudh and the districts of the North Western Provinces between the Ganges and Lower Gogra. This will be a very important work, and will require much time and labour for its completion.

85. For several years to come the above will without doubt give full employment for the Irrigation Department between the Ganges and Gogra. Hereafter the districts north of the Gogra might also be examined.

86. The officers of the Eastern Jumna Canal should take up in concert with those of the Western Jumna Canal, as early as is convenient, the project for permanent head-works for these canals. The execution of this work may probably be best left with the Eastern Jumna Canal staff, as the works of the Western Jumna Canal still require a great deal of attention, while the sister line in the Doab is in a fair state of completeness.

87. As early as possible a selected officer should be deputed to Bundelkhund to resume the development of Irrigation Works in those districts which are in special want of such protection. The operations here would most likely mainly involve the formation of numerous small reservoirs, though the larger streams may be found to give a perennial supply of sufficient volume to make it profitable to draw canals from them also. The intermixture of foreign with British territory in this province may render necessary some special arrangements before work is taken up. But if the foreign states would agree, as it is probable that they might, to allow the British Government to undertake works of joint utility, the idea of obtaining water under such circumstances should not be rejected. Some preliminary negociations in this sense may be desirable in case of a first examination indicating the probability of satisfactory results from any such joint work.

88. The suggestion lately made by Captain Crofton that a dam should be formed on the Jumna below the junction with the Hindun, seems another scheme calling for early attention, both as regards the interests of the lower part of the Doab and of the districts of Muttra and Agra, to which water might probably be led from such a work. The improvement of the Eastern Jumna Canal as a navigable line also will have to be attended to.

89. Lastly, the possibility of utilising the waters of the Tonse and other neighbouring rivers in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapoor, and Benares might be investigated. This would complete the circuit of the districts of the North Western Government.

90. The gradual investigation by properly qualified officers of the schemes above referred to could be carried out without making any important increase to the strength of the establishments. As soon as any work was put in hand on a sufficiently extensive scale, an additional superintending engineer could be nominated to take charge of the details of design or construction, and eventually if the necessity were shown to exist, the general supervision of the works might be divided between two chief engineers, both of whom would be subordinate to the officer in general charge of the irrigation branch of the department under the Local Government.

91. As these investigations proceeded, and the works designed consequent on them were put in hand, a gradual extension of the executive staff would take place, and when the time



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should seem ripe for the separation of the irrigation branch from the rest of the public works business, the chief engineer of Irrigation Works would become a separate secretary to the Local Government for this special department.

92. It seems probable that the convenience of the administration will be best served by maintaining a single accounts office for the whole department, though any special subdivision of the establishment might readily be made which was found to conduce to the satisfactory dispatch of business, and the maintenance of the needful financial control over the results of the works, the great importance of which I have more than once urged.

93. The above will sufficiently illustrate the manner in which I view the proper mode of dealing with the general question. It should be on some such review of the probable requirements of the several provinces that a preliminary distribution of the sum named, as the first limit for an Irrigation Loan should be made among the various Governments. My own estimate, already given, is confessedly too vague to serve for anything more than a general guide to a decision as to the *total* sum to be fixed. The Local Governments should be requested to form the best calculation in their power of the sums they could usefully spend within a maximum of five or six millions each during the next 10 years, stating in the most definite way possible the nature of the works they propose, and the grounds on which their estimates are based. On these data the Government of India and the Secretary of State could settle a first appropriation of whatever sum be named as the limit of a loan, and the local authorities could then proceed to prepare definite projects for the works to be taken up. I have already fully stated the views I hold as to the principles on which final authority should be given for commencing operations; and with these explanations as to the system that might be adopted in putting the whole scheme into action, I close what I have to say on this part of the subject.

94. For facility of reference it will be convenient if I briefly recapitulate the principal points discussed, and conclusions adopted in the foregoing paragraphs.

I. It is first shown (paras. 6-15) that the probable sum to be regarded as available for Irrigation Works from the ordinary annual income does not exceed 30 lakhs for all India, and that 50 lakhs is an outside sum.

II. That the sum likely to be required for a proper extension of this class of works in the next 10 years is not far from 30 millions (paras. 16-19); and that a loan of about 20 millions would be necessary to carry out the works with satisfactory vigour.

III. That to contract such a loan for this purpose would not bring financial discredit on the Government, and would be far less open to objection financially than the operation of giving a 5 per cent. guarantee on 70 millions of railway capital (paras. 20-25).

IV. The necessity for specifically limiting a loan for such objects is shown, and 20 millions proposed as the sum to be fixed for the next 10 years (paras. 26-32).

V. The special precautions necessary in raising and applying such a loan are discussed (paras. 33-37), and definite regulations suggested for the purpose (paras. 38-44).

VI. The extreme importance of requiring exact accounts of income and outlay of all works constructed from the loan is affirmed (paras. 45-49).

VII. The necessity for the separation of the charge for water from that of land revenue in the public accounts is urged (paras. 50-56).

VIII. The Government of India should carefully watch the Revenue Accounts of all Irrigation Works, and no work should be allowed to be begun which does not promise to be fairly profitable (para. 57).

IX. The end to be aimed at in carrying out works as proposed, will be the protection of the whole country from the worst consequences of famine (paras. 58-60).

X. Works to be originated by the Local Governments and taken up by degrees (paras. 61-63).

XI. Probable requirements for works costing 20 millions in respect of establishments discussed (paras. 64-68); and probable increase of about 50 per cent. to the present total strength shown to be necessary and practicable (paras. 69, 70).

XII. Such an increase would be quite compatible with the efficient working of the present system of administration (paras. 71-74).

XIII. The general financial result of such works stated (para. 75).

XIV. Practical measures to be adopted for carrying out such a scheme illustrated and explained (paras. 76-92).

95. The discussion on the various subjects which have been under consideration in the course of this inquiry, has then led me to the conclusion, that the State cannot attempt to take up the construction of Irrigation Works on a scale of sufficient magnitude without having recourse to a loan to supplement the funds available from the ordinary revenues. I have indicated the sum, the expenditure of which seems to be necessary for satisfactory progress, and what precautions should be taken to secure the proper application of a loan, and

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and the economical construction and management of the projected works. These proposals constitute, I believe, a practical scheme, such as has been asked for by the Secretary of State. The important question, however, still has to be answered, whether having in view the obligations of the Government to the country to provide works of irrigation, on the one hand, and the financial risks that seem inseparably bound up with State operations, on the other, the conclusion before adopted, chiefly on an administrative view of the subject, shall or shall not be confirmed.

96. To admit of a satisfactory answer being given to this question, it will be desirable to examine, as precisely as can be done, the liabilities which the Government would incur by the adoption of the policy, an outline of which has been sketched out. And in the first place, it is necessary that I should point out that the figures I have used throughout my argument have been intended to represent outside sums. For the reasons already explained, many difficulties and delays must attend the commencement of such a system of engineering works, and the actual expenditure during the first five years would under no circumstances be likely to come up to five millions. In the first ten years a total outlay of 15 millions would be a large sum. At this rate, for the first five years, the interest charge might average, say 10 lakhs yearly with a maximum of 20 lakhs; and for the second five years, might average 50 lakhs, with a maximum of 75 lakhs. It will, I think, be reasonable to reckon that, under a system such as has been proposed, the revenues from Irrigation Works in actual operation will in these intervals have so far increased as to meet the needful increase of charge on account of additional establishments, &c., for new works, so that the maximum additional charge at the end of ten years is not likely to exceed 75 lakhs.

97. For my own part, I cannot look upon this as constituting any real financial difficulty. In the first place, supposing that there were absolutely no increase of ordinary revenue meantime, or that the increase were absorbed by other increased charges, still a sensible portion of this interest charge could be met from the ordinary public works' allotment, on the present standard, which, as I have pointed out, might be made to bear a charge of something like 50 lakhs yearly. In the next place, if it were really necessary, there could be no more reasonable ground for temporary additional taxation than the provision of funds for such works. Lastly, the charge for interest, so far as necessary, could be met directly from the loan without the smallest objection. It is purely a question of detail, so far as the position of the Government is concerned, whether the interest be paid from one nominal fund or another. In point of fact, the works to be constructed, will actually cost not only the sums directly applied to them, but in addition the interest paid on that sum until they become remunerative. Supposing any individual work to take five years to complete, and five years more to elapse before it produced a net income of 5 per cent., the interest sunk might approximately be reckoned at 5 per cent. for five years, or 25 per cent. on the whole outlay. In many cases it would be less than this, and in some more, but the above hypothesis may fairly be taken as an average result. If this interest be met from the revenues, year by year, it is obviously equivalent to a direct contribution of the same amount being made to the new works from that source; if the interest falls on the loan, the whole charge appears against it. *In either case the cost is identical, and the only essential consideration is, whether the works when constructed are really worth the whole sum required for them.* Exactly the same thing will be the case if the works were undertaken by a company.

98. The fundamental point, therefore, that requires such careful attention is not, how shall the interest of an Irrigation Loan of 15 or 20 millions be paid for the next 10 or 15 years, but will the works in the end be really remunerative, allowing for the sum sunk in interest before they come into full operation? If the reply to this last question is in the affirmative, the Government need have no difficulty in borrowing whatever money is necessary, and at once entering on the construction of the works. And here in fact is the point where doubt may arise. It is obvious that no conclusion can be come to either way, that is not more or less founded on conjecture. I have already stated my own belief that, with proper caution, the works to be carried out with the proposed loan might certainly be made directly remunerative, though great care will be necessary to insure this. It cannot be denied that there is risk of disappointment in such operations, but what evidence we have is much in favour of Irrigation Works properly designed, executed, and managed, proving highly remunerative as an investment of capital.

99. For these reasons, I consider that whatever be the eventual amount which the Government might determine to raise by loan for Irrigation Works, the only considerations, so to speak, of real moment, are that the projects taken up shall be sound, and that the works when brought into operation shall be made remunerative. It will be impossible to lay too much stress on this last-mentioned condition, which should be regarded as the fundamental principle on which the management of an irrigation department should be worked, just as the maintenance of the equilibrium between income and expenditure is of primary importance for a proper administration of the finances.

100. The limitation of the sums to be raised by loan, as it seems to me, is rendered desirable, not so much on any considerations of finance properly so called; but because by such a restriction of the funds greater care will be enforced in their application, and closer attention can be paid to economy in administration.

101. Lastly, in weighing the moral obligation that rests on the Government to provide Irrigation Works for India, we not only have to regard the contingent danger of financial



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embarrassment arising from the works proving unremunerative, but likewise the serious administrative difficulties that stand in the way of handing over their construction to private persons or companies. It will not admit of dispute, that the Government must either heartily enter the field on its own account, or give every facility to private capitalists to carry out this class of works. The final question, therefore, becomes this:—Are the financial risks to the Government, likely to arise from its undertaking Irrigation Works on a sufficient scale, so great as to make it expedient to face the many grave difficulties that beset the entrusting their construction to private persons? The answer seems to me quite easy, that the risk would be almost nominal, and that the objections to placing the agricultural population in the hands of private capitalists for the supply of water for irrigation are palpable, and have never been met. Nor in reckoning the risk of failure is it reasonable to disregard the advantages to be secured by success. If there is any one thing which the British Government may be fairly regarded as bound to do for the people of India by all the laws of good government, of civilisation, and of humanity, it is to take all practicable measures to secure them from the greatest physical calamity to which mankind is liable—the curse of famine and starvation. That a remedy almost complete is to be found in the sufficient extension of Irrigation Works is the general belief of the persons best qualified to judge of such matters, and in that belief I fully participate. If some financial risk has to be faced for such an object, surely the arguments for so doing are at least as strong as those which have induced the Government to involve itself in liabilities probably ten times as great for the purpose of introducing railways into India. And should some actual additional charge have to be met for a few years to secure such an end, there is no object on which the revenues of the country can be more righteously spent than that of providing the agricultural population with a permanent protection from the most terrific calamity that can fall upon them.

(signed) *R. Strachey*, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

Calcutta,
10 February 1865.

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## Enclosure No. 2 to Public Works Despatch, No. 29 of 1865.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Governor General of India.

I QUITE concur in the force and validity of the arguments adduced in Colonel Strachey's Minute of the 10th instant, in favour of the State undertaking a series of Irrigational Works in India. I have always advocated such measures. It appears to me absolutely incumbent on the State either executing such works, or allowing private companies to do so; while I have always seen very grave objections to the latter course.

2. If we are to have canals, we must raise the capital required for such works. The revenues of the State are utterly unequal to afford money for such projects; while there are none which could be devised, which are calculated in a country like India to produce so much good to the people, while they give security to the present canal revenue, and add to its amount without increasing the weight of taxation generally. All that is required to insure these great benefits is that the projects be judiciously selected, and the works carefully and economically constructed, and when completed, that such rates be established and enforced as will repay the State liberally, while they leave a fair margin of profit to the landholder and cultivator. Within this last mentioned limit the more revenue these canals and tanks can be made to yield, the better for the general tax paying community. To this end a vigorous and effective system of administration for such works must be created and improved.

3. Having said thus much, I will only add that I agree in all Colonel Strachey's details, and would at once again address the Secretary of State on this important subject. The capital should, doubtless, be raised in the English market from year to year. I do not anticipate that much can be spared out of the annual revenues under present circumstances, but what we can spare should be annually forthcoming.

4. Under such a system as has been sketched by Colonel Strachey, the State ought to be in a position, within from five to 10 years after the completion of any work, to commence repaying the cost of construction.

20 February 1865. (signed) *John Lawrence.*

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# EAST INDIA (IRRIGATION WORKS).

COPY of DESPATCH from the Government of *India* to the Secretary of State, dated 9th March 1865, with Enclosures, on the subject of IRRIGATION WORKS.

(*Mr. Liddell.*)

*Ordered*, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
24 *April* 1866.

207.

*Under* 3 *oz.*

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# STATEMENT

OF THE

# MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA

# 1864–5.

India Office,
5 July 1866.

Mr. *H. Waterfield* to the Earl de *Grey and Ripon.*

My Lord, India Office, 4 July 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit a statement which, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I have prepared for presentation to Parliament, from the detailed reports* of the several Presidencies and districts in India, recently laid before both Houses in accordance with Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 53, showing the moral and material progress which has been made by that country during the year 1864–5.

As this is the first occasion on which an endeavour has been made, in this manner, to give a connected narrative of the events of chief interest in the various branches of the administration, the opportunity has been taken of describing at some length the circumstances, which, during the last few years, have affected, directly and indirectly, the condition of the people of India, and the efficiency of its Government.

I have, &c.
*Henry Waterfield.*

The Earl de Grey and Ripon,
&c. &c. &c.

* Bengal.
North Western Provinces.
Oude.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
British Burmah.
Port Blair.
Straits Settlements.
Madras.
Bombay.
India Legislation.
„ Public Works.
„ Post Office.
„ Geological Survey.



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# STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

# MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, 1864-65

## I. Revenue.

1. Land.

By far the most important source to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income, is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury; and, even now, when the necessities of the Indian empire have rendered it compulsory to resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, no less a sum than 20,087,728 *l.*, out of a total income of 45,652,897 *l.*, is derived from the land revenue.

In his evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1831, Mr. James Mill, the well-known author of the "History of British India," spoke very strongly of the advantage accruing to the country from the circumstance that so large a portion of the revenue was derived from the rent of land, which had always been considered the property of the Government. "As far as this source goes," he added, "the people of the country remain untaxed. The wants of Government are supplied without any drain either upon the produce of any man's labour, or the produce of any man's capital."

The right of the State in the soil had been previously maintained by the Government of Lord Cornwallis, which, in the preamble to Regulation XIX. of 1793, stated that, by the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce of every acre of land, either in money or kind, according to local custom, unless it transfers its right thereto for a term or in perpetuity, or limits the public demand upon the whole of the land belonging to an individual, leaving him to appropriate to his own use the difference between that limit and the full value of the produce which the land may yield.

Revenue System.

The proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies in the several provinces and districts. Under the Native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; the British system deals with the surplus or net produce which the State may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation, and the directions to the revenue settlement officers provide that at least one-third of this net produce shall always be left to the cultivator as his profit.

In Bengal a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, with the zemindars or principal landowners, who pay direct to the Government a sum probably somewhat exceeding one-half of the amount which they receive as rent; by this measure, the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country.

In the North-Western Provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed about five and twenty years ago, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of 30 years, and a similar course has been adopted in the Punjab; it is estimated that, in this case, the assessment was about two-thirds of the yearly value (that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation,



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tivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour), and, in the revised settlements which are now being made, it is reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in a few districts, but principally in the Northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum; its prominent defects are, that the whole of the waste lands are alienated from the State, and form part of the emoluments of the proprietor, to whom a considerable allowance (estimated at from 15 to 33 per cent. of the revenue) is also made for expenses of management, and that the influence of the landowner, which is very powerful, owing to the state of dependence in which all classes are placed under him, is often injuriously exercised, particularly in matters of police. In the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves; it involves the serious defect of joint responsibility, and the want of clearly defined individual property in the land. Under the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognized as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government; he can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it: he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation, nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense; he has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and he receives assistance in difficult seasons. The original assessment was unfortunately fixed too high, but the reductions and re-assessments made of late years are materially improving the position of the cultivators. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay, the revenue management is, generally speaking, ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middleman. Instances, however, occasionally occur, in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled for by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about 20 years ago by Mr. Goldsmid and Captain (now Sir George) Wingate. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each sub-division of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every 30 years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the 30 years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, will be considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided that he pays the assessment;

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assessment; but he has the option of surrendering one or more of his fields, or the whole, and also of taking up additional fields which may be vacant, at the close of any given year.

At the commencement of the year, the collector frames his demand or estimate of the amount of land revenue which the district may be expected to yield, if all goes well, the demand being based on the fixed assessment, or, in Madras, on the statements of the proprietors as to the land which they intend to cultivate. If the full sum assessed is not realized, the difference is set off as a remission, whether this arises from the necessity to reduce the demand in consequence of the inability of the cultivator to pay, or simply from the fact that he has left uncultivated some part of the ground which had been expected to be tilled, and therefore that the assessment is not, under the rules, claimable on account of that land.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India.

**Redemption of the Land Revenue.**

The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue was advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience has shown that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it is unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is so far below that obtained in ordinary transactions as is at present the case in India.

It is evident, moreover, that the object which it is really sought to attain, is not so much the exemption from all land tax in future by the payment of a capital sum at the present time, as the security that the tax will not be increased, and that the conditions upon which the land can be obtained are fixed, and not liable to alteration hereafter.

**Permanent Settlement.**

A permanent settlement of the land revenue is not open to the serious objection which exists to the scheme of redemption, that to capitalize the income which the State receives from the land would deprive it in future years of a source of revenue on which it can in all circumstances confidently rely, and than which none is more easily collected or more willingly paid.

The land revenue of India, as of all eastern countries, being regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally undefined proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State, it is a matter of justice and of security for the landowner that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. The right which the Government possesses to participate in the advantages which accrue from the general progress of society has hitherto been recognized by periodical adjustments of the share which belongs to the State, or rather of its value in money.

It is anticipated by the advocates of a permanent settlement that a general feeling of contentment would be diffused among the landholders, who would become attached to the Government by the strongest ties of personal interest; and that, sufficient inducement being thereby afforded to them to lay out capital on the land, the wealth of the country would be so much increased as to enable it to bear, by means of indirect taxes, any additional charge which might fall upon the Government in consequence of the augmented expense of administration.

Entertaining no doubt of the political advantages which would attend a permanent settlement, and considering it most desirable that facilities should be given for the gradual growth of a middle class connected with the land, without dispossessing the present proprietors and occupiers, Her Majesty's Government recently decided to sanction the redemption of the revenue only in cases where lands are required for dwelling houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and similar purposes, but to authorise a permanent settlement being effected throughout India at the present or revised rates, in all districts or parts of dis-



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tricts in which no considerable increase can be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has been, or may hereafter be, satisfactorily ascertained.

In proceeding to carry this measure into effect, it was decided that, where agriculture is backward, population scanty, and rent not fully developed, permanency of settlement must be refused; and that, on the other hand, where the estates are so fairly cultivated, and their resources so fully developed, as to warrant the introduction of a permanent settlement at the existing rates, it may at once be granted.

There are, however, many districts which comprise a large number of estates sufficiently cultivated to justify a permanent assessment, while the resources of a considerable proportion of the land are so imperfectly developed, that a settlement could not be effected on its present assets, without entailing a prospective loss to the State. After a careful consideration of the various plans suggested as suitable for adoption in this class of districts, Her Majesty's Government authorized an immediate settlement, in perpetuity, after revision, for all estates in which the actual cultivation amounts to 80 per cent. of the cultivable area.

Estates of which the resources are so undeveloped that they are unfitted for a settlement in perpetuity, will be assessed for a term, the duration of which it may probably be deemed expedient to limit to 15 or 20 years, but which at any rate must not exceed 30; and no pledge will be given to the proprietors as to the course which the Government of the day may think proper to adopt at the expiration of that period.

The right of the Government to a share of the produce of mines will be reserved, when the permanent settlement is carried into effect.

In order to provide for the just claims of the State to a portion of the advantage which the owners of estates may derive from the application of canal water, it was directed that, when, in the opinion of the officers of the Settlement and Irrigation Departments, the assets of an estate would, on canal irrigation being carried to the full extent at present contemplated, exceed the existing assets in a greater proportion than 20 per cent., the assessment should be settled on the present value, for a term not exceeding 30 years, as in the case of other estates in which the cultivation is not fully developed.

Sale of Waste Lands.

In October 1861, a Resolution was published by the Governor General in Council, prescribing certain rules under which the sale of waste lands, in lots not exceeding 3,000 acres each, was to be carried into effect over the whole of India, when application should be made to the Government for the grant of any such tract. In two points of importance those rules were altered by Her Majesty's Government, who gave directions that the survey of the land should always precede the sale, and that, instead of a uniform price being fixed of 5 *s.* an acre for uncleared land and 10 *s.* an acre for ground already freed from jungle, the allotments being advertised for sale by auction only in the case of more than one person applying for the same spot, the course should be invariably followed of putting up the lands to auction, at a minimum upset price, and of selling them to the highest bidder.

Passing from these general questions relating to the land revenue, an account will now be given of the progress which has been made by each province during the year 1864-65.

Bengal.

In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the demand of the Government amounted to about 12,000 *l.* more than had been demanded in the preceding year. In consequence, however, of the damages sustained in the district of Midnapore from the cyclone of October 1864, it was found necessary to vest the Commissioner of the Division with large discretionary powers to postpone the enforcement of the revenue instalments, so as to give the landholders an opportunity of retrieving their position, and the result has been that the sum collected within the year, namely, 3,803,155 *l.*, exhibits a falling off to the extent of 241,086 *l.* as compared with 1863-64, the outstanding balances to be recovered in the following year being, of course, increased to a corresponding amount.

In 1859, an Act (No. X.) was passed by the Government of India, amending the law relative to the rights of cultivators regarding the occupancy of land, and to the recovery of arrears of rent; and this Act was supplemented in 1862 by

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by another (No. VI) passed by the Bengal Council. Suits arising under these Acts, between the landholders and their tenants, are disposed of by the Collector or revenue officer, subject, except in minor cases, to an appeal to the Judge of the District, or to the High Court. The total number of such suits instituted in 1864 65 was 125,854, whereas, in 1863-64, they amounted to 133,819. On the other hand, the execution of decrees has been much more prompt, for, with nearly 8,000 suits less, 65,207 decrees were executed, as compared with 54,619 in the preceding year, and nearly 3,000 cases less were pending at the close of the year than in 1863-64.

Formerly, in the event of a landholder in Bengal failing to pay the revenue to the Government, the estate was advertised to be sold by auction, but he was allowed, at any time previous to the day of sale, to pay the arrears and stop all further proceedings. As, however, it was found that advantage was taken of this state of the law by the landholders, who delayed the payment of their revenue to the last moment, and permitted their estates to be advertised for sale, secure that, on the morning of the auction, they could pay the money and retain possession of their property, it was, in 1845, enacted that a day should be fixed as the latest on which the arrears of revenue would be received, and that, if payment had not then been made, the estate should invariably be sold by public auction; and the effect of this change in the law was materially to reduce the quantity of land advertised for sale.

In 1859 it was found necessary to pass a further Act, in order to enable sharers in estates, absentee landholders, and under-tenants, to protect themselves from injury by the failure of their partners, agents, or landlords, to pay the revenue at the prescribed time; and, during the year 1864-65, 2,291 applications to benefit by this privilege were tendered.

It was determined in 1859 to sell the proprietary rights of all the estates in Bengal which are under the management of the Government, the object of the measure being, in the first place, to produce a sum of money for the use of the State, and, secondly, to relieve public officers from the business of managing the estates. The amount received on this account in 1864-65 was 63,578 *l.*; but of this sum more than half, namely, 38,100 *l.*, must be deducted on account of an estate in the Backergunge Sunderbunds, the sale of which has since been cancelled on the solicitation of the purchaser. There remain for sale 1,755 whole estates and 19 shares, which are expected to fetch, when sold, about 605,000 *l.* The most valuable estates have been disposed of already; and those left are not likely to produce more than six or seven years' purchase of the annual revenue assessed upon them.

Under the rules for the lease and sale of waste lands, 263 lots were sold and 81 leased during the year 1864-65. The entire number of grants made, up to the 30th of April 1865, was 518, and the sum already realised 40,713 *l.*, leaving 220,934 *l.* to be paid by instalments hereafter. At the same date 334 lots had been leased, the eventual maximum revenue of which would be 13,337 *l.*

On the great demand for waste lands arising, in 1863, under the new rules, it was found that the rule requiring the survey and demarcation of waste lands as imperative preliminaries to their sale, would check all sales for a long time, and impede the extension of tea-planting; and it was, therefore, decided that the preliminary survey should for the present be dispensed with in Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling, and that applicants should be only required to submit a rough plan of the lands applied for, showing the direction of the boundaries, the length, breadth, and area of the lands, and any existing landmarks which might serve to identify them, and that they should receive in return a provisional title deed in anticipation of survey, after entering into an agreement to abide by the decision of the collector, in respect both of the boundary of the lands and the final adjustment of the purchase money, holding the grant, in the meantime, hypothecated for the amount. This concession has now been extended to the hill tracts and other portions of Chittagong, with a view to remove every impediment to the extension of tea-planting in that district.

An objection was raised by the Landholders' and Commercial Association of Bengal, with reference to certain grants applied for in Cachar, to the condition that the applicant should abide by the decision of the collector in respect of the boundary of the lands allotted to him; and it was stated that such an



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agreement rendered the ultimate area and boundaries of the grant so uncertain that it was impossible to deal with it, either in the way of sale or as security for a loan. In reply, it was explained to the Association, that without such a stipulation the Government could not accord the privilege of possession in anticipation of survey, and that it was a question for the consideration of each applicant whether it was the more advantageous for him to wait until the survey should be completed, or to take possession of his grant with the uncertainty involved in the provisional title-deed. It was pointed out that, while the latter alternative would probably commend itself to those who were taking up land, *bonâ fide*, for cultivation, it would very likely be better for those who obtain lands merely for the purpose of reselling them at a profit, to await the completion of the survey. To show the necessity of the condition, it was explained that two cases had come to the notice of the Government where grants, of which the estimated area, as applied for, was 200 and 1,936 acres, were found on survey to contain 1,500 and 15,000 acres respectively; so that it obviously was necessary that the Government should have some security that, in complying with an application for a few hundred acres, it was not in fact alienating its rights in many thousands of acres, and possibly, at the same time, infringing the rights of neighbouring holders.

In order to encourage applications for the grant of land in the Sunderbunds and Chittagong, it was determined so far to modify the new rules as to allow to the applicants, in all cases in which, after due advertisement, there was no competition, the option of taking the land under the new rules, or, as under the old rules, without payment, but subject to the former conditions as to clearance, and after a certain rent-free period, to a gradually increasing assessment, up to a maximum of 9*d.* per acre, redeemable at any time at the option of the holder.

A project for the clearance and cultivation of the unappropriated waste lands of the Sunderbunds by joint stock agency was brought forward by Mr. F. Schiller and others. To give all due encouragement to the scheme, the Government of India consented to waive the rules, so far as to sell by auction in one lot the Sunderbund lands in the 24 Pergunnahs, comprising more than a million of acres, at an upset price of 5*s.* an acre. Owing to an unfortunate misapprehension of the intentions of the Supreme Government, the prospectus of the Company was issued with an announcement that the Sunderbund lands in Jessore would also be disposed of by a similar sale in a single block. The mistake was at once corrected, but the whole scheme fell to the ground for the time. Mr. Schiller subsequently applied for the grant of certain lots of land in the Sunderbunds, containing together about 50,000 acres; and the rules were relaxed in his favour, in order to allow the whole to be advertised and put up for sale in one block.

North-Western Provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces the average rainfall during 1864–65 was 39·3 inches, and the season was generally favourable. The demand on account of the land tax was about 1,300 *l.* less than in 1863-64; this small decrease is mainly attributable to the grant of jageers to Rajahs Sheoraj Sing and Jeswunt Rao, and to the appropriation of lands for the railway. The amount collected within the year was 4,035,374 *l.*, or 98·64 per cent. of the demand; and the outstanding balances have been reduced from nearly 500,000 *l.* to about 332,500 *l.* The number of processes issued against defaulters, 105,942, was rather less than in the previous year; and in only 35 cases was it found necessary to resort to sales, sequestrations, or similar legal measures, on account of inability to pay the land tax, a fact which, coupled with the very large per-centage of collections, shows conclusively the lightness of the Government demand.

The number of suits between landlord and tenant instituted under Act X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, has increased from 45,350 in 1863-64 to 54,409 in 1864-65. This is chiefly attributable to the facilities afforded to the people by the courts of the Native revenue officers, which continue to be popular.

In Ajmere and Mhairwarra the demand for land revenue was 38,490 *l.*, of which all but 143 *l.* was realized. The fall of rain was scanty; but, the necessary repairs to tanks and other irrigation works having been completed before the rains set in, the crops were generally good. Prices, however, remained high, in consequence of the scarcity prevailing in neighbouring districts.

Some complicated claims to proprietary right have been adjusted in Seharunpore; and the assessments in this district, as well as in Mozuffurnuggur and Boolundshuhur

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Boolundshuhur, are being revised and adapted to a settlement in perpetuity. Measures are also in progress for a settlement in Bijnour, Budaon, Furruckabad, Etah, Jhansi, Jaloun, Lullutpore, and Goruckpore. In Meerut the village measurements are nearly finished, and data are being collected for the preparation of assessment rates. The Gurhwal settlement has been completed, and the result is to raise the assessment from 6,818 *l.* to 9,562 *l.* In Kumaon the measurements are being made, and in Bareilly and Azimghur operations are about to commence. Rather more than 130,000 *l.* has been spent on the settlements already, and it is calculated that about 230,000 *l.* more will be required to complete them.

Oude

In the spring of 1864 the crops in Oude were generally excellent, owing to the abundant rainfall of 1863; but the rains of 1864 were perhaps the most unfavourable ever known in Oude, setting in very late, and breaking up very early, just when there was the most pressing need for water to admit of the transplanting of the rice.

The autumn crops were, consequently, extremely light, and rice was an almost total failure everywhere, particularly in Sultanpore and the Trans-Gogra districts. In these circumstances, it is satisfactory to find that, of a total demand of 1,040,366 *l.* for land revenue, all except 8,739 *l.* was paid before the close of the year, and only 130 *l.* proved irrecoverable. The eastern districts suffered most from the drought; but the price of all agricultural produce rose greatly, and this made up to some extent for the partial failure of the autumnal crops, and assisted landholders in meeting their engagements.

On the annexation of Oude, instructions were issued to the Chief Commissioner, in February 1856, that a summary settlement should be made with existing occupants for three years, and that the question of determining proprietary rights should be held in abeyance. This settlement was carried out as nearly as possible on the model of that which had been adopted in the North-Western Provinces; and it was feared that, in their anxiety to promote the welfare of the great body of the agricultural classes, the revenue officers in Oude might, in some instances, have ignored the rights which had been acquired by the great landed proprietors.

Accordingly, in the reorganization of the country which followed the suppression of the rebellion in Oude, directions were issued for the restoration of those ancient rights, as well as for the encouragement, by liberal remissions or advances, of agricultural operations throughout the country. Care was, at the same time, taken to preserve the privileges of under-proprietors; and it was ordered that, when a regular settlement should be made, the proportion of the revenue payable by the intermediate or subordinate holder to the talookdar should be fixed after careful survey, the talookdars themselves receiving title-deeds to confirm their proprietary rights, subject to certain moderate assessments to be fixed at the termination of the three years' summary settlement.

The effect of the revised assessment, which is being carried out throughout the greater part of the province, is apparent in the increase of the Government collections of revenue, which were 36,809 *l.* in excess of those for the previous year; and, in future, the increase will be much more considerable.

This material enhancement of the demand of the Government has not unnaturally led, in some cases, to a demand on the part of the landlord for increased rents, which is ocassionally contested by a suit for exaction. It is, however, expected that, when the Settlement courts have disposed of the claims to proprietary rights, which form the real, if not the ostensible, ground of half the suits of exaction and ouster, the number of such suits will greatly diminish.

The officers of Government have been instructed to act, as far as possible, rather as mediators and umpires than as judges; many claims to sub-settlement have been admitted, which will considerably mitigate the hardship which some of the village proprietors have experienced of late years; and the Chief Commissioner has been informed that the Government concur in his opinion that proprietary rights did exist under the Native rulers, and were recognised by usage and social law, although they were often arbitrarily invaded and usurped, and therefore that the holders are entitled to benefit by any advantages which may be developed by the improved system of administration introduced by the British Government.



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Subsequently, a question has arisen whether some alleged rights of *occupancy* on the part of classes of ryots did or did not exist at the time of the annexation; and an inquiry into the matter has been instituted, in order that the cultivators may not be deprived of any privileges to which they may be entitled; but special measures have been taken to guard against the commission of any act which might lower the position of the talookdars in the eyes of the country.

The number of processes issued by the Government against revenue defaulters in 1864-65 was 22,114, as compared with 16,308 in 1863-64; the increase is partly attributable to the unfavourable character of the season. As usual, there were no farms or sales for arrears of revenue.

The proceedings of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners, who exercise revenue as well as judicial powers, usually limited to their own estates, are most carefully watched; and the general result seems to be, that their work is done very creditably, and that their courts are popular.

The summary suits between landlord and tenant have risen in number from 18,810, to 23,387; but the increase is principally on suits for rent, which was to be expected in a bad season. The condition of the agricultural classes is rapidly improving; fresh lands are being constantly brought under cultivation; and sugar, to which the soil of Oude is peculiarly adapted, is being extensively introduced.

Some doubt has arisen as to the bearing of the law on the cases of talookdars who hold a mortgage of villages, in respect of which no reservation was made of the right of the original proprietors to claim redemption. The matter has, however, been happily set at rest by the just conduct of the talookdars themselves, nearly all of whom have signed an agreement not to plead their grants in bar of claims to redeem mortgages.

The management of the estates of minors is very creditable to the district officers, by whom great exertions are made to pay off debts and effect improvements, as well as to make favourable investments of the surplus funds when any are available. The estate of Muhewa, paying 4,600 *l.* per annum to the Government, came under the Court of Wards in 1864-65; and a considerable estate was purchased, at a cost of 22,500 *l.*, for the young Rajah of Mahmoodabad.

Punjab.

Oude was not the only province which felt the effect of the irregular rainfall in 1864-65. In the Punjab much less than the usual quantity fell during the rainy season, and scarcely any in the autumn, while a more than ordinarily heavy fall took place in the spring. The result was, that the yield of both harvests was below the average, but this was made up to the agriculturists by the high prices which their products commanded; for, although traders sustained a serious loss from the great fall which took place in the price of cotton and grain, it did not occur till most of the landholders had disposed of their produce at a large profit. A considerable, and, as it afterwards appeared, excessive, amount of grain was exported to Sind from the Punjab; and, while the demand lasted, high prices were obtained in the districts which had the command of river communication with Sind, and this influenced, indirectly, the price of grain in other districts also.

The receipts from land revenue in 1864-65, which amounted to 1,894,188 *l.*, showed an apparent diminution from that of 1863-64; but the latter was unduly swelled by the proceeds of the confiscated district of Bullubghur, which had for some years been held in deposit, and were then brought to account. The increase, as compared with the year 1862-63, is 29,689 *l.*, which is the more satisfactory, as it is entirely due to the augmentation of the miscellaneous revenue derived from the land. The assessment of land tax, on the other hand, has steadily decreased, owing to two causes; considerable reductions have been made in the Government demand, in tracts affected by famine and inundation, such as Delhi, Goorgaon, Dera Ismail Khan, and Bunnoo, where much damage has been caused by river action or by the flooding of lakes; and, in districts which, like Hissar and Jhelum, have undergone revision of settlement, the demand has been reduced to one-half of the net produce, instead of two-thirds as formerly.

In corroboration of the testimony which is received from every quarter of the Punjab as to the moderation of the land tax, it is satisfactory to find that the sum collected within the year amounted to 99 per cent. of the demand.

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In the district of Dera Ghazee Khan, a remission of revenue to the extent of 2,487 *l.* was authorised, in consideration of the people assisting, by their own labour, to clear out the inundation canals; and as, under the old system, a larger outlay would have been incurred for paid labourers, there is no actual loss to the State. With this exception, the irrecoverable balances are inconsiderable, and are attributable almost entirely to inundations in the Delhi, Hissar, and Derajat divisions.

The number of regular revenue suits between landlords and tenants fell from 32,065 in 1862-63 to 30,977 in 1864-65; their total value amounted to 80,610 *l.*, and the average of costs was 9 per cent., or 2 per cent. less than in the previous year. The summary suits also showed a diminution from 12,462 to 11,439, while the number of appeals from the decision of the revenue officers increased from 8,514 to 9,013.

Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces agriculture flourished during 1864-65; although the harvests in many districts were not good, the yield of produce was fair, taking all crops together, and the prices high, wheat fetching 64 *s.* a quarter in parts of the Wurdah Valley district, where the average throughout the year was about the same as that which ruled at Delhi and Agra in the famine years of 1860 and 1861. There was enough not only to support the population of the country, but also to succour neighbouring provinces, and some 35,000 tons of grain are ascertained to have been exported across the frontier.

The prices of agricultural produce in the Central Provinces are now at least double those of 10 years ago, and treble the prices of 20 years since. Meanwhile, the tenants and cultivators have not had their rents raised in proportion to the enhanced value of their produce; while the landlords have profited by the increased proceeds of their own homestead farms, which are usually among the choicest portion of their lands.

As counterbalancing the profit thus accruing to the agricultural interest from what they have to sell, must be set the increased price of what they have to buy. The cost of clothes and wood is much higher now than formerly; although over 50,000 head of cattle have been imported into the Central Provinces during the year, and their price has, in consequence, fallen 20 per cent., it is still four times the rate of former days; and, in the cotton-picking season, the growers were offering 1 *s.* a day to a labourer, and still had great difficulty in getting their work done.

The Government demand on account of the land tax has risen from 556,468 *l.* in 1863-64 to 599,967 *l.* in 1864-65, and the collections from 546,605 *l.* to 588,136 *l.* Every year there are certain items on the rent-roll which, from some circumstance or other, never actually fall due; and, if these be deducted, it will be found that, of the realisable demand, 99·92 per cent. was collected, and this with very little resort to coercive processes.

The work of the regular settlement, which is mainly being carried out on the system of revenue survey adopted in Bombay, has been vigorously prosecuted in 15 districts, comprising four-fifths of the Central Provinces; and the land tax of 6,340 villages or estates, amounting to 159,432 *l.*, has been assessed during the year, the net result being an increase of 10,283 *l.*, or 7 per cent. on the amount which came under revision. The new assessment has everywhere been accepted by the landholders, who individually have admitted to the Chief Commissioner its fairness and moderation, and in durbar assemblies have openly spoken to the same effect.

In some places the former assessment was made when the land was comparatively uncultivated; and, in consequence of the vast improvement which has taken place, the tax has now to be raised. The increased demand is not always proportionate to the increased production; but some large augmentations have been made. In Seonee the percentage of increase has been 55; in Hoshungabad 43; and in Baitool 32; yet the assessment now falls at the rate of only 9*d.* per cultivated acre. In the newly settled districts generally the incidence of the land tax ranges from 7 *d.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for each acre under cultivation, which does not represent more than from an eighth to a twelfth of the value of the gross produce. The average rate, 1 *s.* 1 *d.* per acre, is low, when compared with those which obtain in North-Western India; but the scarcity of labour, the comparative sparseness of the population, and the past fiscal history of some of the districts will, in a great measure, account for this.



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Although, under this settlement, addition to the land revenue cannot be expected for 20 or 30 years, at the expiration of which time there will no doubt be a really fine increase, yet in other ways the yield to the Government will rise greatly, even within that period. For, while a fair margin of waste, according to proved right or to possession, and in proportion to cultivation, has been assigned to the landholders and included in the assessment, all other waste lands have been carefully excluded. All claims to unoccupied lands have been scrutinized, and, when necessary, the right of the State has been enforced. Many thousands of blocks of land, containing about 2,500,000 acres, have thus been specifically marked out, after inquiry, as belonging to the State, and as being available either to be sold under the rules to capitalists, or to be let on cultivating leases. As yet, only 18,000 acres have been sold in the last two years; but many profitable leases for grazing or cultivating will no doubt be effected. Registers, with full descriptive details, of all waste lands available for sale, are being prepared for publication.

The rights of the people in the soil have now, by the proceedings of the settlement, been defined and affirmed for nearly the whole of the country. The proprietary tenures in more than 25,000 villages or estates have been formally declared, and more than 11,000 conflicting claims to such tenures have been adjudicated. Tenant right also has been considered, with regard to the actual position of the tenantry, and the just interests of the landlords; during the year 1864-65, upwards of 12,000 cases of inferior proprietorship have been recognized; the status of 129,536 tenants with the right of occupancy under Act X. of 1859, and the rent payable by them, have been ascertained and recorded; and in 210,755 cases, the agreement of the tenant-at-will with his landlord has been registered. Some 22,000 villages or estates have been mapped out, field by field, and 21,000 square miles have been professionally surveyed.

The fruits of these measures are already apparent in the improved temper and disposition of all classes. It is not easy to bring home to their minds the advantages, unprecedented in Central India, which are thus secured to them; but the Chief Commissioner has, in the course of his tours, assembled the landholders in every district, and explained to them that the land is theirs, not merely for the term during which the assessment is fixed, but permanently and absolutely to sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, the only condition being the payment of a moderate land tax assessed for periods of 20 or 30 years. As a proof that this position is becoming understood, there have been sales and mortgages already, not so numerous as to indicate distress anywhere, but in such moderate numbers as might be expected from the creation of facilities for conveyance of perfect titles; the sums fetched by the land have, however, been very low.

The number of cases decided in the Revenue Courts during the year, under the Law of Landlord and Tenant, was only 5,220, and the petitions for execution of decree did not exceed 1,219.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The territory comprised in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or East and West Berar, was, in December 1864, re-distributed, and formed into four districts instead of two. The average area of each is 4,500 square miles; but, from the circumstance that the two districts newly established are cut up by numerous ranges of hills, and in many parts thinly inhabited, the share of the revenue contributed by them is not in proportion to their size.

The population is roughly estimated at 1,530,981; and the area of cultivated land has, in consequence of the very high prices of all agricultural produce, increased from 3,670,430 acres in 1863-64, to 4,036,900 in 1864-65.

The demand for land revenue was 381,602 *l.*, which shows an increase of 26,104 *l.* on that of the previous year. The collections fell short of the demand by only 10,949 *l.*, and three-fourths of this sum has subsequently been realised.

The harvest was not good, owing to the insufficient fall of rain, which was less than 28 inches, the average being between 30 and 35. It is estimated that 67 per cent. of the cultivated land is occupied by grain, 30 per cent. by cotton, and 3 per cent. by oilseeds. The price of grain in 1864 and 1865 was three and four times the average for the 12 years from 1850 to 1861, but it has now become somewhat cheaper, in consequence of the great fall in the price of cotton.

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The survey is proceeding satisfactorily, though somewhat slowly, and measures are in course of execution for expediting its progress. The results, so far, are encouraging; the total cost has been 22,395 *l.*, while, in the two talookas of Mulhapore and Balhapore alone, the annual gain to the revenue is 10,695 *l.*

British Burmah.

In several parts of British Burmah, and especially in the Tenasserim division, the crops suffered severely, in the early part of the sowing season from inundation, and towards the latter part from paucity of rain. Owing to this, and to the reduction of the rates of assessment in the Martaban district, the increase of land revenue, which has been considerable in Pegu and Arracan, has not, throughout the province, been commensurate with the increase of cultivation. Including sayer and miscellaneous receipts, however, the revenue rose from 525,340 *l.* in 1863-64 to 561,397 *l.* in 1864-65.

The entire area under cultivation was 1,767,093 acres, or about 60,000 more than in the preceding year, rice, the staple product of the country, alone covering 1,470,169 acres, instead of 1,433,840 in 1863-64. The exportation of rice kept pace with the increased cultivation, and the quantity exported by sea and land exceeded that of the previous year by 76,815 tons.

The stimulus given to this trade by the high prices realised in consequence of the great demand for food in China, has apparently taught the cultivators of the delta of the Irrawaddy the advantage of holding a lease, under which they are permitted to extend their cultivation without paying additional rent to the Government; and, in the Rangoon district, leases for five years have been accepted over an area of 83,673 acres.

The rental of fisheries increased by more than 5,000 *l.* during 10 years, and the capitation tax was upwards of 6,500 *l.* higher than in 1863-64.

Straits Settlements.

At all three of the stations in the Straits Settlements there has been a slight increase in the land revenue, and the total amount collected in 1864-65 was 13,359 *l.*, against 13,260 *l.* in 1863-64.

The number of new leases issued for short periods is 445; and, in 327 cases, deeds which had been granted for the payment of a fixed sum and a quit-rent have been cancelled, and leases taken in their stead. The general failure of the crops has discouraged the peasantry, and rendered them unwilling to enter into an engagement to pay a fixed annual amount for land which, at present, is yielding scarcely any return for their labour.

Madras.

The collection of land revenue in the Presidency of Madras showed a considerable falling-off in 1864-65, the amount received being 4,184,645 *l.*, or 115,147 *l.* less than in the previous year. Nearly the whole of the decrease arose in the Kistna, Tinnevelly, and Madras districts, where the season was peculiarly unfavourable. There was also a considerable diminution in consequence of the revision of assessment in Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Bellary; but against this must be set the addition which resulted from increased facility in collecting the revenue, coercive process being required for the realisation of only 2,592 *l.* The area of land under cultivation was 15,838,828 acres, or 4,058 more than in 1863-64.

For a long period after the Madras territories came under the rule of the British Government, lands held as inam (a gift, or rent-free tenure), however defective in their original titles, were suffered to be enjoyed tax-free, and to descend from generation to generation, in tacit acknowledgment of the prescriptive right of the holders. In 1848, length of possession was formally recognised as a valid title to inams held without grants; but the rules laid down, though liberal in principle, were productive of vexation and injustice, as they enjoined inquiry on the occurrence of every lapse, by which means a vast extent of property was unsettled and held in abeyance, though the value of resumptions made by the Government was in most districts insignificant.

In 1859 an Inam Commissioner was appointed, and rules were laid down for his guidance, with the view of carrying out a full examination of all such claims, in order to define the rights of the Government, and to impart a feeling of security to the minds of the landowners. Under these regulations, proved possession of an inam for 50 years constitutes a valid title, and holders are allowed to convert their terminable tenures into permanent freeholds by the payment of a sum in commutation of the reversionary right of the Government. Inams held for a shorter period than 50 years, if granted by competent



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authority, are likewise recognised absolutely or admitted to a compromise; and, in all these cases, as well as those granted for religious and charitable objects, a title-deed is issued to the Inamdar, specifying the terms of his future tenure, which is to secure him and his successors from further scrutiny by the Government regarding the origin of the grant. In this manner all the interest which the Government fairly possesses in these tenures is realised, and a large mass of landed property is turned to the fullest advantage, which, though free from tax, has hitherto possessed little value.

The operations of this Commission have been diligently carried on from the time of its institution, and, with the exception of part of the district of Trichinopoly, the out-of-door work is completed. The result of the proceedings in the year 1864-65 was the settlement of an area of 657,827 acres, of the estimated value of 145,400 *l.*, from which an additional revenue of 11,041 *l.* will accrue to the Government. The number of titles confirmed from the commencement of operations up to the end of the year under report, was 339,101, involving an extent of 4,813,109 acres, the full assessed value of which was 722,142 *l.* These lands, from which the Government previously derived a quit-rent of 62,318 *l*, have, by the proceedings of the Commission, been made to yield a further revenue of 73,408 *l.*, while the entire cost has been only 82,020 *l.*, or little more than a single year's additional return.

Bombay.

With the exception of Ahmednuggur, the newly formed collectorate of Kulladghee, and Canara, in which the season was generally favourable for cultivation, the fall of rain in the southern division of the Bombay Presidency was scanty, and the crops were more or less injured. In the northern division also, a partial failure of crops was experienced in Ahmedabad and Surat. The net result of the year, however, showed an increase of 106,124 *l.* over the revenue which was received in 1863-64.

An Act (No. 1) was passed by the Bombay Council in 1865, providing for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under the Government, and putting into the form of a special law, in a complete state, the system which has for many years been acted upon, for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of such lands.

The summary settlement of claims to unadjudicated and hereditary inams has been very nearly completed, only 16 cases remaining for disposal; and the financial result, up to the 30th of April 1865, was an annual profit to the Government of 29,947 *l.*, exclusive of that arising from the operations in Khandeish and Colaba. A scheme for the settlement of terminable inams, that is, rent-free grants for one or more lives, by rendering them permanent on the holder agreeing to pay a certain assessment, was sanctioned during the year, with the view of extending to this class of holders the same advantages as regards fixity of tenure, which were conceded to those brought under the summary settlement. Out of 2,972 terminable inams, proposals were made to 1,078 holders, and accepted by 862 of them, the increased annual income, so far, being about 1,900 *l.*

The popularity of the Act (No. VII. of 1865) for the summary settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue to the Government, was shown by the progress made, in 1864-65, in carrying out its provisions in the collectorates of Guzerat and the Concans. There were 191,868 villages and holdings to which it was applicable, with an annual value of 198,838 *l.*, on which a sum of 24,854 *l.* would have been realisable, if the terms had been accepted in every instance. The settlement was offered in 185,624 cases (leaving only 6,244 not yet dealt with), and in only three instances was it declined, and an inquiry into title demanded.

In 1862 an Act was passed by the Bombay Council (No. VI.), authorising the Government to take measures for enabling the petty chiefs in Ahmedabad, many of whose estates were encumbered or alienated, to effect a settlement of their debts; and, during the year under report, the advance of sums of money from the public Treasury was sanctioned, to an amount not exceeding 20,000 *l.*, the principal and interest to be repaid within a limit of 20 years. The advantages which were anticipated from this measure have been more than fulfilled; and the effect will be not merely to free the landholders from debt, and improve their estates, but to place them in a position to exercise a useful influence over the cultivators dependent on them, and to bring up their own

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own children properly; while it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in recovering the amount advanced, at the rate of a tenth part annually.

The survey operations are nearly completed throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency. In the Island of Bombay, the preliminary measures are nearly finished for the introduction of a detailed survey on a scale commensurate with the value of the ground, which is now in many parts as costly as land in London.

In Sind the Bombay system of assessment, which is suited to the general tenure of land, and to the feelings and circumstances of the people, is being carried out, and an Act of the Bombay Council (No. 1 of 1866) has been passed, to extend to that province the formal survey law already existing in other parts of the Presidency.

There are no considerable tracts of waste land available for cultivation in this Presidency, which are not either private property, or open to any one who will take them up as private property, as fast as they can be surveyed and assessed. The system generally adopted is, to lease the land on favourable terms, subject to re-assessment at the expiration of the period; although the Government is not precluded from taking advantage of the general improved condition of the district to enhance the assessment on the conclusion of the lease, the individual is guaranteed against future increased taxation on account of any improvements he may have made by means of his own capital in his particular estate; and, before any application to take up land is complied with, the right of occupancy is usually sold by public auction. Under these rules the revenue is paid with the most exact punctuality; there is a complete transferable and heritable property in land, and the material prosperity of the country has increased in a very steady manner.

2. Forests.

The conservancy of the forests, although attended to in some parts of India, has not in all cases been treated with the care which it deserves; but, during the year 1864, the Government laid the foundation of an improved system of forest administration for all India, having for its object the careful conservation of the forests belonging to the State, and the proper development of this part of the resources of the country. The executive management of all forest business was, as before, left to the local administrations, and general principles were laid down for their guidance, the most important being, that all Government forests were to be strictly set apart and made inalienable, and their boundaries marked out, to distinguish them from waste lands available for the public.

An Act was passed by the Government of India (No. VII. of 1865), defining the nature of the rules to be made by the several local Governments, and imposing penalties in case of a breach of those rules.

The gross revenue derived from forests throughout India was, in 1863-64, 304,443 *l.*, and in 1864-65, 351,757 *l.*; and, if the cost of conservancy be deducted, the net revenue is found to have risen from 113,949 *l.* in 1863-64 to 140,820 *l.* in 1864-65.

Bengal.

In British Sikkim alone, it is estimated that there are about 105,000 acres of forest; and there are also forest lands under the superintendence of the Government of Bengal in Assam, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Palamow, and the Rajmehal Hills.

The wholesale felling of timber, which followed the introduction of tea-planting into the Darjeeling district, was most injurious to the future interests both of the planters themselves and of the general public. To prevent any further extension of the mischief, orders have been issued that all forest lands at an elevation of 6,000 feet or upwards, which have not already been sold, shall be reserved, except such portions as may be fit for building sites. A nursery for raising useful trees is to be established in the neighbourhood of the chinchona plantation, and a seedling nursery has been formed near the barracks at Jullapahar.

A great variety of trees in the neighbourhood of Calcutta having been blown down by the cyclone, the opportunity was seized of investigating a question of much moment, in connection with the laying down of a working plan of a system of forest conservancy, namely, whether the concentric rings of trees nurtured within the tropics can be relied upon as forming a safe guide for the rate of growth, as is the case in colder climates; and Dr. John Anderson has been deputed to conduct the investigation.



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North-Western Provinces.

The forest tracts of the North Western Provinces are situated in the divisions of Kumaon and Gurhwal, Meerut, Rohilcund, Goruckpore, and Jhansi. In the year 1864-65, the receipts amounted to 67,148 *l.*, and the expenditure to 42,073 *l.*

In Kumaon and Gurhwal, the total area surveyed was 406,134 acres, of which more than nine-tenths were covered with the cheer or stone pine, with an average number of first, second, third, and fourth class trees, of 14·86 to the acre. The hill forests on the Tonse and other tributaries of the Jumna were also surveyed. The Government forests in Goruckpore cover an area of 127,527 acres, 116,384 of which are occupied by sal trees, with an average of 258 to the acre; and the Commissioner of the division has been desired to submit a definite scheme for the conservancy of these forests.

A license has been granted to the East Indian Railway Company to work, under the superintendence of the Forest Department, the cheer forests situated on the left bank of the Mundaknee, in British Gurhwal, for seven years, paying a royalty of not less than 600 *l.* a year; and provision has been made to guard against the destruction of any but first class trees, to preserve groves in sacred places and in the vicinity of villages, and to maintain the customary rights of the people to cut wood for building or domestic purposes.

The Rajah of Tehree has granted to the British Government a lease of the valuable forests situated in Native Gurhwal; and roads and paths are being laid out, to gain easy access to them. It is expected that these will be much used as a route into Thibet, and the inhabitants of the villages on the Jumna seem to take great interest in the operations. The outlay required in working the forests will at first be large; but there is reason to believe that it will all be repaid in three or four years.

Oude.

The survey of the forests in Oude has been completed, 252 square miles, of which 142 are covered with sal, having been marked off during the year as reserved for the purposes of the Government. Some progress has been made in clearing the trees from the noxious creepers which coil about them; and strict orders have been issued by the conservator against the cutting of saplings of the reserved woods; the villagers, however, being allowed every facility to cut inferior woods and trees.

The financial results of the three years since the commencement of operations show an excess of receipts over expenditure, amounting to 5,428 *l.*, which is not unsatisfactory when it is considered that no timber has been felled during the last year; that the forests have been benefiting by the repose which they much needed, and that the unavoidable expense of a preliminary survey had to be incurred.

Punjab.

In the Punjab operations have been carried on, with more or less success, upon the banks of the five rivers, but deficiency of water prevented the logs from being brought down the Ravee and Beas, and in the Sutlej division the illness of the deputy conservator materially interfered with the progress of the work. From the Chenab a quantity of timber has been despatched to Mooltan to try the market at that place, and inquiries are being made to discover if deodar wood will find a profitable sale at Kurrachee. In the Nainsookh or Jhelum Division the results were very favourable.

The total receipts in the year amounted to 32,917 *l.*, and the expenditure to 22,793 *l.*, while the stock of timber remaining in depôt is worth 13,810 *l.*

Leases of the forests in their territories have been granted by the Rajahs of Chumba and Bussahir; and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of timber to furnish sleepers for the Delhi railway.

Wood is the only fuel that can be relied upon in the Punjab for a long time to come, the nearest coal being too distant to cover the cost of carriage. It is calculated that the requirements of the railway and steamboats will amount to 1,100,000 maunds* of firewood annually, and that the supply in the preserves, of grass and brushwood, is only sufficient for about three years' consumption, while ten years is reckoned to be the shortest period in which reproduction can take place. Strict reserves are, therefore, in course of formation, and other measures of conservancy and improved management are being adopted.

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* A maund is 82¾ lbs. avoirdupois.

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Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces the revenue derived from the royalties on valuable kinds of timber, and from the duties levied on the common sorts of wood, fruits, grasses, and other articles of forest produce, amounted in 1864-65 to 6,433 *l.*

A code of forest laws has been published, and tracts, amounting to an aggregate area of 2,880 square miles, have been reserved, as appearing the most likely, from their productive powers, the superior quality of their timber, or other natural advantages, to repay careful and thorough investigation. The area of the unreserved forests is about 11,000 square miles; and there are, besides, not less than 10,000 square miles of timber-bearing tracts belonging to private individuals.

Nearly all the reserved portions have been examined, and their boundaries decided on; and several have been marked off from the surrounding wastes by permanent land-marks.

The Chief Commissioner has been instructed to obtain leases of contiguous forests from Holkar and the Jagheerdar of Chandgurh, as, when the railway is opened, the resources of the country will be fully taxed to supply the demands of the Malwa, Khandeish, and Deccan markets.

A practical gardener and forester has been lately despatched from England for the purpose of superintending the teak plantations which are being formed on the banks of the Nerbudda and Taptee.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The conservator of the Central Provinces has examined the Berar forests, and recommended the adoption of a new system of management. In consequence of this change, the usual contracts for levying a tax on teak wood brought to the market have not been sold. The best teak forests are carefully preserved.

British Burmah.

A large increase has taken place in the gross forest revenue of British Burmah, which rose from 80,983 *l.* in 1863-64 to 93,407 *l.* in 1864-65. The surplus of receipts over charges was 67,300 *l.* in the latter year, whereas in 1863-64 the net profit was not more than 52,992 *l.* This improvement is due chiefly to seignorage on the large quantity of foreign timber taken out by the owners from the depôt near Moulmein for export. In forest produce, which consists of bees-wax and birds' nests, there has been a slight decrease.

The number of logs brought out of the forests in the year was only 18,328, instead of 30,615 in 1863-64, but this decrease is partly attributable to the water of the Sittang having run out a month earlier than usual, in consequence of the operations which were being carried on to deepen and shorten the channel.

From the forests worked by contractors only 7,181 logs and sleepers were received at Rangoon; 5,880 of the finest logs remained in the creeks and rivers, owing to the sudden cessation of rain at the end of September, a month earlier than usual, and just at the time when timber is being brought down. The logs received as drift timber amounted to 9,042, and 114,079 logs of teak were imported from foreign territories, besides 29,019 pieces of converted timber.

In all the divisions forest operations were vigorously carried on by the officers of the Government, and the number of trees girdled during the year was 26,958. All the plantations were visited and thinned, and two large new plantations, in the Tharrawaddee and Sittang districts, of 30 to 50 acres each, were sown, to test the question of the expense which must be incurred for raising teak on a large scale.

In Arracan the most valuable timber is the *inga xylocarpa*, termed iron-wood from its exceeding hardness; 94 licenses were issued during the year for felling trees, and the number actually cut down was 4,476, on which a seignorage of 457 *l.* was paid. The wood is valuable for railway sleepers.

Straits Settlements.

The sale of permits to cut timber in the Government forests of the Straits Settlements showed an increase at Penang and Malacca, but a falling off in Singapore, where the ground has long been cleared of almost all valuable timber, the result, on the whole, being an excess of 70 *l.* in the amount received in 1864-65 over the proceeds of 1863-64.

Madras.

The forest conservancy in Madras, which has for some years been under the care of a special department, produced in 1864-65 a net profit of 13,391 *l.*, and the value of timber in depôt on the 30th of April 1865 was 64,770 *l.*, or 6,883 *l.*



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more than at the beginning of the year. The growth of the teak in the Nellumber plantations is described as being superb.

Measures have been taken for the conservation of the valuable forests which exist in the Ganjam district, and for keeping within bounds the pernicious practice of cultivation by coomery, which consists in burning down trees and spreading a coarse kind of grain in the ashes, the result, after a few years, being the growth of a low noxious jungle, very detrimental to the health of the neighbourhood.

The want of fuel being seriously felt in Nellore, the formation of a plantation of 200 acres has been sanctioned as an experiment, in order to ascertain what kinds of wood are best adapted to the purpose, and it is hoped that the example may have the effect of stimulating private individuals to undertake the cultivation.

Bombay.

In the Presidency of Bombay also, the Forest Department is of old standing; during the year under review the receipts exceeded the expenditure by 44,173 *l.*, and there is reason to hope that the demarcation of forests now in progress will eventually effect still more favourable results.

No restrictions are placed on the rights of cultivators to hold property in teak, but, on the contrary, encouragement is given to the growth of timber by private persons.

The administration of the forests in Sind was satisfactory, and the receipts showed a net increase of 3,106 *l.* over those of the previous year. The demand for firewood, both for the towns and for steam requirements, has been augmented very considerably, showing the absolute necessity of husbanding the resources so as to keep up a constant supply.

In Khandeish and Sattara measures were adopted for the purpose of forming Government reserves of firewood, by which means it is hoped that the inhabitants of those provinces will gain the blessing of a regular and abundant supply of fuel.

3. Abkaree.

The abkaree or Excise revenue is derived from the duty imposed upon all spirits, intoxicating drugs, and opium, consumed in India. In 1864–65, it amounted to 2,224,036 *l.*, which is an increase of 163,766 *l.* on the sum realised in the preceding year.

Bengal.

The amount obtained in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was 689,083 *l.*, of which 170,519 *l.* resulted from the sale of opium at the Government Treasuries.

The cultivation of the poppy in Assam being found to interfere with the supply of labour for the tea plantations, and there appearing to be no reason why an exception should be made to the general system of taxing the consumption of opium in other parts of the Presidency, it was determined, in 1858–59, to prohibit the growth of the plant, and to supply the wants of the district by the sale of opium at the Government Treasuries. The quantity disposed of in 1864–65 was very slightly in excess of that sold in 1863–64, but, the price having been raised from 28*s.* to 40*s.* the seer (about 2 lbs.), the net receipts from this source increased from 57,739 *l.* to 87,368 *l.*

The consumption of ganjah, or hemp, of which the young flowers and leaves are dried and pounded for smoking, has fallen from 10,520 maunds in 1863–64, to 9,072 in 1864–65; but, in spite of this large decrease, the revenue derived from the drug rose from 76,030 *l.* to 78,108 *l.*, in consequence of the enhancement of the tax.

The proceeds of the duty levied on spirits and minor articles showed a decrease of 14,388 *l.*, owing to the further extension of the system adopted in 1859–60 of imposing a fixed tax on every gallon of spirit actually brought into the market for consumption, and prohibiting distillation except in licensed buildings, instead of the out-still system under which every retail vendor was allowed, by paying a daily tax, to manufacture upon his own premises as much spirit as he could sell. The new system tends to check smuggling, and does away with the incentive to establish new shops, and is, accordingly, opposed by the spirit vendors. The Government, however, are determined to persevere with it, as the only means of levying an equal and tangible duty on spirits, while it removes all reproach on the ground of raising a revenue by the promotion of drinking.

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In the North-Western Provinces, the Excise revenue increased by 43,091 *l.*, owing, in a great measure, to the sale by auction of the licenses to retail liquor, the shops for which are strictly limited in number. The introduction of the central distillery system into these Provinces has proved entirely successful, and the object of obtaining the largest amount of revenue, without extending the consumption of liquor, is being realised. There has also been an increase in the receipts both from drugs and opium. North-Western Provinces.

Owing to the unfavourable season, the increase of the Excise revenue in Oude was not so great as might otherwise have been expected; yet although the scarcity of food materially reduced the means of consumers, the net receipts from spirits were 1,815 *l.* more in 1864-65 than in 1863-64. The number of retail shops increased from 4,574 to 5,038, the proportion being one shop to every 4½ square miles and 1,800 persons. The system of fees for licenses is working well, and must tend to diminish the facilities for fraud in the issue of liquor. The receipts from the sale of opium and farm of drugs showed a decrease of 2,657 *l.*, which occurred entirely in the city of Lucknow, and is attributable to the high prices of food. Oude.

The central distillery system has been established throughout the Punjab, and the receipts have increased from 72,016 *l.* to 79,864 *l.*; and almost all the local authorities assert that, while financially it has been advantageous to the State, it has proved morally beneficial to the people, by diminishing the consumption of spirits. Smuggling, however, is believed to prevail in the districts adjoining the native states. The receipts from opium and drugs were 5,352 *l.* in excess of those of the previous year. Punjab.

The testimony of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is equally strong in favour of raising the Excise revenue by still-head duty on the distillation of spirits and license fees leviable from retail vendors, instead of by farming the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of spirits and drugs. The income of the year was 93,183 *l*, as compared with 71,846 *l.* in 1863-64, the increase being due partly to a larger consumption of spirits consequent on the growing prosperity of the population, and partly to improved administration and better adaptation of the system to the wants of the people. The change has already begun to produce a good effect on the half-civilised tribes dwelling among the hills and forests, and as yet it has not given any impetus to illicit distillation or smuggling. Central Provinces.

The duty on opium yielded 759 *l.*, or 45 *l.* less than in 1863-64. A small special duty is levied on the cultivation of the poppy, but the amount is inconsiderable.

In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the receipts on account of abkaree in 1864-65 were 66,136 *l.* Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

In British Burmah they amounted to 99,740 *l.*, showing an increase of 17,998 *l.* on the collection of 1863-64. British Burmah.

At Singapore there was a falling off in the sale of the spirit farm, and in Penang and Malacca there was a slight advance, the result being a decrease in the Excise Revenue of the Straits Settlements, from 131,516 *l.* to 126,712 *l.* Straits Settlements.

The license and permit system was introduced into the Madras Presidency by Act III. of 1864, and the immediate effect was to reduce the revenue from 405,165 *l.*, in 1863-64, to 396,054 *l.*, in 1864-65; but the decrease is considered to be more apparent than real, and the administration of the law has been simplified. Madras.

In the Bombay Presidency the abkaree revenue increased from 321,954 *l.* to 367,323 *l.* The Excise still-head duty on spirits rose from 51,468 *l.* to 59,239 *l.*, the principal portion of the increase being due to a larger quantity of spirits having been made at the Oorun and Bhandoop distilleries in 1864-65 than in the preceding year. Bombay.

In the year 1860 a tax of 4 per cent. (1 per cent. of which was to be applied only to reproductive works) was imposed throughout India, for a period of five years, on all incomes exceeding 50 *l.* annually, and a tax of 2 per cent. on such as were under 50 *l.*, but above 20 *l.* 4. Assessed Taxes.

In 1862 an Act was passed exempting altogether incomes which did not amount to 50 *l.*; and, from the 31st of July 1863, the tax on incomes exceeding



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that sum was reduced to 3 per cent. The Act under which it was levied expired on the 31st of July 1865, and has not been renewed.

The receipts from assessed taxes for 1864–65 were 1,281,817 *l.*, in lieu of 1,483,622 *l.* for the preceding year, during the first quarter of which the rate of 4 per cent. had been in force.

Bengal. In the Province of Bengal, the number of persons assessed in 1860-61 and 1861–62 was a little over 250,000, and the amounts realised in the two years were 187,786 *l.* and 635,585 *l.* respectively. In 1862-63, on the passing of the Act exempting persons whose incomes were under 50 *l.*, the number assessed fell to 64,677; in 1863-64, it was 59,927; and in 1864-65, 53,773. During the same time, the receipts have been 629,197 *l.* in 1862-63, 478,392 *l.* in 1863-64, and 385,005 *l.* in the year under report. The net receipts hitherto, in the five years, have been 1,438,492 *l.*, which is as nearly as possible 2 *d.* a head per annum, and there is a balance of 87,363 *l.* still to be recovered. The cost of collecting the tax was about 3¼ per cent. in Calcutta and the suburbs, and nearly 9 per cent. in the remainder of the Province, on the sum realised.

North-Western Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, income tax to the amount of 207,617 *l.* was paid in 1863-64 by 41,055 persons. In 1864-65, 39,905 persons paid sums aggregating 169,059 *l.* The moral obligation to furnish trustworthy statements was generally disregarded by the natives; and only 6 per cent. of the payers were taxed on the returns made by themselves, while the amount of surcharge was nearly 300 per cent.

Oude. The assessments in Oude during the year amounted to 24,442 *l.*, and the collections, including arrears of former years, to 29,754 *l.* The charges were only 288 *l.*, or less than 1 per cent.

Punjab. The receipts in the Punjab were 52,280 *l.*, or 9,995 *l.* less than in the previous year; and it is anticipated that the whole demand, except about 670 *l.*, will ultimately be recovered.

Central Provinces. The number of persons taxed in the Central Provinces was about 5,000, and 98 per cent. of the demand was realised during the year. The total amount collected in 1864-65 was 29,868 *l.*, as compared with 28,712 *l.* in 1863-64.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the receipts were 1,248 *l.*

British Burmah. In British Burmah they amounted to 13,095 *l.* Many of the Chinese population of Rangoon withdrew to the Straits Settlements, in order to avoid the tax.

Madras. In Madras, the proceeds of the income tax amounted to 147,867 *l.*, showing a falling-off of 17,093 *l.*, which is attributable to the provision that the original assessments might be reduced, on proof of the income being given, but were under no circumstances to be enhanced.

Bombay. In Bombay, the assessed taxes amounted to 337,250 *l.*, as compared with 374,500 *l.* in the preceding year.

5. Customs (exclusive of Salt). On the 7th of April 1864, an Act (No. XXIII.) was passed by the Government of India, making certain alterations in the Customs' duties; and further changes were effected by Acts XVII. and XXV. of the following year. The principal points of difference from the former tariff are, that the import duty on wines, beer, iron, hops, and tobacco is reduced; an export duty of 3 *d.* a maund is imposed on grain and pulse of all kinds, and that on saltpetre reduced from 4 *s.* to 2 *s.* a maund. The duty on the last-mentioned article has since been still further reduced, and is now 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. In consequence of these changes, the amount realised fell from 2,384,061 *l.* in 1863-64 to 2,296,929 *l.* in 1864-65.

Bengal. The revenue from Customs in Bengal amounted in 1864-65 to 942,113 *l.*, against 998,839 *l.* in the preceding year. There was a decrease of nearly 24,000 *l.* on imports generally, although piece goods and twist, in spite of a diminution of the quantity imported, paid, in consequence of the increased valuations, an additional duty of 44,882 *l.* and 13,261 *l.* respectively. In exports also there was a decrease of about 50,000 *l.* on saltpetre, but the receipts on several other articles were increased, and the general result was a falling off to the extent of upwards of 33,000 *l.*

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The competition of artificial saltpetre, which can now be produced at a rate lower than that at which Bengal saltpetre can be laid down in Europe or America, is partly the cause of the great decline in this item of revenue. The duty has consequently been reduced, as above mentioned, from 4 *s.* per maund to 3 per cent. on the value.

North-Western Provinces.

The gross collections from Customs in the North-Western Provinces during 1864-65 amounted to 60,213 *l.*, being an increase of 2,558 *l.* on the proceeds of 1863-64.

Punjab.

The receipts in the Punjab amounted to 82,619 *l.* in 1864-65, as compared with 77,849 *l.* in 1863-64. On all the Customs' lines the revenue increased materially, a point which is very satisfactory, if the depressing effect caused by the great fall in the price of cotton be taken into consideration. There is reason also to anticipate an increase of the trade in sugar, now that the inordinate speculation in cotton has been checked.

Considerable reductions have been effected by the Maharaja of Cashmere in the rates of Customs' duty levied on goods passing through his territory.

Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces the extension of the Customs' cordon westward has necessarily led to a fall in the duty on sugar, as that which is consumed in the Lower Nerbudda Valley and Nagpore no longer has to pay tax for crossing the boundary; the sum realised in 1863-64 was 21,978*l.*, and in 1864-65, 10,194 *l.*

British Burmah.

Owing to the great addition in the quantity of rice exported from British Burmah, and to the increase in trade generally, the Customs' duties in that Province produced in 1864-65, 205,524 *l.*, instead of 170,545 *l.* in 1863-64.

Straits Settlements.

In the Straits Settlements, they increased from 368 *l.* in 1863-64, to 480 *l.* in 1864-65.

Madras.

At Madras the Customs' duties realised only 203,878 *l.*, or 25,974 *l.* less than was obtained in 1863-64. The value of imported merchandise increased from 4,026,547 *l.* in 1863-64 to 4,180,248 *l.* in 1864-65, while that exported fell from 8,777,812 *l.* to 8,367,179 *l.*

Bombay.

The reduction of the Customs' duties caused the receipts on the importation of tobacco in the Bombay Presidency to diminish by 2,665 *l.*; that realised from spirits showed a loss of 12,954 *l.*; and on other articles there was a falling off to the extent of 13,830 *l.* On the exports also there was a decrease of 1,979 *l.*, due chiefly to the special exemption of grain sent to the ports of Kattywar, Cutch, and Cambay, in consequence of the famine prevailing in those districts.

The diminution of this branch of the revenue, which fell from 825,643 *l.* in 1863-64 to 791,890 *l.* in 1864-65, is, however, partly attributable to the exceptional circumstances of the latter year. The high price of cotton led to a great trade in that article, by which the duties in question did not benefit; and the accumulation of money resulting from the importation of the specie requisite to make the purchases for the home market, gave rise to much speculation in joint-stock companies, banks, and other financial schemes, to the detriment of legitimate trade.

In the Thur and Parkur Districts, a tax on the export of ghee realised 6,876 *l.*, and its popularity and profitableness, as a substitute for the income tax, was unquestionable.

6. Salt.

The mode of collecting the revenue from salt varies in the several provinces of India: in some cases it is derived from a system of Government sale; in others from Excise; and in others from Customs' duties. Throughout the whole of India the sum of 5,523,584 *l.* was realised, as compared with 5,035,696 *l.* in 1863-64.

Bengal.

Owing to the inability of the Government to compete with the low price of the salt which is imported, it was recently decided to withdraw entirely from the manufacture in Bengal; and it therefore became necessary to take measures for reducing the stock of 7,500,000 maunds remaining in store.



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Accordingly, in communication with the Salt Chamber of Commerce at Northwich, it was determined to sell the salt, by public auction, at an upset price, to be fixed on the 1st of July in each year, and at the rate of not more than 2,000,000 maunds on any one occasion.

The quantity cleared in the Calcutta Custom House during the year 1684-65 was 8,454,482 maunds, against 7,253,076 in 1863-64, and the revenue was proportionally enhanced. The receipts from the sales of the old Government salt, which, in the previous year, fell off by 250,517 *l.*, showed a further decrease of 89,942 *l.* There was a diminution of revenue on the clearances of excise salt to the extent of 4,631 *l.*, and no fresh licenses for the manufacture were granted during the year. On the whole, however, the proceeds of the duties on salt amounted to 2,784,547 *l.* in 1864-65, instead of 2,439,926 *l.* in the previous year.

North-Western Provinces. In spite of great fluctuations in the salt trade in the North-Western Provinces, the revenue during the year increased from 402,994 *l.* to 411,880 *l.*, owing mainly to the recently organisd preventive establishment, which, by checking contraband supplies, created an enlarged demand. The great stagnation in the saltpetre trade naturally caused a decrease of duty on the salt reduced in refining saltpetre.

Oude. The same cause operated severely against the revenue derived from the duty on salt in Oude; the gross receipts increased from 1,636 *l.* to 2,298 *l.*, but the excess of the cost incurred for the suppression of its illicit manufacture, over the receipts from licenses, duty, and saving of establishment, was not less than 2,961 *l.*; the number of seizures made was 1,136, and 1,655 persons were convicted of infringement of the law.

Punjab. Although there was a decrease of nearly 900 *l.* on the Indus salt line, the duty in the Punjab increased, on the whole, from 673,111 *l.* to 689,499 *l.*

Central Provinces. The total amount of the salt tax received in the Central Provinces did not, in 1861, exceed 70,000 *l.*; but since that time a Customs' line has been established over 600 miles of the border, and the statistics of the trade show an increase of 37 per cent. in the importation of salt in 1864-65, part of which is, no doubt, due to improved registration, but much is owing to increased consumption. The receipts for the year amounted to 142,508 *l.*, or 18,091 *l.* in excess of those of 1863-64.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad, the salt contracts sold for 4,123 *l.*, or 971 *l.* less than in the previous year.

British Burmah. In British Burmah the manufacture of salt continues to decline, as the people find the cultivation of rice more profitable; and the import duty has been reduced to 4½ *d.* a maund, in order to equalise it with the excise. The receipts were 8,583 *l.* in 1864-65, as compared with 6,570 *l.* in 1863-64.

Madras. The revenue derived from the sale of salt in the Presidency of Madras, where it is manufactured and sold on the part of the Government, amounted in 1864-65 to 1,036,078 *l.*, which exceeded the receipts of the preceding year by 136,806 *l.*; the price remained the same, namely, 3 *s.* a maund, but the consumption increased largely, having risen from 640,261 to 747,805 maunds, a result which bears testimony to the prosperity of the people, and the beneficial effects of the improvements which have taken place in the administration and communications, and the consequent decrease in the cost of carriage.

Bombay. The trade in salt in the Bombay Presidency is largely carried on by individuals who usually bring grain down to the coast, and return laden with salt. In the year under report, so much land was under cotton cultivation, and so little under grain, that there was not much of the latter for export from above the ghauts; and this told unfavourably on the salt trade, in the revenue derived from which there was a reduction from 484,438 *l.* to 444,068 *l.* The duty, which is levied in the form of excise, was raised, in the course of the year, from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 3 *s.* per maund; but no change was made in the rate prevailing in Sind, where 1 *s.* a maund is charged on the quantity manufactured,

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tured, and where, under a carefully watched license system, the receipts have risen from 7,353 *l.* to 10,254 *l.*

7. Opium. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Benares, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China.

In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at a certain price per chest, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay.

The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras.

The gross revenue derived from opium has averaged during the last 10 years about 6,500,000 *l.* sterling, having risen from 5,011,525 *l.* in 1856-57 to 8,055,476 *l.* in 1862-63; the price was, however, exceptionally high in the last-mentioned year, and in 1863-64 the sum realised was 6,831,999 *l.*, while in 1864-65 it again rose to 7,361,405 *l.*

Bengal. In Bengal, the number of chests of opium sold in 1864-65 was the largest ever offered in any one year, being 54,486 as compared with 42,619 in 1863-64. The area of land under cultivation was, however, only 801,003 beegahs (a beegah being about five-eighths of an acre), or 8,353 less than in the preceding year; and the quantity of opium made during the season was 47,777 chests, besides that sold at the Government Treasuries under the Excise system.

The gross receipts of the year were 5,255,447 *l.*, or 91,329 *l.* less than was realised in 1863-64; but the difference in the net receipts is even more considerable, owing to an increase of 46,499 *l.* in the charges attendant on the cultivation. The net revenue, accordingly, which amounted to 2,894,095 *l.*, showed a falling off from the previous year of 148,590 *l.*, but against this may be set an increase of 45,886 *l.* from the sale of the abkaree opium, which produced a sum of 158,525 *l.* in the year under report.

In 1861-62, the price paid to the cultivators, being deemed insufficient, was raised from 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* a seer. It was, however, found that the effect of this measure was to very nearly double the area of cultivation in three years, and to raise the provision from 29,358 chests in 1860-61 to 64,269 chests in 1863-64; whilst the selling price, which in 1861-62 was 137 *l.* per chest, fell to 85 *l.* in 1863-64, and the charges were considerably increased. It was, therefore, determined to reduce the price paid to the growers to 9 *s.* the seer. The further extension of poppy cultivation has been prohibited, both in Benares and Behar, and the less productive sub-agencies in Benares have been closed.

The quantity of opium produced in Oude, about 4,700 chests, was at least one-fourth less than in the previous year, the falling-off being due to the unfavourable season, as the area under cultivation was greater.

Bombay. The number of chests of opium transmitted from Bombay to China in 1863-64 having been scarcely sufficient to meet the demand, a larger quantity, by 10,356½, chests was sent by the merchants in the following year; and, as the pass duty was 60 *l.* per chest throughout the year, the increase of the revenue under this head was 621,390 *l.*

8. Stamps. The principal portion of the revenue derived from the stamp duties is obtained from the use of stamps in judicial proceedings. It continues to increase steadily, and in 1864-65 the total receipts amounted to 1,972,098 *l.*, as compared with 1,735,216 *l.* in the preceding year.

Bengal. In Bengal the receipts were 600,906 *l.*, in addition to which stamps to the amount of 474,852 *l.* were supplied to the other provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Stamping machines have been introduced into the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, by which the necessity for sending documents to Calcutta to be stamped will in future be avoided.

North-Western Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, a Commissioner of Stamps has been appointed, the provisions of the stamp law have been more generally enforced, and



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and the number of prosecutions for evading it has greatly increased. The result has been, that, in 1864-65, the receipts amounted to 237,708 *l.*, showing a net increase of 10,823 *l.* on the previous year.

Oude. Care has been taken in Oude also to realise the full duty prescribed upon plaints and other legal papers, and the increase of revenue has been general throughout the Province; the receipts, which in 1863-64 showed an excess of 7,582 *l.* over the preceding year, having in 1864-65 made a further advance of 7,641 *l.*

Punjab. There is a steady increase perceptible in this branch of income in the Punjab, which in 1863-64 exceeded the receipts of 1862-63 by 8,970 *l.*, and in 1864-65 showed a further addition to the revenue of 8,349 *l.* There is, moreover, reason to expect that, when the arrangements now under consideration for increasing the number of non-official stamp vendors are carried into effect, and the penalties for evasion become better understood and more rigidly enforced, the revenue will be greatly augmented.

Central Provinces. The increased prosperity of the people in the Central Provinces, and the more widely diffused knowledge of the requirements of the stamp law, have in that division also produced the natural result of an improvement of the income from this source; and the receipts show an increase from 38,201 *l.* in 1863-64, to 50,742 *l.* in 1864-65.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The stamp duties in the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad rose from 15,125 *l.* in 1863-64 to 16,727 *l.* in 1864-65.

British Burmah. In British Burmah an improvement of 3,082 *l.* has arisen from the stamps on judicial and law papers.

Straits Settlements. The unsatisfactory state of commercial affairs in the Straits Settlements has produced a falling-off in the stamp revenue, which was only 25,521 *l.* in 1864-65, instead of 26,175 *l.* in 1863-64.

Madras. In Madras the receipts rose from 238,342 *l.* in 1863-64, to 269,409 *l.* in 1864-65, the increase being in part due to the introduction of the Registration Act.

Bombay. In Bombay the addition to the stamp revenue was still greater, the amount realised having been 445,688 *l.* in 1863-64, and 573,009 *l.* in 1864-65.

## II. Finance.

1. Receipts and Disbursements. In the year 1856-57, immediately preceding the mutiny, the total expenditure of the East India Company, both in India and England, including the interest guaranteed by the Government on the paid-up capital of the various Indian Railway Companies, exceeded the revenues and receipts of the year by 474,208 *l.*

The enormous cost of the military operations in the years 1857-58 and 1858-59 produced a deficit in the finances of India, which amounted, in those two years, and in 1859-60 respectively, to 8,390,642 *l.*, 14,187,617 *l.*, and 10,769,861 *l.*

The cessation of war and consequent reduction of the army, and the efforts of the several Governments and administrations in India, aided as they were by the cordial support of the Home Government, and by the financial experience of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing, who were specially despatched from England to assist in the measures required for producing an equilibrium, resulted in the conversion of the large deficit of upwards of 10 millions in 1859-60 into a surplus in 1862-63, which, owing to an unusually large receipt from opium, was no less than 1,827,346 *l.* In the following year the surplus amounted to 78,347 *l.*; the falling-off being attributable to diminished receipts from opium and income tax; but in 1864-65 there was a deficit of 193,521 *l.*

This position of affairs is not attributable to any falling-off in the revenue, which, on the contrary, rose from 44,613,032 *l.* in 1863-64, to 45,652,897 *l.*, in 1864-65, showing an increase of 1,039,865 *l.* within the year, mainly due to the improvement of 529,406 *l.* in the receipts from opium, and of 487,888 *l.* in those from salt, to which reference has already been made.

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It is, then, to the expenditure that we must look for the cause which converted the surplus into a deficit; and it will be seen that the increase of receipts was more than counterbalanced by an addition of 1,311,733 *l.* to the charges, which amounted in 1863–64 to 44,534,685 *l.*, and in 1864–65 to 45,846,418 *l.*

Of the total increase, the sum of 70,488 *l.* occurred in the charges attendant on the cultivation of opium. The military expenditure, which in 1864-65 amounted to 13,494,467 *l.*, exceeded the cost of the previous year by 797,398 *l.*; of this sum, about 160,000 *l.* arose from the war with Bhotan, and the remainder from the increased price of provisions, the higher pay of medical officers, and the grant of full batta to all troops, whether serving within 200 miles of the Presidency town or beyond that limit. The rest of the increase is due to additional expenditure on account of the civil administration.

2. DEBT.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in this country, was, on the 30th of April 1857, 54,490,793 *l.* In the course of the next five years the debt was very largely increased, and, on the 30th of April 1862, it had risen to 98,779,911 *l.* Since that time, the Government have been enabled to pay off some portion of it, and, at the date of the last accounts received from India, the principal sum had been reduced to 92,811,793 *l.*

3. ACCOUNTS.

In 1863 the services of Mr. Foster, the Assistant Paymaster General, and Mr. Whiffin, one of the assistants to the Accountant General of the War Department, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in order to assist in the investigation of the system of account adopted in the Public Works Department. These gentlemen, after having completed the more immediate object of their mission, were employed by the Governor General in Council to examine the general system of the Indian accounts, and they submitted reports upon those connected with the military expenditure, and upon the mode of conducting business in the Department of Accounts. With their assistance, the whole system of Indian account has been remodelled, the mode of checking by pre-audit abolished, and modifications effected in the Budget form, which had been previously introduced by Mr. Wilson on the plan adopted in England. Mr. Whiffin returned to this country in 1864, but Mr. Foster remained in India till the beginning of the year 1866, in order, by his personal superintendence and co-operation with the officers of the Financial Department, to assist in carrying this important change into effect. Within the last few days a final report has been received from him, recapitulating the measures which have been adopted with that view.

4. BANKING AND CURRENCY.

On the 16th of July 1861, an Act (No. XIX.) was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency by a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes for sums of not less than 10 rupees or 1 *l.* in value. Circles of issue were to be established from time to time, as might be found necessary, and the notes were to be legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and to be payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated.

A further Act (No. XXIV.) was passed in the same year, authorising the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment, and exchange of the currency notes, and such of the business previously transacted by the Government treasuries as it might be desirable to transfer to them; and, on the 28th of February 1862, an Act (No. IV.) was passed, repealing the power previously held by the Bank of Bengal to issue its own promissory notes, placing the affairs of the bank on a new footing, with power to enlarge its capital very considerably, and actually transferring to it the management of a large part of the treasury business of the Government, and also that connected with the recently established paper currency.

Similar acts were passed with reference to the banks of Madras and Bombay.

An arrangement has been recently concluded with the Bank of Bengal for carrying out the details of this measure, and the terms of an agreement with the Bank of Madras are under consideration.

In the first instance, the issue of notes was entrusted to the bank, but it being, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, necessary, according to sound principles and experience, that the functions of banking and currency should not be united in one establishment, the management of the issue was



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shortly afterwards placed in the hands of a commissioner whose office is at the Mint.

Ten currency circles have been established, the head quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, and Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, Bombay, and Kurrachee, and instructions have been issued for receiving the notes of branch circles at *any* Government treasury in payment of taxes, and for converting them at any place of issue where the officer in charge anticipates no risk in doing so.

The total amount of notes now in circulation is in value a little above 7,000,000 *l.*

Some inconvenience was experienced in the year 1863, in consequence of the excessive demand at Bombay for coined rupees, which were required by merchants for remittance into the interior, in order to purchase cotton for the home market. Prompt measures, however, were taken to meet the emergency, by increasing the working powers of the Mint, and sending rupees to Bombay from the other Presidencies.

The question of the introduction of a gold currency into India has been carefully considered by the Government. It was felt to be undesirable to attempt to make so radical a change as authoritatively to substitute the sovereign as the standard coin, but it was urged that it might be made legal tender for the same value as 10 silver rupees, and that a reformation might thus be gradually effected, under which gold would become the general metallic currency of the country, with silver as the auxiliary. The principal objections urged to such a course are two: the first is, that a contract made between a debtor and creditor must be maintained, and that, in a country where all obligations have been contracted to be paid in silver, to make a law by which they could forcibly be paid in anything else would be a breach of public faith, defrauding the creditor for the advantage of the debtor. The second objection is found in the fact, of which France has afforded a conspicuous illustration, that, where coins of the two metals are equally legal tender, obligations will always be met by payment in the coin which the circumstances of the day render the cheaper of the two; and as the sovereign, whether coined in India or imported from England or Australia, is, with reference to any probable price of silver, intrinsically more valuable than 10 rupees, by an amount varying from 4 *d.* to 1 *s.* on each sovereign, it seems to follow that the silver coin would always be preferred by debtors in discharging their obligations, and that an enactment to render the sovereign a legal tender for the value of 10 rupees would probably be almost inoperative

In order, however, to facilitate the use of the sovereign in all parts of India, and to pave the way for a gold coinage whenever it may be found advisable to introduce it, it was, on the 23rd of November 1864, notified that sovereigns and half-sovereigns, according to the British and Australian standard, would be received in all the treasuries of India for the same sum as 10 and five silver rupees respectively, and would be paid out again at the same rate, unless objection were raised to receiving them. Such a course would impose no obligation on the person paying, and no loss could accrue to the Government unless so great a change should occur in the value of gold as to render a sovereign worth less than 10 rupees, in which case it would be a very simple measure to alter the rate at which they would be received.

Authority was also given for issuing notes in exchange for sovereigns to a moderate amount

The effect of these orders was that sovereigns and half-sovereigns to the amount of 370,986 *l.* were received by the Bank of Bengal, between the 1st of December 1864 and the 9th of March 1865, and upwards of 100,000 *l.* was paid out again in the same coins; whilst 160,000 Australian sovereigns were remitted to England, and there sold at the rate of 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 9¾ *d.* per ounce.

Subsequently, a memorial having been submitted by the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta in favour of a gold coinage, the Governor General in Council, on the 3rd of February 1866, appointed a Commission composed of members of the Government and gentlemen connected with the mercantile and banking community of Calcutta, under the presidency of Sir William Mansfield, to inquire into the operation of the Paper Currency Act, to ascertain whether it could be rendered more effective by any improved arrangements, and in particular by the introduction of a five-rupee or ten-shilling note, and, generally, to

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to report upon any extension of the monetary system which the increasing commerce and prosperity of the country may seem to require.

5. Money Orders.

At the close of the year 1862, the money order system was introduced into India, the measure being, in the first instance, restricted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It is founded on the system adopted in England, but in India it has been deemed preferable to carry it out through the agency of the district treasuries instead of the post-office. The result indicates that the public are availing themselves of it largely, in order to make small remittances from one station to another; the number of orders issued increased from 26,032 in 1863-64 to 37,187 in 1864–65, the amount remitted being 156,189*l.* in the former, and 212,108*l.* in the latter year. The average value of the orders was 5*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

The financial result to the Government was a receipt of 2,318*l.* for commission, and 212*l.* from orders which lapsed in consequence of payment not being demanded for 12 months; the working expenses for the year amounted to 957*l.*

## III. Public Works.

1. Railways.

In the year 1845 two private associations, termed the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the Government.

It was, therefore, determined by the East India Company to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a certain rate of interest upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard its own interests and provide against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control all their proceedings by means of an official director in England and of officers appointed for the purpose in India.

The land required for the railway and works connected therewith is given by the Government, free of expense; and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of a line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts, on the other hand, be in excess of the sum required to pay the amount guaranteed, the surplus will be divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, shall have been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts will be distributed among the shareholders.

The railway companies have the power of surrendering their works, after any portion of the line has been opened for three months, and of receiving from the Government the money expended on the undertaking; and, on the other hand, the Government have the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railway at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the land and works will revert to the Government, unless the railway companies have previously exercised their powers of surrender.

As a rule, the roads are constructed, in the first instance, for a single line of rails, the bridges, tunnels, and cuttings being made suitable for a second line. The gauge in all cases is 5 feet 6 inches.

East Indian Railway.

The East Indian Railway Company was originally formed in 1845, with a view to the construction of a line from Calcutta to Raneegunge, in order to bring down the coal which abounds in that neighbourhood, and to develope the mineral resources of the district.

The company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament on the 1st of August 1849, and the engineers commenced work in 1851. In September 1854, 37 miles were opened for traffic; and in February 1855 the whole line of 121 miles to Raneegunge was completed.

In the meantime, however, a general system of trunk railways for India had been determined upon, and the line from Calcutta to Agra and Delhi was



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offered to the East Indian Railway Company. Starting from Howrah, on the right bank of the Hooghly, opposite to Calcutta, this colossal line proceeds in a north-westerly direction to Burdwan, whence the branch to Raneegunge strikes off to the west, while the main line runs due north to Rajmahal, thus connecting Calcutta with the Ganges, and enabling traders to avoid the navigation of 250 miles of one of the most dangerous portions of the river. At Rajmahal the railway turns westward and proceeds up the right bank of the Ganges, past Monghyr, where it is driven through the only tunnel in its course, a length of 900 feet through a hill of clay slate and hard quartz rock, to Patna, Benares, and Allahabad. Soon after leaving Patna, it is conveyed across the river Soane by a magnificent bridge, which consists of 27 iron girders of 150 feet each, supported on brick foundations, and which, it is believed, is exceeded in magnitude by only one other in the world. At Allahabad the railway crosses the river Jumna by another very fine bridge, which was opened for traffic on the 15th of August 1865; it has 15 spans of 200 feet, the rails being laid upon the top of the girders, and the space beneath made available for an ordinary carriage road 11 feet in width. The line then takes a north-westerly course through Cawnpore, into the heart of the Upper Provinces, and, at a point 20 miles from Agra (with which it is connected by a branch), it strikes northward past Allyghur to Ghazeeabad, where it meets the Punjab Railway, and whence a short junction line of 12 miles unites it with the city of Delhi.

The whole of this great undertaking has been finished, except the bridge over the Jumna into Delhi, which is expected to be completed in the course of the year 1866; and there is thus a continuous length of upwards of 1,000 miles opened for public traffic.

Nor is this all which has been effected by the East Indian Railway Company. Considerable progress has been made on a very important line of 225 miles, which, starting from Allahabad in a south-westerly direction, penetrates the cotton growing district of Jubbulpore, where it will join the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and form the connecting link in the communication between Calcutta and Bombay. Moreover, the branch which was opened in 1855 to Raneegunge, and which has since been extended to Barrakur, is to be further carried over the Nargoonjoo Pass to Luckieserai, by which the distance between Calcutta and the north-west will be shortened by 71 miles. A branch of 26 miles will at the same time be constructed to open up the Kurhurbalee coal-fields.

The total length of the East Indian Railway, with all its branches, is about 1,500 miles, of which 1,127 have been opened. The line of rail is at present single throughout its course, except for the first 67 miles from Calcutta; but the cord line to Luckieserai will be made double, and also the portion between Luckieserai and Allahabad.

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway.**

Scarcely inferior to the East Indian Railway in actual length, and, perhaps, even more remarkable as an engineering work, is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the object of which is to establish means of communication between the three Presidency towns, and to connect the great cotton growing districts of Central India with the seaport of Bombay.

As in the case of the East Indian Railway, the operations of this company were at first very limited. It was incorporated in the year 1849, and entered into a contract for the construction of a line from the town of Bombay, through the island of Salsette, and across the Tannah estuary, to Callian, a distance of 33 miles, together with a short branch to Mahim, at the northern extremity of Bombay Island. The works were commenced in October 1850, and finished in May 1854.

At the end of that year the company undertook the extension of this line into the interior, to unite with the East Indian and Madras Railways. At Callian it is divided into two great branches, the one going to the north-east, the other taking a south-easterly direction.

The great physical difficulty, in either case, was to surmount the ghauts, a lofty range which runs parallel to the sea along the whole west coast of the peninsula, and forms a barrier to the conveyance of the rich produce of the Deccan to the port of Bombay.

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The northern line is carried over the Thull Ghaut by an incline nine miles and a quarter in length, in the course of which it attains an elevation of 972 feet. It then proceeds, by Nassick and Chalisgaum, to Bhosawul, at which point an important branch runs eastward, through the great cotton district of Oomrawuttee, to Nagpore. The main line, shortly after leaving Bhosawul, crosses the River Taptee, and continues its course to the north-east, up the valley of the Nerbudda, to Jubbulpore, where it meets the East Indian Railway.

The southern of the two great branches is taken through the mountains at the Bhore Ghaut by an incline nearly 16 miles long, with a total elevation of 1,831 feet, the difficulties of the course being overcome by such a series of cuttings, tunnels, viaducts, and embankments as can hardly be rivalled in any other part of the world, except on the sister incline over the Thull Ghaut. The railroad is then continued to Poona, Sholapoor, and Kulburga, at which place it has been proposed that a line of 119 miles should branch off eastward to Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's territories, while the main line proceeds, across the River Kistna, to Raichore, where it forms a junction with the railway from Madras.

The distance from Bombay to Jubbulpore is 615 miles, and that to Raichore 441; and the operations of the company extend over a total length, including the branches, of 1,266 miles.

The section over the Bhore Ghaut was opened on the 21st of April 1863; but in consequence of damage done by the rains, it was found necessary to suspend traffic operations until the following November, when the line was again opened for the conveyance of both goods and passengers. The Thull Ghaut incline was opened on the 1st of February 1865; and traffic is now carried on between Bombay and Khundwa, 352 miles, on the north-east portion; between Bhosawul and Kowtah, 177 miles, on the Nagpore branch; and between Bombay and Sholapoor, 282 miles, on the line to the south-east.

It has been decided to construct a double line as far as Bhosawul, in the direction of Jubbulpore, and also to Lanowlie at the top of the Bhore Ghaut incline.

**Madras Railway.**

The Madras Railway Company was established in the year 1852, with the view of constructing a railway from the city of Madras to the western coast. Operations were commenced in June 1853, and on the 1st of July 1856, the first section, as far as Arcot, a distance of 65 miles, was open to the public.

In 1858, a further contract was entered into, for a line towards the north-west, to meet the south-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and thus form a direct communication between the Presidency towns of Madras and Bombay.

The country through which the line to the western coast passes presented few obstacles to its progress, the only engineering difficulties being to convey the line across the several rivers which traverse its path.

Leaving Arcot and Vellore a short distance on the left, and throwing out a branch on the right to the important military station of Bangalore, it turns southward through the Shevaroy Hills to Salem, beyond which point it resumes a westerly direction, and, passing through the cotton fields of Coimbatoor, finds its way, by a break in the Ghauts, to the port of Beypoor on the coast of Malabar.

The whole of this line, from Madras to Beypoor, 406 miles in length, was opened for traffic in May 1862; and, on the 1st of August 1864, passengers were conveyed on the Bangalore branch, which is 86 miles long, and which attains a height of 3,000 feet on the Mysore table land.

The north-west line, leaving the other at Arconum, 42 miles from Madras, proceeds through Cuddapa, and across the river Pennar, to Gooty, near which point a branch strikes off on the left to the town of Bellary, while the main line crosses the Toongabudra, and at Raichore joins the line from Bombay. This portion of the railway is 338 miles in length; and, as its path is crossed by 12 rivers and two ranges of hills, the works in some parts are very heavy It has already been opened to Cuddapa, a distance of 119 miles, and it was expected that a further section of 32 miles would be ready for traffic by Mid-summer 1866.



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**Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.**

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was formed to connect Bombay with the cotton districts of Guzerat and Central India. It was incorporated in July 1855, and the cutting of the first sod took place in May 1856.

Starting northwards from Bombay, through the island of Salsette, and crossing the Bassein channel and the Veturnee river, the railway follows the line of the coast, passing Damaun and Surat, at which place it is carried over the Taptee river by an iron bridge of about 2,000 feet in length. A still more serious obstacle to its progress presented itself in the River Nerbudda, which the railway crosses by another iron bridge, 3,800 feet long. Continuing its northerly direction, it proceeds through Broach to Baroda, at which point it turns to the north-west, over the Mhye river, and terminates its course at Ahmedabad, 310 miles from Bombay. The whole line is open, except a section of four miles within Bombay island, from Grant Road to Colaba, which is to be conducted over land now in course of being reclaimed from Back Bay.

**Sind Railway.**

The Sind Railway Company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed on the 2nd of July 1855, and was reconstituted in August 1857. Although its affairs are under a single board, the operations of the company in reality embrace four separate concerns, for each of which the capital raised is kept distinct from that of the other three. The object of the combined undertakings is to establish communication between the port of Kurrachee and the Punjab, and to connect the chief cities of that province with the East Indian Railway at Delhi.

The first portion, or Sind Railway proper, proceeds from the harbour of Kurrachee, across the Rivers Bahrum and Mulleer, and through the Karatolla Hills, to Kotree, on the Indus, opposite Hydrabad, and thereby enables traders to avoid the delays attendant on the navigation of the delta of the river. The length of the line is 109 miles; it was commenced in April 1858, and was opened for traffic on the 11th of May 1861, with the immediate effect of developing a considerable trade in cotton which had not been previously seen on the Indus, as well as in indigo, grain, wool, and other products.

**Indus Steam Flotilla.**

The navigation of the Indus from Kotree to Mooltan, a distance of 570 miles, is performed by vessels of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which ply twice a month over the course, the larger vessels being employed on the portion of the river above the Sukkur Pass, and smaller steamers being used between that place and Kotree.

**Punjab Railway.**

The Punjab Railway starting from Sher Shah, on the banks of the Chenaub, about 12 miles below Mooltan, passes through that city, and thence follows a nearly straight course up the left bank of the Ravee, as far as Lahore, at which place it turns directly to the east, until it reaches Umritsur. This line, which is 253 miles long, was commenced in February 1859; on the 10th of April 1862, the section between Umritsur and Lahore, 32 miles in length, was opened; in May 1863 the section between Mooltan and Sher Shah was pronounced to be in working order; and, on the 24th of April 1865, the complete line was declared available to the public.

**Delhi Railway.**

The railway from Umritsur to Delhi follows a south-easterly direction through the Punjab, and, crossing the Beas at Wuzeer Ghaut, proceeds by Jullunder to Phillour, at which place it is conveyed over the Sutlej. Continuing its course through Loodiana, Sirhind, and Umballa, it crosses the Jumna shortly before reaching Seharunpore, where it turns southward, and passing through Mozuffernugger and Meerut, arrives at Ghazeeabad, whence the trains will run into Delhi over the branch constructed by the East Indian Railway Company. The length of the whole line is 320 miles; the contractors commenced work in 1864; and, although no portion has yet been opened, it is anticipated that the section between Ghazeeabad and Meerut will be ready for traffic by the end of the year 1866.

**Eastern Bengal Railway.**

In 1857, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company was formed for the purpose of affording railway accommodation to the thickly populated districts lying north and east of Calcutta, which are richly cultivated with indigo, sugar, oilseeds, rice, and other grain. Starting from the Calcutta side of the Hooghly, it proceeds up the right bank of the Matabanga, to Kooshtee, on the Ganges, opposite Pubna, thus enabling merchants to send their goods direct to and from Calcutta,

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Calcutta, without undergoing the delay and danger of the navigation of the Sunderbunds. The works were commenced in April 1859, and the line was opened throughout its entire length of 114 miles, in November 1862.

Arrangements have been made for conveying passengers and goods by steam-boats, from Kooshtee to Dacca, and also to Assam.

In August 1865, it was determined to extend the line, a distance of 45 miles, to Goalundo, at the confluence of the Bramapootra and the Ganges, with the view of intercepting the traffic from the countries on the north-east; and the railway company have agreed to construct it as part of their original undertaking.

**Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.**

The necessity for increased accommodation for ships trading to Calcutta, and the dangers of navigating the Hooghly, led to the formation, in 1857, of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company, with the object of constructing a short line of 29 miles from Calcutta in a south-easterly direction to the harbour and town which it was contemplated to establish on the Mutlah estuary. The whole railway was opened for traffic in March 1862, with the exception of the bridge over the Piallee, which was not finished till a rather later date; but it was not until the beginning of 1865 that a company was formed to build the necessary jetties and wharves required to make Canning Town a trading port.

**Great Southern of India Railway.**

The Great Southern of India Railway Company was constituted in 1857, its object being, as its name implies, to construct railways in the Southern Provinces of India. The line at first sanctioned runs due west from Negapatam on the east coast, by Tanjore, to Trichinopoly, through a country extensively cultivated with rice and cotton crops. Operations were commenced in May 1859, and the whole line of 79 miles was thrown open for traffic in March 1862. An extension of 87 miles was subsequently authorised to enable it to be taken through Caroor, and up the right bank of the Cauvery, to join the Madras Railway at Errode.

**Present state of the railways.**

The length of rail in course of construction by these eight companies is 4,944 miles, of which 2,519 were in working order on the 1st of January 1864. Between that date and the end of the official year 1864-65, 667 miles were completed, making the total length open on the 1st of May 1865, 3,186 miles, a distance which was increased to 3,332 miles by the end of the year 1865-66. These figures, however, do not adequately represent the full benefit which has resulted from the progress recently made, inasmuch as the completion of one portion of 10 miles, over the Thull Ghaut, and another of 121 miles between Bombay and Bulsar, has brought into full operation the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda lines, for a distance of 352 and 306 miles respectively, while the recent opening of the Allahabad Bridge has put within 37 hours' journey of each other two cities, Calcutta and Delhi, which in distance are 1,020 miles apart. A very useful branch was also opened on the Madras Railway, as has been already stated, by which the important military station of Bangalore, and the salubrious climate of Mysore, have been put within eight hours' journey of the town of Madras. So great was the traffic which the completion of these sections threw upon the railways, that the locomotive power was strained to the utmost; and there appears to be every probability that, in some cases, the amount of guaranteed interest will be exceeded by the earnings of the line. even before the whole of the capital expended can be turned to profit.

The capital estimated to be required for the several undertakings which have been sanctioned is 81,000,000 *l.*; and, of this sum, authority has been given for raising 72,424,000 *l.* The amount raised, up to the 30th of April 1866, was 60,860,000 *l.* (of which only 754,231 *l.* was subscribed in India); and the sum advanced by the Government for expenditure was 60,645,000 *l.*, of which rather more than one-third was for charges incurred in England. The amount spent in the year 1864-65 was 3,806,044 *l.*, of which 1,387,699 *l.* was expended in England, and 2,418,345 *l.* in India. An unusually large outlay is anticipated in the ensuing year, owing to the vigorous efforts which are being made to complete the work on the lines in course of construction, and to the large supplies of locomotive engines and rolling stock required to equip the open lines.



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This, however, by no means shows the whole of the actual cost of the lines. There must be added, in the first place, the value of the land which is purchased by the Government and given to the railway companies. This is estimated at about 300 *l.* per mile on an average, or, in all, including sites for stations, 1,500,000 *l.*

Secondly, the loss by exchange, as it is usually called, must be added in reckoning the whole expenditure. When the contracts were made with the railway companies, the rate of exchange for the rupee was 1 *s.* 10 *d.*, and it was stipulated that the same value should be preserved in all the accounts between the Government and the companies. The money raised by the several companies is paid into the Home Treasury, and they subsequently withdraw whatever amount they may require for the purchase of materials in England, the balance being credited to them in India for the railway expenditure in that country, at the rate of 1 *s.* 10 *d.* the rupee. So long as the value of the rupee remained at 1 *s.* 10 *d.*, no loss or gain ensued under this arrangement; but when it rose to 2 *s.*, a loss of 2 *d.* on each rupee resulted to the Government; or, in other words, whatever sum was spent on railways in India, eleven-twelfths was capital subscribed by the companies, and the remaining twelfth was a direct advance by the Government from its own resources.

On the other hand, the receipts from the railways are credited in India in rupees, and paid to the shareholders of the company at the rate of 1 *s.* 10 *d.* the rupee; and, therefore, the Government is reimbursed 2 *d.* on each rupee, which forms a set-off against the loss previously incurred.

In the year 1864-65, the loss to the Government on their advances was about 220,000 *l.*, against which must be set a gain of about 90,000 *l.* on the receipts, which was credited to the railway companies at the rate of 1 *s.* 10 *d.* towards the payment of the guaranteed interest. The loss to the Government will each year diminish, and when the traffic receipts shall exceed the expenditure of capital, the gain, which has hitherto been on the side of the companies, will accrue to the Government.

In 1862-63 the net receipts from traffic on 2,151 miles of railway were 690,834 *l.*; in 1863-64, 2,489 miles were open, and a revenue of 915,077 *l.* was obtained.

The complete accounts for 1864-65 have not been received for all the lines; but, excluding the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the mean number of miles over which traffic passed was 2,569, and the receipts were 1,341,337 *l.*

The amount of guaranteed interest paid by the Government to the various companies, up to the 31st of December 1864, was 13,169,178 *l.*, and a further sum of 2,796,671 *l.* was paid during the year 1865. On the other hand, about 4,900,000 *l.* had been received from the earnings of the railways up to the same date; and there was, accordingly, a sum of about 11,000,000 *l.* sterling still due from the companies to the Government. Although it will be some time before the latter will receive back the large amount advanced by them, the condition of some of the railways gives reason to hope that, at any rate, a considerable portion will ultimately be repaid. Moreover, the free conveyance of the mails, and the reduction in the expense of transporting troops and stores, will effect a considerable saving; and the indirect gain to the State, arising from the greater security afforded to the country and the impulse given to commerce and agriculture, is incalculable.

The fares charged to passengers vary on the several lines, from 1½ *d.* to 2¼ *d.* per mile for the first class; ¾ *d.* to 1 *d.* for the second; and ½ *d.* to ¾ *d.* for the third and fourth. The rate of charge on goods varies, according to the class of the articles, from 1 *d.* to 7 *d.* per ton.

The number of passengers conveyed by the several railways during the year was 11,781,683, more than 94 per cent. of whom travelled in the third-class carriages.

There were 2,958 Europeans and East Indians employed in the several departments of the railways in 1864, and 38,577 natives of India. It is not at present found practicable to entrust to the latter duties for which professional knowledge and skill, or nerve and presence of mind are needed; but attempts are being made, with some success, to train them for such employment, and one native, after qualifying himself, has been selected as a fourth-class engineer on the Madras Railway, while there are two or three native engine drivers employed on the Great Indian Peninsula line.

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Two companies have been formed for the purpose of constructing light lines of railway without the assistance of a preliminary guarantee from the Government. Unguaranteed railways.

The Indian Branch Railway Company, in 1863, laid down a line, about 27 miles in length, with a gauge of 4 feet, from Nulhattee, a station on the East Indian Railway, 144 miles from Calcutta, to Azimgunge, opposite to Moorshedabad; it was opened on the 21st of December, and traffic was carried on throughout the following year, though not to so great an extent as was anticipated. They have also obtained a concession of an important system of railway communication in Oude and Rohilcund, and considerable progress has been made on the section between Cawnpore and Lucknow, which it was hoped might be opened in the summer of 1866. In this case the gauge of 5 feet 6 inches has been adopted, as on the main line. Indian Branch Railway Company.

In the south of India a branch line has been constructed by the Indian Tramway Company, from the Arconum junction on the Madras Railway to Conjeveram. This line, which is 19 miles in length, was opened on the 1st of August 1865. Light rails are employed, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. Indian Tramway Company.

The aid which is given by the Government to these companies, takes the form of a subsidy, not a guarantee. Each case is decided according to the character of the project; the land is provided by the Government, free of cost, for a term of 99 years; and on the completion of the works, the Government will grant a subsidy, which is in no instance to exceed 100 *l.* a mile per annum, for 20 years, together with a special allowance for every bridge of which the estimated cost may be greater than 10,000 *l.*

2. TELEGRAPHS.

In the early part of 1852, the working of an experimental line of electric telegraph, which had been constructed between Calcutta and Kedgeree, was reported by Dr. O'Shaughnessy (now Sir William O'Shaughnessy Brooke) to have been entirely successful, and that officer was thereupon directed to undertake the construction of a complete system of telegraphic lines throughout India. By the ability and energy which he displayed, and by the exertions of the other officers of the telegraph department, electric communication has been carried over the length and breadth of India, and the aggregate extent of wire is now not less than about 14,000 miles.

After an interruption of more than three years, British Burmah was, during the year under report, once more connected with Calcutta by the construction of a land line through Arracan, in lieu of the deep-sea cable, which, after a short trial, utterly failed.

In 1858-59 schemes were proposed for establishing telegraphic communication between England and India, both by way of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The line was laid, and messages were actually transmitted by the former route; but, after a short period, the signals failed, and all attempts to restore the communication, for any length of time, proved fruitless.

Greater success has, however, attended the construction of the alternative or Indo-European line, which, proceeding from Kurrachee in a westerly direction, along the Mekran coast, by Gwadur, to Bunder Abbas, and thence up the Persian Gulf to Bushire and Fao, at the head of the Gulf, has a total submarine course of nearly 1,500 miles; a land line also has been constructed as far as Gwadur. From Fao the line is conveyed overland to Bussora, and thence across Turkish Arabia to Bagdad, Mosul, and Diarbekir, whence it proceeds through Asia Minor, by Siras, till it joins the European system at Constantinople. The length of the whole line, from Kurrachee to Constantinople, is about 3,000 miles, one-half of which is submarine.

From Bagdad another line has been taken through the heart of Persia to Teheran, and thence southwards to Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire.

A Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, in the early part of this Session, to inquire into the practical working of the present system of telegraphic and postal communication between England and the East Indies, but it has not yet made a report.

3. IRRIGATION WORKS, CANALS, &c.

Ganges Canal.

Foremost among the works of irrigation which have been constructed in India must be mentioned the Ganges Canal, which, starting from the high land at Hurdwar, where the river forces its way through the Siwalik Hills into the open plain, conveys its fertilizing stream through the whole length of the



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Doab, until one branch joins the Jumna a little above Humeerpore, and another at Cawnpore repays to the Ganges a portion of the water borrowed nearer its source.

The main canal alone is 525 miles; and, when the chief branches are all completed, the entire length of the work will be very nearly 900 miles, independently of the many hundred miles of distributing watercourses and minor channels attached to it.

It was opened for the double purpose of irrigation and navigation, on the 8th of April 1854; and, during the famine with which Upper India was visited in 1860, ample proof was given of the incalculable benefits already conferred by it on the country through which it passes, although the means of distributing the water are still very imperfect.

In 1863-64 the gross revenue derived from it was the largest received up to that time, namely, 77,390 *l.*, but the extension of the irrigation during the succeeding year caused the income to increase to 98,641 *l.*

Considerable defects having been found to exist in the bed of the canal, in consequence of erosion from the velocity of the stream, a committee of engineer officers was appointed to consider the best plan of remedying the defects; and an elaborate report was drawn up by Captain Crofton, in the year 1864, on the alternative projects recommended by them. It appears evident that the main cause of the evils which impair the efficiency of the work is the too great slope of the bed, as originally constructed; but there seems to be no necessity for forming a supplementary line, as had been suggested, which would entail on the Government an expenditure of more than 800,000 *l.*, and orders have been given for carrying into effect certain modifications of the existing works by which the velocity of the water will be reduced to such a current as the earthen channel will safely bear. It is anticipated that the cost of the improvements, the loss of revenue during the stoppage of the canal, which may be requisite for an entire year, and the compensation which will have to be paid to cultivators who have commenced irrigation, and sunk money in watercourses, will amount, in the aggregate, to 550,000 *l.*

While regretting the necessity for incurring the additional expense, the Government of India bear the strongest testimony to the value of the benefit which has been bestowed upon the country by the original projector, Sir Proby Cautley; and they see no reason to doubt that, when the modifications are completed, the canal will not merely be well adapted for irrigation, but will also be an efficient navigable channel.

**Other Canals in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.**

The Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, commencing at the point where the Jumna descends from the Himalayas, irrigate the country on either side of the river, till they join it again at Delhi. The main canal, on the eastern side, is 130 miles long, with 610 miles of branch channels; and the gross income in 1864–65 was 33,945 *l.*, instead of 26,502 *l.* in 1863-64. The main channel of the Western Jumna Canal, including its principal branches, is 445 miles in length, and it is of great service in irrigating the naturally sterile country around Hissar; the receipts have, for nearly 20 years, amounted, on an average, to about 13 per cent. on the sum expended by the British Government in recovering the canal from the state of dilapidation into which it had been permitted to fall during the Mahomedan rule. Defects have, however, arisen from the large volume of water poured into it of late years, for purposes of irrigation; and sanction has been given to an estimated outlay of 171,400 *l.* in the construction of permanent head works, works for drainage and escape, and 510 miles of new distributing channels.

In the Punjab there are two kinds of canals, inundation and permanent. The former, which are fed from the rise of rivers in the spring, when the snows melt, and are empty during the winter, when the streams are not high enough to enter them, supply water to the south-western portion of the province. They comprise the Upper and Lower Sutlej systems, with 213 and 659 miles of channel respectively, the Dehra Ghazee Khan system, 578 miles in length, and the Mooltan canals, the channels of which extend over 659 miles. The receipts derived from the Sutlej and Chenab inundation canals in 1863–64 were 4,294 *l.*, but in 1864-65 they were only 3,815 *l.* The principal permanent canal in the Punjab is that of the Baree Doab, having a central line which, when completed, will be 247 miles in length, besides 219 miles of branches. The receipts from this canal rose from 35,125 *l.* in 1863-64 to 48,587 *l.* in 1864-65, and the estimated

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estimated cost of the whole work is 1,350,000 *l.* Including the Western Jumna Canal, the revenue derived from works of irrigation in the Punjab increased by 18,422 *l.* during the year. The expenditure in 1864-65 was 47,879 *l.* in new works, and 74,217 *l.* in establishment and repairs.

Besides these great works, there are about 66 miles of canal in the Dhoon, and 153 miles in Rohilcund, and also a large tank or artificial reservoir, with various channels and escapes, at Agra, which together produced a gross income of 7,410 *l.* in 1864-65, whereas 7,435 *l.* was realised in the previous year. A scheme is under consideration for reclaiming the Terai or marsh land at the foot of the Himalayas, in Rohilcund, by a combined system of drainage and irrigation.

In Oude, operations were begun in 1864-65, for the purpose of clearing the channel of the Gogra, and rendering it navigable as far as Byram Ghaut. Oude.

The principal irrigation works in the Madras Presidency are, first, the innumerable tanks, or artificial lakes, of various sizes, which in times past were constructed by the natives of India, who, taking advantage of the natural slopes and basins formed by the configuration of the ground, and throwing embankments across the outlets of the valleys, obtained an area for storing such a volume of water as the local wants might demand; and, secondly, the anicuts, that is, dams or weirs, at the deltas of the great rivers which flow into the Bay of Bengal. Madras.

The most northern of these rivers is the Godavery, which, near Rajahmundry, about 55 miles from the sea, divides into two streams, forming a delta of rich alluvial country. A little above this point, the river is 2,000 yards broad, but it soon expands into a width of three times that extent, parted, however, by islands, into four branches. At this place, named Dowlaishweram, an aniout has been thrown across each channel, the united length of the four dams being 3,955 yards; and upwards of two miles of stream is thus blocked up by a solid well protected mass of stone, in lime cement, with a breadth at the base of nearly 130 feet, and a height of 12 feet above the natural surface of the water. Godavery Irrigation.

From Dowlaishweram, one channel is conveyed along the left bank of the river, while another, adapted to navigation, leads straight to the port of Cocanada. The district lying between the two branches of the river is also intersected by canals, as well as the space between the Western Godavery and the Colair Lake. Altogether, there are 840 miles of main channel, irrigating 780,000 acres of land.

A similar series of canals to that carried out in Rajahmundry is in course of construction in the delta of the Kistna. At Beswarah, 60 miles from the sea, an anicut has been thrown across the river, in order to raise the water to the height required for the irrigation of the land in the neighbourhood. The dam is 1,250 yards in length, and has a breadth of 306 feet at the base, and a height of 14 feet above the summer level of the stream. Thence the water is conducted over the districts of Guntoor and Masulipatam, on either side of the river; and it is estimated that, when completed, about 500,000 acres, of which 190,000 are already brought under cultivation, will be irrigated by 290 miles of channel. From Beswarah navigable canals are in progress, one of which, passing by Ellore, will unite the waters of the Kistna to those of the Godavery; another, leading to the port of Masulipatam, was completed during 1864, but the works sustained considerable damage from the effects of the cyclone; and the third, on the Guntoor side of the river, will convey vessels to the harbour of Nizampatam. Kistna.

In 1853 an anicut was commenced at Nellore, on the Pennair, at a spot where the river narrows to a width of only 520 yards. The work was finished in 1855, but both in 1857 and 1858 a great breach was made in it by violent storms, and it was finally completed in 1861. The supply of water being precarious, it has been necessary to supplement the river by a series of tanks, from which water can be distributed when the stream fails. The principal channel, called the Jaffer Sahib, was nearly completed in the year under report. Pennair.

The districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore are watered by the River Cauvery, the main stream of which, in the latter part of its course, receives the name of the Coleroon, the southern branch retaining the original title of the Cauvery. Cauvery and Coleroon.



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Upwards of 1,600 years ago an anicut, 360 yards long and about 50 feet broad and 15 deep, was constructed by the natives across the principal river, at the lower extremity of the island of Seringham. In course of time, the Cauvery was found to be gradually deteriorating by the formation of deposits at the head of the island, in consequence of the larger volume, swifter course, and more direct channel of the Coleroon; and, accordingly, the old weir was considerably raised soon after the province was acquired by the English. Still the root of the evil remained, at the separation of the two streams; and in 1836 Captain Cotton of the Madras Engineers (now Major General Sir Arthur Cotton), carried out his plan for remedying the evil, by throwing a dam of masonry, 750 yards long, across the Coleroon, just below its junction with the Jyaur, the height being regulated so as to ensure about half the volume of water passing into the Cauvery. A series of sluices was constructed to admit of the escape of the surplus water from the Cauvery; and in 1843, as it was found that there was danger of the channel of the Coleroon suffering in its turn, the dam was lowered, on the recommendation of Colonel Sim; and control has thus been completely obtained over the two streams. Towards the sea the main river is almost lost amongst the immense number of irrigating channels, and the regulation of the supply of water is aided by two other weirs, one of which crosses the Cauvery and Vennar, one of the principal branches, and the other was thrown across the Coleroon 70 miles below the head at Seringham, in order to meet the wants of the district of South Arcot. The total area brought under irrigation by water drawn from these rivers is upwards of 700,000 acres.

Palar.

The embankment on the River Palar, which passes through the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, was raised in the year under report from 5 to 7 feet in height.

Navigation of the Godavery.

Before quitting the subject of canals in the Madras Presidency, it may be well to describe the important operations on the Godavery, designed to improve the navigation of the river above the point where the works of irrigation commence. In order to provide a cheap means of communication from the provinces of Central India to the sea, a scheme was set on foot, in 1855, for rendering navigable that portion of the Godavery and its tributary, the Wurdah or Pranhita, which lies between the cotton-producing districts and the Rajahmundry anicut, whence the canals branch off to the sea, a total distance of 445 miles. The obstacles to navigation consist of three rocky reaches or barriers, in length 8, 14, and 36 miles respectively, of which the two lower are passable by steamers at certain times during the flood season, but the third is scarcely navigable at all. The open portions of the river between the barriers have a gentle slope well adapted to navigation.

The first barrier occurs at a point 142 miles from the mouth of the river; the distance between this and the second barrier is 70, and that between the second and third 75 miles; and above the last there is a clear space of 100 miles to Hingenghat, in the cotton country. It was originally proposed to construct, at the first barrier, where the river is a mile in width, a weir, 5,360 feet long and 15 feet high, with a lateral canal 24 miles in length, and locks to complete the communication; at the second, a weir, 1,300 yards long, with locks in the river bed; and at the third, a weir of 400 yards, with 32 miles of canal and locks. Although the river was surveyed, and an estimate for the work submitted, operations were not actually begun before 1861.

About the same time, another proposition was brought forward for laying down tramways, as a temporary measure, at each of the barriers, so as to open a traffic which, by the time that the permanent works were completed, might become important and remunerative.

This plan was adopted, and in May 1862 sufficient progress had been made for the Government of Madras to feel justified in declaring the line open for traffic, the transport at the barriers being effected by means of carts, pending the completion of the tramway. With every disadvantage from the badness of the roads and the smallness of the steamboats, 3,000 passengers and 1,290 tons of goods, including about 1,000 bales of cotton, were brought down during the season from Chanda, the chief town in the southern part of the cotton country.

In the following year, the works were placed under the superintendence of the

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the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who made an able report on the subject; and the tramroad scheme was suspended by the Government of India, in order that the whole of the available labour and money might be devoted to the main works.

The total expenditure from 1855 up to the 1st of May 1865 was 201,295 *l.*, and the work has been almost entirely limited to the operations at the first barrier. It is estimated that about 40,000 *l.* more is required to open navigation at this point for four or five months in the year; and an expenditure of another 2,000 *l.*, still further to clear the channel, will extend this period to six or seven months for steamers, and the whole year for boats.

Provision has been made for an outlay of 130,000 *l.* at the second barrier; and the completion of those works would render the river navigable for boats drawing from two to five feet of water, to a distance of 309 miles from the sea, besides 80 miles of the main stream of the Godavery above its confluence with the Pranhita, at a total expenditure, including establishments, of about 430,000 *l.*

Two proposals have been made with regard to the communication above this point. The one is to construct a weir, 20 feet high, at the top of the third barrier, by which the 40 miles of river between it and Bullarpoor would become a deep piece of still water, navigable at all seasons of the year; and from the pool just above the weir, to lead off a canal 33 miles long, which in its course will descend 144 feet, to the level of the river below the barrier. The other plan is to substitute for the canal and river a road from the foot of the barrier to the neighbourhood of Chanda. Major Haig, who has had much experience in the works on this river, advocates very strongly the construction of the weir and canal, at an estimated expense of 131,900 *l.*, rather than of the road for 75,000 *l.* The carriage of produce by the river the whole way from Chanda to Cocanada, 384 miles, is estimated, he says, to cost 16 *s.* a ton, and, by the combined route of partly road and partly river, the charge is calculated to be 49 *s.* a ton; in other words, the substitution of the piece of road for the last portion of the navigation works would increase the cost of export threefold. Detailed surveys and estimates have been called for, and directions given for the speedy prosecution of the work on whichever of the two plans may appear to the Government of India to be preferable.

East Coast Canal.

Inland navigation is carried on by means of the East Coast Canal, for a distance of 110 miles from Sadras northwards, and some progress has been made with the continuation of it in the Nellore district.

British Burmah.

In British Burmah it has become very desirable to reclaim, from the periodical inundations of the rivers, certain tracts of land which are now rendered more or less unproductive, and which are much needed for the new settlers who are continually emigrating from Upper Burmah to the British territories; and sanction was recently given for the erection of an embankment, on only one side of the river, so as not to interfere with the effective waterway, from Kyazemgyee to the Patashin, down the right bank of that river, and along the right bank of the Irrawaddy to a spot below Myanoung. The Patashin embankment has already been completed at a cost of 11,000 *l.*; and, should it be found to answer the purpose for which it was designed, it is intended to continue operations of a similar character in the delta of the Irrawaddy, as circumstances may render desirable.

In order to afford good communication between the Pegu and Sittang rivers, the Pyne Kyun Creek is being widened and deepened, at a cost of 30,000 *l.* The cutting of the canal has already had the effect of draining a large tract of marshy inundated country; and, besides affording a navigable channel between the two rivers, it will bring into cultivation, for rice crops, about 100,000 acres of waste lands, which may be expected to yield in due time an annual revenue of 10,000 *l.*

Bombay.

In the district of Khandeish some important irrigation works are being constructed, by throwing dams across the rivers, as has been so successfully done in the Madras Presidency. The progress of the contractor for the works on the Girna was very slow in 1864-65, and nearly the whole of the operations were carried on by the Government department; the masonry weir, 1,550 feet in length, was completed to its full height, and bore the monsoon floods without



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any injury whatever. The Panjur dam, which is approaching completion, was delayed for a similar reason to that which retarded the Girna work. In Sattara, the weir across the Kristna, 2,000 feet long, was raised to within six feet of its full height; the canal will have a length of 45 miles. The Rewaree channel, which was completed in 1864–65, though only four miles long, is very valuable, and the cultivators are eagerly using the water. The tank at Koorgaum, near Barsee, was nearly completed, and considerable improvements were effected in the Mudduck tank and canal in Dharwar.

Sind.

The cultivation of the province of Sind is dependent on the rise of the Indus, the waters of which are distributed over the face of the country by a network of canals, thrown off to the number of several hundreds, on both sides of the river. As constructed under native rule, they were often of considerable dimensions, and well planned in general direction, but irregular in shape, and liable to be frequently blocked up by earth washed away from the loose banks of the river, or by sand left in front of their heads by the receding waters; the variation in the height to which the Indus rose in different years also materially affected the annual production of the lands dependent on these channels for irrigation.

To remedy these defects, it was proposed by Captain Fife, of the Bombay Engineers, in 1856, to cut, from points where the banks are permanent, trunk canals, running in a direction nearly parallel to the course of the river, and capable of being maintained when the stream should be at its lowest level, the existing canals, which they would cross at right angles, serving as distributing branches. A general approval was given to the scheme, and the preparation of detailed estimates was ordered.

In 1859, Sir Bartle Frere, then Commissioner in Sind, submitted his views on Captain Fife's revised plan of irrigational works in that province, either at the time in progress, or to be subsequently carried out. The most important of these is the great project for watering the whole eastern portion of the country, by conducting a stream from the Indus to the Narra, which had for many years almost wholly ceased to flow, the consequence being that the valley had become a depopulated desert. A cutting of about 13 miles was accordingly made from Roree, on the Indus, to the ancient channel of the Narra; and, at a place called Mittrow, nearly opposite Duddur, a canal is being constructed, 120 miles in length, to distribute the water thus restored to the Narra over the vast plain of Meerpoor. During 1864–65 it was completed to a distance of 70 miles from Mittrow.

Another work calculated to be of much benefit to the country is the improvement of the Foulalee, a natural channel in the Hydrabad Collectorate, which was falling into decay; levels and surveys for no less than 324 miles of minor watercourses were executed in that district alone, in the year under review.

Many other new works have been projected, and a large sum is annually expended in clearing those already constructed, from the deposits left by the fall of the river. Labour was very scarce during the year, and recourse was had to the employment of convicts to a considerable extent.

Besides these great undertakings, and minor works, such as the circular canal round Calcutta, and the immense tanks in Central India, all of which have been made or repaired by the Government, extensive irrigation works are in course of construction by two private companies.

Madras Irrigation Company.

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, formed in reliance on the engineering experience of Sir Arthur Cotton, whose name is so well known in connection with the works of the Godavery and other rivers of the Madras Presidency, received from the Government a guarantee of five per cent. interest on a capital of one million sterling for 25 years; and they obtained from Parliament power to raise another million without any guarantee, but, owing to the state of the market, no money was subscribed. Their scheme was to make a canal both for irrigation and navigation, from Sunkasala on the Toongabudra river, through Kurnool (at which point it would be carried across the Hindry by an aqueduct, 722 feet long) to Cuddapa, and thence to join the East Coast Canal, near Nellore.

In consequence, however, of the cost of the work being found to exceed the original estimates, the operations have been restricted to the portion between Sunkasala

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Sunkasala and Cuddapa, 177 miles in length. The anicut at Sunkasala, 1,500 yards long, and 12 feet above the bed of the river, has been recently completed, and the Hindry aqueduct was, with some trifling exceptions, finished during the year under report, and on the 10th of July 1864 water was admitted into 18 miles of the main canal; whilst, although some of the sections are still in a very backward state, considerable progress has been made along the whole channel to the 143rd mile.

The total outlay up to the end of the year 1864-65 was 760,796 *l.*; and it is estimated that the expenditure at the end of March 1866 had probably been about 942,258 *l* As the amount of guaranteed capital remaining is insufficient for the completion of the work to Cuddapa, Her Majesty's Government have very recently consented to advance such further sums, not exceeding 600,000 *l.*, as may be requisite for that purpose, the Irrigation Company agreeing, in the event of the canal not being in working order by the 1st of July 1871, to make it over to the Secretary of State in Council, in exchange for such an amount of India Government Five per Cent. Stock as will be equivalent, at the price of the day, to the capital expended.

East India Irrigation Company.

In Orissa, the East India Irrigation Company projected a scheme for protecting that part of the country from inundation by the rapid current of the Mahanuddy, and supplying it with drainage, irrigation, lines of communication, and access to the sea; for forming canals connecting the districts of Balasore and Midnapore with the Hooghly at Calcutta; and for constructing a canal to be substituted for a part of the Mahanuddy in which navigation is very dangerous, so as to open up the rich cotton-producing plateau of Chutteesghur or Raepore in the Central Provinces. The Government of India, however, did not approve of the whole of this project, and only gave their sanction to the lower section, consisting of massive weirs on the Mahanuddy and Beropa rivers at Cuttack, and on the Cossaye at Midnapore, with four main canals for irrigation and navigation, and a tidal canal for navigation only, connecting Calcutta with Baligai. The work is being carried on without any guarantee from the Government.

Soane Canal Scheme.

The Soane canal scheme was designed by Colonel Dickens, to supply irrigation to Southern Behar, by throwing a weir across the River Soane, a little above the point where it is crossed by the Grand Trunk Road, and constructing on either side of the dam two main channels, which, after a course of 10 or 12 miles, should spread into fanlike systems of watercourses for irrigation, while navigable channels would be carried to Benares, Patna, &c. The question is under consideration whether these works, which would comprise altogether a length of 681 miles of irrigation and 145 of navigation channels, shall also be undertaken by the East India Irrigation Company, or be constructed by the Government.

Execution of Irrigation Works by Private Companies.

In 1858 when doubts were entertained of the ability of the Government to raise funds for the execution of works of irrigation on an extended scale, it was thought right to accept, as an experimental measure, the offer of a private company to carry out a particular undertaking. The close connection, however, between the interests of the Government which receives and the cultivator who pays the rent of the land, appears to render it undesirable that such works, and the arrangements connected with the returns from them, by which those interests may be so materially affected, should be in other hands than those of the Government; and it may be found advisable that the State should undertake directly all the irrigation works which it can practically manage, and, when the available balances prove insufficient to supply the requirements of the country, should raise funds by means of loans.

4. Roads.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to give an account of the various roads, the construction of which has been sanctioned or proceeded with in the year under review; but a brief mention may be made of some of the larger schemes which have been brought under the consideration of the Government.

The necessity of providing cross-roads or feeders to the railways, by which the traffic of the country may be attracted to the great lines of communication, has not been overlooked; their construction has been vigorously undertaken



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by the local authorities in the several districts; and the importance of such roads has been urged on the rulers of native states through whose territories the railways pass.

Bengal. In Bengal an outlay of 80,000 *l.* has been sanctioned for the completion of the bridge across the Barrakur, on the Grand Trunk Road; a branch road from Patna, through Jehanabad, to Gya, is in progress; and one from the Ganges to the Himalayas, at Darjeeling, 136 miles in length, is open throughout, only one river remaining unbridged.

Two trunk lines of road are about to be constructed in Assam, one of which, running through the entire length of the province, will serve to restrain the flood waters of the Brahmapootra, and to facilitate the reclamation of swamps which have hitherto been periodically inundated, and at the same time it will be made capable of having a light railway hereafter laid down, if necessary; the other, leaving the main road at Gowhatty, and running thence to Shillong, will place the provinces of Assam and Sylhet within easy reach of one another.

North Western Provinces. The principal roads under construction in the North Western Provinces are those from Agra to Bombay, from Cawnpore to Jhansi, from Saugor to Banda, and the trunk line through Rohilcund. The estimates sanctioned during the year on these and other roads amount to about 155,000 *l.* The question is also under consideration by what means communication may best be opened between Agra and Gwalior, across the River Chumbul.

Punjab. In the Punjab, besides the great road from Lahore to Peshawur, which is in a very forward state, and on which nearly a million of money has already been spent, additional bridges are being constructed on the Grand Trunk Road, at a cost of 56,000 *l.*, and an expenditure of some 30,000 *l.* has been sanctioned on the roads between Umballa, Kalka, and Simla.

On the Hindostan and Thibet road, upwards of 25,000 *l.* has been recently expended, and the way is completed for laden mules as far as Pangee, 10 miles beyond Chini in Bussahir, and 121 miles from Simla. The worst part of the country between India and Chinese Tartary has now been opened out, and the road beyond Pangee, though excessively bad and steep, is practicable for ponies and yaks for about half the year. Further outlay has been stopped, at least for the present, as the continuance of the work, to make the path permanently fit for mule traffic with burdens, would be very costly, and it is doubtful whether it could ever become a great highway for trade; it is considered that the extreme limit to which the State ought to go, is to render the road reasonably secure for travellers, and an estimate has been called for of the expense which would have to be incurred for this purpose.

Oude. In Oude, bridges are being erected on the roads from Fyzabad to Allahabad and Lucknow, and an estimated outlay of 26,500 *l.* on the road from the latter place to Seetapore has been approved.

Central India. A system of roads in Central India and Rajpootana is under consideration, to be carried out as funds are available; and operations are in progress between Mhow, Neemuch, and Nusseerabad, and on the main line from Agra to Bombay.

Central Provinces. A sum of 145,000 *l.* was spent during the year on the three great lines of road through the Central Provinces; the part of the northern road lying between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, across the Sautpoora Hills, which has cost about 300,000 *l.*, is approaching completion; on the southern road, through the cotton tracts of the Wurdah Valley to the Godavery country, 108 miles have been finished; as also have 52 miles of that to the east, in the direction of Chutteesghur.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Mysore. British Burmah. Upwards of 100,000 *l.* is about to be laid out in Hyderabad; while improvements in the means of communication in Mysore are being effected, at a cost of about 75,000 *l.* Nor have the wants of British Burmah been unattended to, estimates to the amount of 70,000 *l.* having been sanctioned for roads in that province.

Attention has lately been directed to the question of establishing a commercial route through Burmah to Western China, by means of a tramway from Rangoon through the Salween Valley to Yunan. This project could not be carried

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carried out at any reasonable cost, owing to the height of the ridge separating the valleys of the Sittang and Salween, and at present such an undertaking could only result in a financial failure. It was, however, thought that, if a rocky barrier about 100 miles above Moulmein could be removed, the River Salween might be found navigable up to the Chinese frontier, and a survey of the river was accordingly ordered; but the result has been to show clearly that it is so frequently interrupted by rocks and rapids as to be unnavigable.

Madras. The attention of the Government of Madras has been especially drawn to the formation of roads in Wynaad, and systematic operations have been directed for providing sufficient means of communication on the plateau and down the Ghauts to meet the wants of that district, and to prevent any difficulty in conveying the coffee crop to the ports of shipment.

Bombay. The road from Barsee to the Barsee-road station was finished, as far as was practicable before deciding whether or not it should have a tramway laid down. A sum of 12,500 *l.* was expended during the year on the approach to Carwar, through the Arbyle Ghaut, and recent reports speak very favourably of the condition of the greater part of this road; but little was done on the road through the Kyga Ghaut, owing to the failure of the contractor, and the difficulty of procuring labour. About 30,000 *l.* was spent on the road between Ahmedabad and Gogo, and several bridges were completed; but the work was interrupted by two outbreaks of cholera among the labourers, who dispersed, and could with difficulty be collected again. In the city of Bombay the new roads on the esplanade and the western face of the town were nearly finished, and the greater part handed over to the charge of the municipality. In Sind about 3,765 *l.* was spent in constructing bridges on the roads leading from Hydrabad to Roree, and to Oomercote.

5. General Expenditure. In 1856-57 the sum spent on public works, exclusive of all expenditure connected with railways, was 2,906,934 *l.* The outlay on the same account in 1864-65 amounted to 4,985,197 *l.*; and in the current year, 1866-67, it is estimated that the cost of public works will be upwards of six millions sterling.

6. Rates of Labour. Returns which have been prepared of the rates of labour during the last 10 years show that, since 1852, they have increased 30 per cent. throughout the whole of India; while, in the cities of Bombay and Kurrachee, the per-centage of increase has been from 60 to 67, and in Calcutta and Allahabad, where wages used to be very low, the charges for some kinds of work have risen no less than 125 and 158 per cent. respectively.

7. Military Buildings. The great increase of the European force in India, and its redistribution over the country, rendered it necessary to prepare a comprehensive scheme of barracks; and Colonel Crommelin was appointed to frame an estimate of the expense which it would be desirable to incur during the next four years. That officer calculated the expenditure required for the erection of new barracks, the improvement of those already existing, and other necessary works of the same nature, at upwards of six millions sterling, in the Bengal Presidency alone; and, allowing for the wants of the other parts of India, and the charge for superintending establishments, it is estimated that the total outlay required will be between nine and ten millions. Sanction has been given to the commencement of such of these works as are clearly indispensable, and their prosecution as rapidly as is consistent with economy of construction and with the available supply of labour.

In defining the extent of accommodation to be allowed, and the principles to be attended to, in building the barracks and hospitals for the troops, advantage has been taken of the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissions which were appointed in 1863 for the three Presidencies, as well as of that sitting in London, and the plans have in all cases of importance been submitted to the Royal Sanitary Commission, before being carried into effect. A committee has also been nominated in India to consider the subject of artificial ventilation and cooling of public buildings.

8. Fortifications. The works on the fortifications which are being constructed for the defence of the harbour of Bombay, were continued during the favourable season, and



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it is anticipated that the year 1867 will see the Oyster Rock battery armed and completed as far as the most essential points are concerned. On the Middle Ground Battery, the work was fairly started in October 1864, and progress was made until May, when the monsoon set in. The batteries on Cross Island and Colaba Point were completed and armed, and that on Butcher's Island also was finished. The total amount expended during the year was 122,380 *l.*

The demolition of the western ramparts was completed, as also was that on the eastern side, with the exception of a small portion on which some markets abut.

In consequence of the determination to place the principal arsenal of Western India at Kirkee, the artillery station close to Poona, it was resolved to construct a fort at that place, which occupies a commanding position peculiarly adapted for such a purpose.

9. Civil Buildings.

Among civil buildings may be mentioned the Memorial Church at Cawnpore, erected at a cost of 15,000 *l.*, of which 6,000 *l.* has been contributed from private sources, and the remainder will be furnished by the State. Sites in Calcutta were granted by the Government of India, for the Dalhousie Memorial Hall and Institute, and for a hall to be raised in memory of Dr. Duff for the purpose of holding meetings for the promotion of religious and benevolent objects. Provision was made, or estimates sanctioned, during the year under report, for the expenditure of 5,000 *l.* on the completion of the Delhi Institute; of 30,000 *l.* for the erection of colleges at Berhampore and Poona; and of 12,500 *l.* in the construction of a new iron wharf at Rangoon. Fair progress was made with the Custom House at that place, and the Post Office at Moulmein was completed. The building of the Deccan College at Poona was commenced, towards the erection of which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy contributed 12,500 *l.*; and a site was cleared for an Engineering College at Poona, one-half of the estimated cost of which will be defrayed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer. At Port Blair the cost of affording shelter to the convicts amounted in the year to 105,000 *l.*; and a general scheme has been called for, showing the position and probable cost of the barracks, &c., which it is necessary to erect at that settlement.

In Bengal, sites have been selected for the erection of eight penitentiaries, to hold 1,000 native prisoners in each; the construction of gaols has been sanctioned at Seetapore, Darjeeling, and Bangalore, as well as in the Central Provinces; and a general scheme is under preparation for providing such accommodation in Mysore; whilst 30,000 *l.* is being laid out in the erection of police buildings in the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

Sites for two new civil stations in the Central Provinces have been selected, and considerable progress has been made with the necessary buildings, at Wurdah in the midst of a large cotton district, and at Khundwa, the head quarters of Nimar.

10. Quarries and Mines.

The Hurdwar quarries in the North Western Provinces were worked during the year, to ascertain what quantity of good stone they would afford at a moderate cost; but, as it has been found that there is not much procurable in any one spot, and that better stone can be obtained from Delhi at nearly the same cost, it has been determined not to continue the experiment any further.

A cursory examination of the coal fields of Assam has established the existence of coal mines both at Jaipore and Terap, the latter of which especially are said to promise an unlimited supply of a very superior quality. The Mohpanee coal mines in the Nursingpore district are being worked with success by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company; and coal fields have also been discovered in the Chindwara and Chanda districts of the Central Provinces.

11. Reclamation of Land.

Permission has been given for the registration of a company formed for the purpose of reclaiming the salt-water lake near Calcutta; but no decision has yet been arrived at respecting the terms on which the work is to be undertaken.

The "Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited," has been started with a capital of 1,200,000 *l.*, of which it is understood that half has been paid up; its object is to construct the works necessary for the formation of the town and port of Canning on the Mutlah.

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Very important operations are being carried on in the island of Bombay, both by the Government and by private companies, in the reclamation of land from the sea. Among these may be especially mentioned the spaces which are being recovered in Moody Bay, Back Bay, and Colaba, in order to form a terminus for each of the two railways that start from the island, and to obtain additional space for the purposes of building and wharfage.

12. HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of the River Hooghly has received attention from the Government of India, by whom Mr. Leonard was deputed to visit the principal works at the mouths of rivers in Europe; and the propositions of that gentleman, involving an estimated cost of 246,200 *l.*, are now under consideration.

On the western side of India, the wharf wall at Carwar was completed to a length of 845 feet, and about 25,000 *l.* was spent on the wharf road. Since the close of the year, the works, comprising a lighthouse, a pier, a wharf wall, and a wharf road, have been brought to a conclusion; the total cost was about 125,000 *l.*, and everything appears to have been done which can be required from the Government for any traffic likely to spring up within the next 20 years.

Operations have for some years been in progress to remove the bar which obstructs the harbour of Kurrachee, by narrowing the opening through which the tide flows, so that the stream may have greater force, and by protecting the entrance by means of breakwaters; the bar is, however, reported to have considerably lengthened, and the depth of water to have decreased. Within the harbour much progress was made, and the Napier Mole Bridge completed; a jetty was being constructed to a length of 1,064 feet, of which only 336 remained unfinished; and the east pier, intended to be 1,500 feet long, has reached a length of 1,280 feet. Owing, however, to the doubts entertained as to the ultimate result of the works, the opinion of a very eminent firm of harbour engineers has been recently taken on the advisability of continuing the operations, and, on their reporting unfavourably on the principle adopted, directions have been given for suspending all work except such as may be necessary to maintain the stability of the portion already constructed.

13. LIGHTHOUSES.

The lighthouse on the Alguada Reef, off Cape Negrais, the south-west extremity of Pegu, was completed by Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, during the year under review. Early in 1857, that officer was deputed to make the requisite survey and preliminary investigations; and in December 1859 he was authorised to undertake its construction. The first stone was laid on the 14th of February 1861; and, on the 23d of April 1865, a first class revolving light was established on the granite tower, 144 feet above high-water mark, and visible in clear weather from a distance of 20 nautical miles.

Another lighthouse, at Double Island, on the coast of Tenasserim, was nearly finished in the year under review, and the light was for the first time shown on the 4th of December last.

## IV. JUDICATURE, LEGISLATION, AND POLICE.

In the year 1861 an Act of Parliament was passed, abolishing the Supreme Courts of Judicature which held jurisdiction over the Presidency towns, as well as the Sudder Courts which presided over the revenue and criminal litigation of the provinces, and substituting for them one High Court at each Presidency, which, uniting the legal acquirements of the judges appointed from England with the intimate knowledge of Indian law and the feelings of the natives possessed by those trained in the Civil Service, combined the powers and authorities of both the former Courts. These High Courts consist of a Chief Justice and a limited number of judges, who must be barristers of not less than five years' standing, members of the Civil Service of ten years' standing who have been Zillah or Circuit Judges, or persons who have either held judicial office in India, or been pleaders at the Indian bar for a certain time. Provision was also made for the future establishment of a High Court, should Her Majesty see fit to erect one, in any portion of the Indian territories not already included within the local jurisdiction of one of the High Courts.

In 1862, High Courts were, accordingly, established at Calcutta, Madras,



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and Bombay; and among those selected as judges on the first formation of the Calcutta Court was a native of India, Baboo Sumbhoonath Pundit.

The working of the High Courts has been very satisfactory, and the arrears of business have been so far disposed of that it is contemplated to reduce the number of judges on the occurrence of vacancies on the bench.

Amended Letters Patent have recently been framed for the several High Courts, making such alterations as experience has shown to be desirable.

A Royal Commission, presided over by Sir John Romilly, was appointed in 1853, to consider the reform of the judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws of India. The Commissioners, after devoting much time and labour to the subject, produced two admirable codes of civil and criminal procedure, and a penal code, which is substantially the same as that prepared by the Commission over which Lord Macaulay presided at Calcutta. These codes, under the titles of Acts VIII. of 1859, XXV. of 1861, and XLV. of 1860, respectively, have been introduced into the greater part of India with marked success.

In 1861, a further Commission was appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India, as well as to consider other matters connected with the improvement of the legislation. The first portion of their work was embodied in Act X. of 1865, and comprised the law of succession and inheritance generally applicable to all classes domiciled in British India other than Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Buddhists, each of which portions of the population has laws of its own on the subject.

An Act which was passed to consolidate the law relating to Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil (No. XI. of 1865), gave power to the local Governments to extend the jurisdiction of such Courts to suits for an amount not exceeding 100 *l.*, and provided also for the creation of the office of Judge Extraordinary, by the local Government investing some persons with the powers of a Judge of a Small Cause Court for a limited period. By these means any sudden increase in the business of the Civil Courts can be conveniently met, and provision is made for the disposal of petty litigation, without compelling complainants to have recourse to an appeal, and without depriving them, in any considerable degree, of the securities for justice afforded by the appeal system.

By Act XIII. of 1865 the system of grand jury was abolished in the Presidency towns, a record by the Clerk of the Crown, under a written instrument from the committing justice or magistrate, in which the offence is stated, taking the place of the charge of the grand jury. It was also provided that the High Courts should be empowered to exercise original criminal jurisdiction, under commissions from the respective Governments, in places other than the Presidency towns.

Doubts having arisen respecting the validity of certain marriages in India celebrated by unauthorized persons, an Act was passed in 1864 (No. XXV.), rendering valid all such marriages which were not otherwise invalid, and providing that, in future, all marriages must be solemnised by ministers of religion who have received episcopal ordination, or are clergymen of the Church of Scotland, or who have been specially licensed by the Government to perform marriages; provision was also made for the licensing of persons to solemnise marriages among Native Christians. In 1865, an Act (No. V.) was passed, re-enacting the main provisions of the previous Act, relieving members of the Church of Rome from the operation of certain clauses, and extending the applicability of the law to the Straits Settlements; it also provided that the regulations respecting the marriage of Native converts should be applied, if desired by the parties, to all marriages of Native Christians, whether converts or otherwise; and it made the licences granted to ministers, to enable them to solemnise marriages, revocable at the discretion of the executive Governments.

Two Acts were passed with special reference to the community of the Parsees, No. XV. of 1865, relative to their laws of marriage and divorce, and No. XXI., defining the law regarding succession to the property of an intestate.

In order to provide more effectually for the education of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in law and the Native languages, it was decided in 1864, that their preliminary training should be completed before they leave England, and that they should be required to pass two years in special

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special training in this country before presenting themselves for final examination and admission into the service.

In 1860, a Commission was appointed to consider the measures by which greater economy and efficiency might be introduced into the police force of India, and an Act was passed in the following year (No. V. of 1861), reorganizing the whole system. The civil constabulary has been entirely separated from the military force, and placed under the Civil Government; and the duties of guarding gaols, escorting treasure, and protecting property generally, are made over to the police. The latter receive a certain amount of training, and, in some few corps which had previously belonged to the irregular portion of the army, the organization has been little disturbed; but, as a general rule, the drilling of the police is not carried to such an extent as to destroy their independent power of action; their arms vary according to the nature of the duty on which they are employed. In a recent return, the number of the police is stated at 154,435 throughout the whole of India.

On the original side of the High Court of Calcutta the civil cases under trial in 1864 showed a large increase, as compared with those in the preceding year. The number of appeals was also rather larger, the proportion being about 18 per cent. of those in which appeals were admissible; but the value of property concerned was only about two-fifths of that brought before the Court in 1863. Bengal.

An increase occurred in the number of suits instituted in the subordinate Civil Courts. After taking into account the cost of these Courts, the stamp fees are found to have produced a net income of 90,135 *l.* to the Government.

In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, the aggregate number of suits instituted during the year was slightly in excess of those preferred in 1863, but, owing to the extended jurisdiction of the Court, the amount of property under litigation increased by nearly one half. The average number of suits for each day was 137, and rather more than half of those set down for hearing were actually tried.

An Act (No. XXVI. of 1864) was passed by the Government of India, extending the jurisdiction of the Court to suits for sums exceeding 50 *l.*, and it was found necessary, in consequence, to increase the salary of the three Judges, and to appoint a fourth. The receipts during the year from fees, &c., were 21,747 *l.*, and the cost of establishment 13,654 *l.*

During the year under report there were in the Mofussil 32 Courts of Small Causes, and the net charge on the Government, after deducting the income derived from them, amounted to 14,492 *l.* The only self-supporting one was that in the suburbs of Calcutta.

The Governor General having, on the 24th of March 1864, given his assent to an Act (No. XVI.) for the Registration of Assurances, by which it was provided that no instrument for the gift, lease, or transfer of immoveable property should have legal effect unless duly registered, a Registrar General was appointed, with Deputy and District Registrars under him, and a code of rules was drawn up for carrying the Act into effect. In the districts in which it is in operation a considerable income has already been derived from registration fees.

In addition to the Stipendiary Magistrates, there were in the interior of the country 29 gentlemen exercising honorary magisterial powers.

The system of trial by jury, which was in force in certain districts, was found, in spite of occasional mistakes, to work well on the whole; and the orders which have been given to ensure care in the preparation of the jury lists, will, it is hoped, secure a more intelligent class of men than has hitherto been obtained to act as jurors.

The local authorities and the great body of judicial officers are almost unanimous in opinion that the Whipping Act (No. VI. of 1864), by which the offences of theft, extortion, receiving stolen property, and housebreaking, are rendered punishable by whipping, has worked beneficially hitherto.

The Act which was passed in 1859 (No. XIII.) to punish breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers, only applied to the Presidency towns and the Straits Settlements; but in 1863 and 1864 it was extended to the suburbs of Calcutta and to several divisions of the Bengal Presidency. The magistrates were directed, in administering the law, to look closely to the terms of the contract which they might be called upon to enforce, to satisfy themselves that



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it had been made *bonâ fide*, and, in the case of verbal contracts, to require full proof of a clear understanding and freedom of action on both sides when the contract was made. The working of the Act has not been quite so satisfactory as was anticipated on its introduction, a very large proportion of the cases being either compromised or struck off on default of prosecutors.

An Act was passed by the Government of Bengal (No. VI. of 1865), providing for the registration and enforcement of contracts for labour at places to which, by virtue of such contracts, the labourer is to be conveyed at the expense of the employer. Under this Act a minimum rate of wages is secured to the labourer, and protectors and inspectors are appointed to assist them; those who neglect to work may be punished, and deserters be apprehended. It also provides for the cancellation of the contract under certain circumstances.

By the middle of 1864 the whole of the districts in the lower provinces were occupied by the new police, and in the following March a re-arrangement of the circles was effected with the view of reducing their strength and cost. On the 1st of January 1865 the force consisted of 26,591 men, which gives a proportion of one constable to every 1,633 persons.

A proposition was made by the Lieutenant Governor to the Supreme Government, to re-organise the land police of Calcutta and the suburbs, and the river police of the port, as well as to increase the number of European constables in the city, the present force being insufficient to hold in check the criminal and riotous portion of the European population, with whom the native police are unable to cope.

The condition of the village police has also received consideration. At present the zemindar is responsible for the appointment of watchmen, who are maintained either by payments from the village community, or by the assignment of lands from the zemindar's estate, which they hold altogether free, or at a small quit-rent. At the same time, the removal of the watchmen from service, as well as the regulation of their duties, rests with the magistrate or district superintendent of police, and the conflict of interests arising from this double rule destroys the efficiency of the watchmen. A Bill to remedy the evil has accordingly been prepared.

Great success attended the measures which were adopted for the suppression of the crime of administering drugs in order to effect robbery, and for breaking up the gangs of dacoits, or professional robbers, who had lately increased considerably in number in Jessore. Directions were also given to all magistrates to prohibit acts of hook-swinging or other self-torture, when carried on so as to cause a public nuisance, or when there was danger of injury to human life, health, or safety, and they were instructed to enlist the co-operation of influential native landholders in the prevention of such practices. The result was, that in the town of Calcutta no case of hook-swinging occurred during the Churruck festival, and in the suburbs there were only three instances.

The rate of mortality in the gaols, which in the year 1854 was 6·14 per cent., had risen in 1858 and 1860 to upwards of 13 per cent., owing to the evil effects of overcrowding, and to serious outbreaks of cholera and dysentery in the prisons; but the measures adopted to relieve the most crowded prisons, and to improve the diet of the convicts, have caused the proportion of deaths to decrease very considerably during the last four years, and in 1864 it was only 6·17. Special attention has been directed to the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the great gaol and house of correction in Calcutta, which have for the first time been placed under the control of the Prison Department. The gross cost of the prisoners' maintenance during the year was 90,310 *l.*, more than one-third of which, namely 34,175 *l.*, was repaid by the labour of the prisoners, and the profits on the articles manufactured by them. The average cost was 3 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per man.

A system of central jails is about to be introduced, each of which is to be adapted for the reception of 1,000 convicts, of whom 200 will be provided with separate cells, and the remainder distributed in wards containing 32 persons in each. The gaols will be under the sole charge of medical officers specially selected for the duty, and a garden will be attached of sufficient extent to furnish the fresh vegetables necessary for the prisoners, and to give every convict his turn of work in the open air. It is hoped that this measure will conduce to economy of management, to the secure custody and health of the prisoners,

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prisoners, to efficiency in the punishment and prevention of crime, and to the reformation of criminals and conversion of unproductive consumers into profitable labourers.

A penitentiary is being constructed at Hazareebaugh, for the incarceration of European convicts who are sentenced by the High Court to imprisonment or penal servitude for periods exceeding two years, and also of prisoners sentenced by military courts to punishment by penal servitude.

North-Western Provinces.

In accordance with the power granted to Her Majesty in the High Courts Act of 1861, it was determined to establish a High Court for the North-Western Provinces, having jurisdiction over the districts hitherto subject to that of the Sudder Court at Agra, and Letters Patent have been recently sent to India for the purpose.

The litigation in the Civil Courts increased during the year, owing, in some measure, to the commercial advancement of the country, and the contemplated introduction of the permanent settlement. In the disposal of suits in the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, a degree of dispatch was attained which cannot be greatly exceeded, without incurring the risk of having cases decided after imperfect investigation.

The regular appeals pending in the Sudder Court have been reduced from 360 to 49, and the special appeals from 2,069 to 474; and most of those awaiting decision are of less than three months' standing. This result, though partly due to the augmented staff of translators, is, in a great measure, owing to the zealous and unremitting exertions of the judges of the Court.

Small Cause Courts were in operation at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra; and a new one was constituted in Deera Doon, for the convenience of the residents at Mussoorie and Landour.

As regards criminal justice, the number of persons brought to trial was greater than in the preceding year—a circumstance attributable to the distress among the poorer classes, owing to the high price of food consequent on a bad harvest.

The employment of honorary magistrates has, on the whole, proved successful; and their services have been found most useful in the decision of petty cases, in which their personal knowledge of the peculiar customs and observances of the native community has enabled them more readily to arrive at a satisfactory decision.

The Whipping Act, under which 2,167 persons were sentenced during the year, has considerably relieved the overcrowded gaols, and tended to prevent the moral deterioration of nearly 2,000 persons convicted for the first time, one-third of whom were juvenile offenders.

The new constabulary has already shown itself to be somewhat superior to the force which existed under the old system in that which has hitherto been considered its weak point, namely, the detection of crime; but it is in their *morale* that the more marked improvement is discernible, complaints of corruption, ill-treatment, or extortion being rarely brought against them.

An Act which was passed by the Government of India (No. II. of 1865), to provide for the maintenance of the rural police in the North-Western Provinces, amended the existing law in two points in which it was faulty, namely, in pressing unequally on the proprietors of land, and in rendering appointments of village watchmen, when once made, unalterable during the time of the settlement.

From February to May, typhoid fever prevailed to a lamentable extent in the Agra and Futtehghur gaols; but, as it appeared to have been brought into the prison from outside, a system of quarantine was established for all fresh admissions, and the result was that, for the remaining nine months, there was no outbreak of epidemic fever in any of the prisons, and the per-centage of deaths was reduced during the year from 7·2 in 1863-64 to 6·42 in 1864-65.

Oude.

Statistics which were called for in Oude, respecting the relative number of young boys and girls, appear to show that the crime of infanticide, though not altogether eradicated, is confined to a few Rajpoot villages in each district; and there can be no doubt that the exertions of the Government officers, aided by the co-operation of the great landowners, have very materially checked this inhuman practice.



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Punjab.

In the Punjab, the increase which took place in the number of regular suits appears to be partly due to the investment of additional capital in the purchase of agricultural produce, and the growing value of proprietary rights, both of which are results of general prosperity, and partly to the improved facilities for the disposal of civil suits. Upwards of one-third of the litigation occurred between capitalists and the agricultural community.

The marked increase observed in the number of suits relating to marriage and betrothal, which has nearly doubled in the last five years, appears to indicate that the means of evading this species of contract are, or are supposed to be, greater now than formerly; and it is particularly to be regretted that in Kangra, where there are special native tribunals for disposing of these cases and checking their occurrence, they have more than doubled in the year under review.

The Small Cause Courts have now been established for nearly four years; in 1864 they were eight in number, and upwards of a fifth of the litigation of the whole province was disposed of by the judges of those courts, more than half of that which occurred in the districts where they were at work being brought before them. The district officers and commissioners, who are best qualified to form a judgment on the effect, bear decided testimony to their popularity and success, and to the relief afforded by them to the ordinary district courts; while the statistics show that the favour with which they are viewed is not the result of undue acquiescence in the claims of plaintiffs. They appear, however, to be better adapted for large cities and stations than for the agricultural population of the interior.

A re-adjustment of the scale of costs having been suggested, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that, while an increase on the larger suits might be beneficial, it is not desirable to reduce the expense in the smaller cases. The existing charge does not prevent free resort to courts of justice, for false and exaggerated claims are even now too numerous; and at present a suitor in a district court, in a case of less than 32 *s.* value, can institute his suit, and summon the defendant and an unlimited number of witnesses, from the remotest corner of the province, for a consolidated sum of 2 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Jageerdars, or native gentlemen, who were invested with magisterial powers within the limits of their estates, have, on the whole, performed their functions satisfactorily, though not quite so well as the honorary magistrates for the cities of Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi, owing to their being less under supervision. 3,919 cases were disposed of by the unpaid agency of the gentry and burghers of the province; and in one respect, namely, the apportionment of fines to the means of the offenders, they are said, as a rule, to show greater discrimination than the European magistrates.

Resort has not yet been had to the jury system; but, in trials held before the Sessions Courts, assessors are invariably used, and in only 29 out of 292 cases has the opinion of the majority been at variance with that of the judge.

Greater accuracy in the knowledge of law and procedure has been exhibited by the judicial officers since the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure were introduced into the Province.

An important State trial was held by Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner of Umballa, in which 11 persons were charged with the offence of abetting the waging of war against the Queen. The treason was hatched 40 years ago at Patna, by Syud Ahmed, the founder of the religious sect of the Wahabees in India; and the discovery was due to the fidelity of a serjeant of mounted police, named Gauzan Khan, who, while going his rounds one day in May 1863, in the Kurnaul district, observed four Bengalees proceeding along the road. He fell into conversation with them, and, having ascertained that they were emissaries from the Wahabee fastness, near Sittana, on their way back to their native province to make arrangements for forwarding supplies of men and money to the frontier, he at once arrested them as traitors, in spite of the offer of a bribe which, they stated, would be paid by one Jaffir Khan, a scrivener in the neighbouring town of Thaneysur. The magistrate before whom the men were brought refused to commit four peaceable wayfarers on the mere charge of the police serjeant, unsupported by evidence; but the latter, feeling that his word had been doubted, determined to sift the matter to the bottom; and, as he was unable to leave his duties, he instructed his son to join himself to the Wahabees, and not return until he could bring the names of the conspirators within the British territory, who were

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were aiding the fanatics outside. Risking the double danger of being treated by the British outposts as a traitor, and by the Wahabees as a spy, the son crossed the border, joined in the attack which in July 1863 was made upon Sittana by the Wahabees, whom he completely deceived, and at length returned with the secret that Moonshee Jaffir, of Thaneysur, was the great man who passed up the Bengalees and their arms. This information, corroborating the suspicions arising from the previous reference to him as being ready to pay the bribe for the release of the prisoners, led to the immediate arrest of Jaffir, whose papers revealed the whole plot. The telegraph was set in motion, and in a few hours Mahomed Shuffee, the Government meat contractor, Yahiya Ali, chief priest of the Wahabees at Patna, and the other conspirators, were placed in confinement. At the trial it was proved that the accused had, in various degrees, been the agents for the collection and transmission of men and money, through Patna, Thaneysur, and Umballa, to the Queen's enemies, the Hindustani fanatics at Mulka and Sittana, both before and during the time of the recent military operations at Umbeyla. Three of the prisoners were sentenced to death, and eight to transportation for life, but the capital sentences were commuted. Mahomed Shuffee subsequently made a full confession, which enabled the Government of Bengal successfully to prosecute Moulavee Ahmedoollah, an influential citizen of Patna, who was also condemned to death, but the capital sentence was not carried into execution.

The Arms Act has worked well; the period for which licenses are granted has been increased from one to three years; and instructions have been issued in some districts for an additional number being given to agriculturalists and native huntsmen for the protection of their crops from injury by wild pigs and deer.

The police returns show an increase in the reported cases of crime, but the number of non-bailable offences is less than the average of the last five years. In the Cis-Indus districts, where the new system of police is in force, the per-centage of increase was 22, and in those beyond the Indus, where the old system is still maintained, it was not less than 45. The apparently greater prevalence of crime is believed, so far as regards the less heinous offences, to be attributable, in a great measure, to an improved system of registration, and to the increased confidence of the people in seeking the aid of the police. At the same time, instances of murder and culpable homicide have risen from 264 in 1863, to 359 in 1864, without any assignable cause; but it has been suggested that the absence of political excitement tends to develope those domestic and village feuds which are the cause of so many assassinations.

Cases of dacoitee, highway robbery, and burglary, were also much more frequent in the year under review; almost all those which have occurred in the last two or three years between Kurnaul and the Ravee, were perpetrated by an organised body of Jats, long established in Ferozepoor and the adjoining Native States, who had in a great measure discontinued their inroads into the British territory, after the annexation of the Punjab, but who of late have been regaining confidence. Great difficulties lie in the way of an investigation into crimes committed on the frontier of the independent territories of Shekawattee, Loharu, Jeypoor, &c.

To whatever cause the increase of crime is attributable, it is not to the change in the police system or to any general deterioration of the working of the force, seeing that the proportion of cases brought to trial is greater, and that of acquittals less, than in the preceding year. Measures are being steadily matured to enable the police to compete more effectually with organised crime; numerous captures have been lately made among the more northern gangs; and it is hoped that the haunts of the plunderers who infest the Native States and adjoining British territory, will likewise be discovered.

In some of the districts where honorary police officers are employed, they have proved far from efficient; but, on the other hand, some have shown themselves of great value, and the institution is considered a most important one, as affording a means of ultimately enabling the bulk of the people to apprehend and take part in our system of administration.

Reformatory villages were established on Government land in Sealkote, where colonies of thieving tribes were planted, and supplied with seed and implements of husbandry. The scheme gave early promise of success, but



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afterwards resulted in disappointment; a careful inspection has, however, been effected, and improvements, suggested by experience, have been carried into operation.

Female infanticide is still practised, though not to any great extent, by some of the higher Jat tribes and Rajpoot families. Few children are destroyed by violent means, but female infants are purposely allowed to die from neglect. Much has been done in the way of prevention, by making the suspected classes feel that they are watched, and enlisting native public opinion against the custom, and large meetings were held during the year in several districts, similar to those which were convened in 1853.

One cause for this unnatural repugnance to female offspring is the extravagant expenditure at the time of marriage, which, in the case of some of the higher tribes, falls to a great extent on the father of the bride. The folly of thus wasting their substance on marriage feasts has long been admitted by the native community, but few had the moral courage to resist a custom sanctioned by long usage and the influence of the priestly caste. Of late, however, signs of greater independence have appeared; and in May and June of 1864 a movement was made spontaneously by the citizens of Delhi, who held several large meetings, at one of which an essay was read by a native gentleman of high caste, exposing the folly of the practice, and pointing out that it was opposed to the earlier precepts of the Hindu religion. Eventually, 47 castes and tribes solemnly agreed, through their representatives, to certain reduced rates of expenditure, especially in respect of the fees of the family priests and perquisites bestowed on Brahmins and religious beggars; and a standing committee was appointed to see that these self-imposed rules are duly carried out. The proceedings of the meetings and the essay above mentioned were printed in the vernacular by the Government, and circulated through the province; and the movement has already been productive of good effect in many quarters.

The total number of the police in the Punjab is 15,258, and the cost 260,000 *l.*, in addition to 3,796 enrolled constabulary, who are paid by the local revenues of the towns, at an expense of 30,060 *l.*

An Act (No. XIX. of 1865) was passed, defining the existing powers of the ordinary courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Punjab, and giving to them a legal basis, in the same manner as had been previously done in some of the other non-regulation provinces.

A further Act, No. XXIII. of 1865 (which was re-enacted with a slight modification as Act IV. of 1866), amended the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its dependencies, by providing the province with a tribunal competent to try European British subjects for criminal offences previously cognizable by the High Court of Bengal alone. It also provides a court of original jurisdiction for hearing and finally determining civil suits of great importance in lieu of the existing law under which all such suits must be heard in the first instance in the district courts, and go through the ordeal of a double appeal to the Commissioner of the Division and the Judicial Commissioner, before the decision of the highest court can be obtained; and, by declaring that the chief court shall consist of two or more judges, at least one of whom shall be a barrister of five years' standing, it will secure the presence on the bench of the highest appellate court of an officer acquainted with English law, as well as greater uniformity in the interpretation of the law.

The rate of mortality in the gaols, which in 1863 was 6·71 per cent., rose during 1864 to 8·67 per cent.; this, which is nearly double the average of the previous 10 years, is entirely the result of a very fatal epidemic fever which raged at different times in eight gaols, in one of which, that at Umballa, 31 per cent. of the prisoners were carried off, notwithstanding every effort to stay its progress. Excluding those gaols, the mortality in the remaining 18 was only 1·48 per cent.

With a view of avoiding the recurrence of such a calamity, particular attention will henceforth be devoted to the existence of infectious diseases in the interior of districts, and, where they are found to be prevalent, newly convicted prisoners will be kept in quarantine for a suitable period before being allowed to mix with others. A better scale of dietary has also been sanctioned.

Owing to this change of diet, the improvement of clothing and bedding, and the increased price of grain and materials for clothing, the expenditure on gaols was greater than in the preceding year by 9,081 *l.*

The profits on the gaol manufactures, and the value of labour of the prisoners employed

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employed in the service of the Government, are estimated to have amounted to 14,670 *l.* A large order for carpets was executed in the Lahore gaol for a dealer in London; the manufacture of porcelain was carried on experimentally both at Lahore and Delhi, but with no great success, from want of experienced hands.

Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces the native judges in the interior of the districts have been brought specially under instruction, and, though still far from what they ought to be, are much improved.

Litigation continues slightly to increase. Of the suits for debt, those between bankers and agriculturalists bore a less proportion to the sum total than might have been expected; this is perhaps attributable to the fact that the prevailing tenure is that of small landlords, who usually lend both money and seed to their tenants, and, as the latter cannot so readily break with their landlords as with the money lenders, it is seldom necessary to sue a tenant for the sum advanced to him.

The two Small Cause Courts of Nagpore and Jubbulpore were at work during the year; they are held in high estimation by the people, and the presiding judges perform the duties well and expeditiously.

The new rules for the admission of pleaders were in force, but none of the candidates succeeded in passing the examination in 1864. Subsequently, however, they have been more successful, and there are now about 20 authorised pleaders in the courts.

In criminal offences there is an increase on the whole; but this is in great part owing to the willingness of the people to bring their small grievances before the courts, and a slight reduction appears in the number of non-bailable cases.

All kinds of murder and homicide show a sensible decrease; and of the cases which did occur several were committed by madmen. In the eastern or Chutteesghur country there were instances of murder committed on supposed witches. Cases of poisoning were rare.

There was a marked diminution in the instances of dacoitee, which is partly due to the extinction of political trouble in Sumbulpore. Besides this, however, the old gangs have been broken up, and the professional dacoits hunted down, 91 being captured during the year.

Despite the multiplication of police posts on the trunk roads, and patrolling day and night, the mail is sometimes attacked; and, in a country where there are such unusual facilities for the commission of the crime, the complete suppression of these robberies is almost beyond hope. Infanticide is practically unknown; and Thuggee has not reared its head since its extinction by the special department.

There is an increase under the head of burglary and ordinary theft, due in part to improved reporting; the sufferers, finding that they are not forced to prosecute in petty cases unless they choose to do so, have little hesitation in declaring their wrongs. The proportion of stolen property which is recovered has risen to 34 per cent., and the successful prosecutions of receivers of stolen goods are increasing yearly.

The honorary magistrates were 41 in number, of whom all but three were natives of India. They have decided 4,005 cases, and done substantial justice, though their attention to procedure is not very strict.

The police, including those paid from local funds, comprised 8,338 men, and cost 124,654 *l.* The proportion of apprehensions and convictions to the number of cases reported indicates much improvement; in detective ability, however, they are still deficient. The civil officers testify to their general fair repute in dealing with the people, among whom they are popular rather than otherwise; but the number punished for corruption or oppression shows that the supervision is strict, and that there is no lack of prosecutors when they do misbehave themselves.

Many of the suggestions made by the Gaol Committee in 1864 are already in full force in the prisons of the Central Provinces, such as the prevention of overcrowding, where possible, and of sleeping on the ground; and attention has been paid to ventilation, conservancy, clothing, diet, &c. The mortality has decreased in spite of the outbreak of an epidemic in eight of the gaols, and, instead of 10·14 per cent. in 1863, was only 7·67 in 1864. Four new central and five district gaols are being built.



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Hyderabad assigned districts.

In the Hyderabad assigned districts the delay in the disposal of civil business was very great, owing to the enormous extent of jurisdiction of all the courts, and the paucity of officers to preside in the higher ones; but this evil will be remedied by the recent increase in the number of districts and officers, and establishment of four purely civil courts.

The number of heinous criminal offences increased in an alarming degree during the year 1864, while in very few cases of dacoitee or robbery were convictions obtained, and of the total value of stolen property less than 14 per cent. was recovered.

The inability of the police to cope with the rapid spread of crime led to the appointment of Major Younghusband as Inspector General, and to the re-organization of the whole body, both the number of men and the rates of pay being increased. The vigorous measures adopted by that officer so completely broke up the combination which prevailed among the dacoits, and stripped them of their power, that, whereas during the cold season of 1863-64 upwards of 8,000*l.* worth of treasure was plundered, in the corresponding months of 1864-65 not one rupee was lost. Although, however, the police have much improved, they are still very slow in the detection of crime; and much remains to be done in improving the discipline and organization of the force.

The health of the prisoners was good, and the deaths only two per cent. of the average number in gaol.

British Burmah.

Recorders' courts were instituted at Rangoon and Moulmein, under Act XXI. of 1863, and the registrar of each court was appointed the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the town. In the other parts of the province there are 121 civil courts, of which 89 are presided over by Burmese or Karen officers.

In criminal justice the recorders have the powers of sessions judges, and also are authorized to try all European British subjects charged with offences other than those punishable by death.

The police numbered 6,399, and their cost was 124,854*l.* They are principally chosen from the Burmese and other races of the country, except in the seaport towns, where they are chiefly Indians; and their progess is, on the whole, satisfactory. The predominating crime is gang robbery; the dacoits enter the province from the territories of Siam or Burmah, and easily escape across the boundary before they can be overtaken. The Burmese Government appears anxious to prevent these attacks, but no effective assistance has yet been rendered by that of Siam.

The failure of the police to make any arrests in nearly half the cases of murder is to be regretted; but they have been fairly successful against dacoits in the frontier districts; their discipline has been well maintained, and their conduct towards the people is very satisfactory.

Four new gaols are in course of construction. The health of the prisoners has been good, except at Moulmein, where the mortality was excessive among the convicts transported from India.

Straits Settlements.

In the several courts of the Straits Settlements, there has been no falling off in the civil business.

In criminal cases, the great difficulty arises from the Chinese secret societies, as nobody would dare to denounce a member if he were accused of a serious crime; and the feuds between them frequently lead to disturbances, one of which in 1864 caused the loss of 20 lives and the destruction of a whole village.

The conduct of the police was satisfactory at Singapore, but not equally so in Penang and Malacca, although in individual cases great resolution was shown. The frontier stations are of great service in protecting British subjects from the raids of their marauding neighbours.

The health of the prisoners in gaol was remarkably good. The value of their labour, taking the rates at present in force, bore a very high proportion to their cost, and at Singapore especially the gaol was almost self-supporting.

Madras.

The working of the Whipping Act in the Madras Presidency has proved beneficial, so far as can yet be judged.

The Registration Act was only in force for a few months before the close of the year; a Registrar General was nominated, the Presidency was divided into 22 districts, the deputy collector being in most cases selected for the office of district registrar, and 326 deputy registrars were appointed under them.

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The only State trial was that of certain Khonds, a wild people living on the northern frontier of the Presidency, 10 of whom were convicted of being implicated in a partial rising which occurred in 1863.

The total strength of the police was 23,624, besides 3,030 village and local watchmen, and the cost to Imperial funds was 348,439 *l.* Although the improvement in the character of the force cannot be very rapid, the service is becoming more popular, and candidates for employment in all ranks come forward more readily, while a general earnestness in acquiring knowledge is displayed. Marked progress is being made by the native magistrates in every district, though they still show a tendency to rely too much on the police.

The unfavourable season and high price of grain led to an increase in the number of the less heinous offences against property. Dacoitee and gang robbery are subsiding, and there was no case attended with murder. In Cuddapah, where dacoitees had been most frequent, three robber bands were broken up, and 60 persons transported.

The rate of mortality in the gaols was very high, 12½ per cent., which is attributable, in a great measure, to the crowded state of the prisons. One new gaol has been completed during the year, three others are in progress, and it has been determined to build three additional central gaols, in order to provide for an increase in the number of prisoners.

Bombay.

The number of suits filed during the year in the civil courts of the Bombay Presidency was 145,456, or more than half as many again as in 1863, when only 90,728 suits were presented. Decisions were passed in 121,474 cases.

Of the 673 pleaders, all natives of India, who practised during 1864-65, in the regulation courts, 48 were acquainted with English, and 67 had certificates of a legal education. This shows a considerable increase when compared with 1863-64, in which year the numbers were 38 and 44 respectively, and bears testimony to the growing zeal for the acquirement of knowledge befitting the profession.

Although the number of cases decided by the court of small causes at Bombay decreased by 462, the amount of the fees was 6,255 *l.* more than in the preceding year; and the surplus of the receipts over the expenses of the court increased from 6,512 *l.* in 1863-64 to 7,536 *l.* in 1864-65. This excess is owing to the extension of the jurisdiction of the court to suits not exceeding in value 100 *l.*, and the returns of the cases filed, as compared with those previously disposed of by the Supreme and High Courts, give a satisfactory evidence that a public want was supplied by the passing of the Act of 1864, which conferred the extended powers on the courts for small causes in the Presidency towns.

Of the five small cause courts in the Mofussil, the three at Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Kurrachee, showed a surplus of receipts over expenditure, while in those at Ahmedabad and Belgaum the charges were greater than the fees received.

The statistics of crime throughout the Presidency show a considerable increase in the year 1864-65, the number of offences, trials, and convictions, being about one-third more than in 1863-64; but this was principally due to the number of small burglaries and minor thefts, originating in the distress caused by the dearness of provisions, and in Poona, where the burglaries were unusually numerous, the proportion of convictions was nearly 80 per cent. of the offences committed.

A plot to disturb the peace of Guzerat, and overthrow the Government of the present Guicowar, was hatched at Dwarka, by a supposed relative of Nana Sahib, who ventured to Baroda with his adherents, intending to concert a general rising throughout the province, in which use would have been made of the Wagheers and other disaffected persons. The conspiracy was, however, discovered by the Guicowar, and, with the magistrate's assistance, the chief mover in the plot, together with all but one of his adherents, was arrested, sent to Baroda, and tried before his Highness's tribunal, by whom they were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms.

An endeavour was made by a Brahmin to incite the men of the Southern Mahratta horse to mutiny, when that regiment was about to be disbanded, but the attempt proved abortive, and the Brahmin was sentenced to transportation for life.

The condition of the Bombay police being in a very unsatisfactory state, Sir



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George Clerk, when Governor of that Presidency, in 1848, suggested a complete reform, by separating the police entirely from the control of the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut (or chief court of criminal justice), and placing it under the immediate superintendence of the Government, by abolishing the military element which pervaded the police corps, and by re-casting and reducing the establishment. The question was further considered by Lord Falkland's Government and the Government of India, and finally the change was carried out in 1852 and the following year. Some minor reforms and a reduction of the numbers were effected by Sir George Clerk in his second administration, in 1861, and it was this system of the Bombay police which the Government of India took for its model in the measures which have been above described, as embodied in Act V. of 1861.

In 1864 it was proposed to reduce the police establishment in Bombay still further, and to increase the allowances of those retained, whose pay had become inadequate, owing to the rise of prices. By this measure it was thought that the efficiency of the force would be improved, at the same time that a saving of expenditure was effected; and, in order to determine on the course to be followed, the Inspector General of Police visited the Bombay Presidency, but the new scheme had not been introduced at the close of the year.

To some of the police batons only were supplied, in place of swords, and the measure was found to work satisfactorily.

The unhealthiness of Canara is a serious drawback to its material improvement, and is a main cause of the difficulty found in maintaining the efficiency of the police in that district. Cotton thefts, however, which were formerly so rife in the town of Coompta, have ceased entirely, owing to their vigilance, and to the example which was made in the case of a vessel laden with stolen cotton, when, although the owner, after he had been convicted, escaped on appeal, the Customs' clerk, whose forgery in the manifest facilitated the robbery, was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Crime increased in Sind, and property was very insecure. A scheme is under consideration for improving the police establishment in this province, as well as in the rest of the Presidency.

One gaol, at the head quarters of the new district of Kulladghee, was added to the number existing in the previous year.

The average prison mortality, which in 1863-64 was as high as 7·8, fell to 4·3 per cent. in 1864-65, notwithstanding that the heat was unusually intense, and cholera generally prevalent.

## V. Education.

In the year 1854, it was determined by the Home Government to take more decided measures than had previously been adopted, for the purpose of promotin a system of general education which should diffuse throughout India a knowledge of the improved arts, science, philosophy, and literature of Europe, of such a character as might be practically useful to the people in their different spheres of life. This object it was felt might be most effectually accomplished, by encouraging the study of the English tongue, in all schools of a sufficiently high class, at the same time that instruction in the vernacular languages of India was duly cultivated.

A department of education was accordingly established under each government or lieutenant governorship, in lieu of the boards and councils by which all measures connected with instruction had previously been superintended; and a staff of inspectors was appointed, to examine the pupils in the Government colleges and schools. Universities, modelled on the system of the London University, were instituted at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, with the power of conferring degrees on duly qualified candidates, it being provided that the examinations should not include subjects connected with religious belief, and that the affiliated institutions should be under the management of persons of every variety of religious persuasion, as is the case in England. The affiliated colleges consisted, in the first instance, of those which had been established by the Government, by individuals, or by religious and missionary societies, whether the instruction imparted was Anglo-vernacular or exclusively oriental; and scholarships were attached to them, to be held by the best students of the lower schools.

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The attention of the Government was not, however, confined to the promotion of education among the higher classes. In order to convey the same invaluable blessing to the great mass of the people, provision was made for the inspection of the zillah or district schools in which the English language forms the chief medium of instruction, as well as of the tahsilee and other inferior schools which, with more or less success, attempt to give the highest class of learning capable of being imparted in the native languages. The system, which had previously existed, of affording encouragement by the aid of scholarships, was also further extended. Nor were the indigenous or elementary schools overlooked, the most promising pupils being rewarded by scholarships in institutions of a superior order. Normal or training schools for masters were also established in the several Presidencies.

At the same time, it was felt that the utmost exertions of the Government would be inadequate to the necessities of India, unless they were supplemented by the continued efforts of benevolent individuals and societies which had already largely contributed to the spread of education throughout the country; and, in order to afford the utmost encouragement to those endeavours, without detracting from their spirit of self-reliance, it was determined to adopt the system of grants in aid, which had been successfully carried out in the Educational Department in England. Basing it on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted, it was decided to give aid to all schools in which a good secular education was imparted, provided that they were under adequate local management, and that their managers would consent to the schools being subject to Government inspection, and would agree to any conditions that might be laid down for the regulation of the grants. It was anticipated that, with the gradual advance of this system, it would become practicable to discontinue the direct agency of the Government, but the extent to which the change could be carried out in any particular province was left to the discretion of the local authorities, with reference to the special circumstances of the district.

Complaints, however, were subsequently received that, in consequence of the rules prescribed by some of the Local Governments, considerable difficulty was experienced by voluntary and independent bodies or persons in establishing schools on the grant-in-aid principle, and, accordingly, early in 1864, the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the question with a view to the removal of any impediments in the way of the extension of the system. They were at the same time desired to adopt such rules as might, while affording the requisite security for the due application of the grants, as little as possible interfere with the free action of those who might seek, under their operation, to promote the spread of education among the masses of the people. A report has also been called for on the merits of the several systems in force at the different Presidencies for carrying out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

In the measures adopted for imparting education in India, great care has always been taken to avoid the suspicion of schoolmasters making use of their position under the Government for the purposes of proselytism, and the conditions under which the masters of Government schools are allowed to impart religious instruction are, that it must be sought by the pupils of their own free will, and must be given out of school hours, so as not to interfere with other teaching, while the inspectors are not permitted to notice it in their periodical visits.

In 1859, Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for India, reviewed the action of the Government in consequence of the instructions of 1854, and the effect produced on the native mind by the measures which had been adopted. As regards the Educational Department, he considered that all appointments should, as a general rule, be filled by persons unconnected with the civil or military service of the Government. The establishment of universities had not been calculated to excite apprehension among the natives; and, on the only point of difficulty, namely, that of reckoning marks obtained by candidates who voluntarily submitted themselves to examination in the works of such authors as Paley and Butler, it was decided that no computation should be allowed, thus removing all possible ground for misapprehension. The institution of training schools had not been carried out to the extent originally contemplated, and there was a great want of masters acquainted with the English language. The Anglo-vernacular colleges and schools were in a satisfactory state, and were not unpopular with the



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natives. Except in the North Western Province, no general plan had been decided on for the extension of vernacular education, and instructions were given to make the greatest possible use of the existing schools and masters. The grant-in-aid system, as hitherto in force, although very useful when applied to English or Anglo-vernacular schools, did not appear suited to the purpose of supplying education to the masses; and it was suggested that the means of elementary instruction should be provided by the officers of the Government, funds being obtained by a cess or school-rate levied on the land, in the manner adopted with regard to the construction or maintenance of roads. The continuance of the system of religious neutrality was enjoined, and a report was specially called for on the feeling with which, in this point of view, the grant-in-aid system was regarded by the native community: the Bible was allowed to be kept in the school library, and instruction or explanation connected with it might be given by the teachers to pupils who voluntarily sought it, but the course of study was strictly confined to secular subjects.

The result of the course prescribed by the Government has been eminently successful as regards the universities, colleges, and higher schools; but much remains to be done in extending the measures which are in progress for the education of the lower classes of the people, a point which much needs the careful attention of the State, both in promoting the establishment of new schools, and in providing for the more careful training of the native teachers.

Bengal.

At the end of 1864–65 the number of colleges and schools under Government inspection in Bengal was 2,271, and the number of students 103,114, as compared with 1,675 schools and 83,679 students in 1863-64, and there were, moreover, 158 private schools, with 5,817 scholars, receiving no aid from the Government, but inspected by the Educational Department. The expenditure for the year was 189,443 *l.*, of which 73,965 *l.* was contributed from local sources of income. The cost to the State for each pupil was about 1 *l.* 2 *s.*

The rapidly growing demand for university education made it necessary to extend to the colleges at Hooghly, Kishnaghur, and Berhampore the system already pursued at Dacca, of instructing the pupils in subjects beyond those required for the first examination in arts, and an additional professor was appointed to each of those colleges, with the special object of preparing the students for the B.A. degree. An assistant professor of Sanscrit also was nominated to the three colleges above mentioned, and to that at Patna. Law classes were established at Hooghly and Kishnaghur, and the opportunity of obtaining a systematic legal education is now afforded at every one of the Government colleges in the interior of Bengal.

The Bengalee class of the Medical College at Calcutta was remodelled, in order to provide more efficiently for the supply of subordinate medical assistants in the Government civil hospitals and dispensaries, and for the training of a superior class of students for the independent practice of the medical profession. For the English department of the college a Professorship of Hygiene has been established.

The total number of students who during the year attended the colleges for special education was 646, of whom 297 selected law, 314 medicine, and 35 civil engineering for their study.

In order to obviate the difficulty experienced in providing qualified junior masters for the English schools, the Lieutenant Governor authorised the formation of an English department in the normal schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna, to which the junior masters of the Government schools will be occasionally sent for short periods to receive instruction in the principles and practice of their profession.

The attempts made to improve the indigenous schools in the Province of Behar by a system of rewards were not attended with much success, and it was found necessary to establish training schools to provide qualified teachers for the lower class of the Government institutions, as well as for the indigenous schools of the province. Four were accordingly sanctioned, for Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Gya, and Chuprah, and three more, on the principle previously in operation at Burdwan and other places, were opened at Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Rungpore.

To supply the large demand for qualified teachers for the numerous vernacular schools in Eastern Bengal, three additional normal schools were opened at Mymensing, Commillah, and Comercolly.

The number of schools in Bengal, receiving regular monthly assignments under

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under the grant-in-aid rules, increased during the year from 649 to 1,019, and the amount sanctioned from 20,434 *l.* to 27,480 *l.* per annum.

The Bishop of Calcutta having carried into effect the proposed removal of St. Paul's School, established especially for the middle class of Europeans and Eurasians, from Calcutta to Darjeeling, the Government agreed to subscribe in aid of the undertaking a sum equal to that which may be obtained from the public during the next three years.

An annual grant of 500 *l.* has been made, to assist the publication of works of literary or scientific importance, and for the general encouragement of literature. One of its objects is to enable the Education Department to give a direct impulse to the dissemination of useful books and periodicals prepared for native girls' schools, and for circulation in the zenanas of native gentlemen. It will also assist the publication of special treatises on practical questions, such as agriculture, horticulture, and the breeding of cattle.

Three scholarships were instituted during the year by the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, for Mahomedan students, and one by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, open to all native scholars of the Calcutta University.

North-Western Provinces.

In the North Western Provinces, the condition of the three colleges of Agra, Bareilly, and Benares was generally flourishing, and the number of students on the rolls was 204, with an average attendance of 170. Scholarships were founded at Benares by the Maharajahs of Rewah and Vizianagram. The higher class schools are four in number, three being attached to the colleges, and the fourth placed at Ajmere. A gratifying proof of the popularity of those of the middle class, which are Anglo-vernacular, was afforded by the fact that, in more than one instance, new schools were established and partially endowed by the people themselves; these schools, which in 1863 numbered 30, rose during the following year to 43. Of the lower class schools there were 3,341, with upwards of 100,000 scholars.

The number of female schools more than doubled, and the attendance nearly trebled, as compared with the previous year; in addition to which increase, 30 such schools were established in 1864-65, by the Suth Sabhá, a society of influential Hindoos in Agra; and the total number of girls' schools at the end of the year was 477, with 9,138 pupils.

The private institutions under Government inspection, of which there are 5,458, show a falling-off in the number of those of the lower class, a result which, taken in conjunction with the increase of the higher class of schools, may perhaps be some evidence that the people are beginning to desire a better education for their children than can be obtained at the hedge schools.

Grants in aid, amounting to 8,093 *l.*, were given to 72 institutions. The number of books printed or purchased during the year for the Department of Public Instruction, most of them in the vernacular, was 370,000, at an average cost of 2¼ *d.* a volume, and the number sold was 185,470.

The management of the Wards' Institution at Benares was very satisfactory; there are 15 wards in residence, and a gradual improvement in moral character has been shown, as well as fair progress in their studies.

Oude.

A scheme of education for the Province of Oude was sanctioned in 1863, but no report of the progress which has been made has yet been received from India.

A Wards' Institution was established at Lucknow, which is also open to the sons of any of the landholders who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages. There are now 14 boys, and an increase to the number is expected; they live in the Kaiser Bagh, and attend the Canning College for six hours daily. They are taught manly English games, and every effort is made to induce them to take physical exercise, and they have already improved very much in appearance and demeanour, and made fair progress in their studies. It is hoped that they will not only afford an example of the advantages of education which will find imitators of their own class, but also be anxious to diffuse its benefits among those who are beneath them in social standing.

Punjab.

In the Punjab, a Government College at Delhi, and an aided Mission College at Lahore, were established during the year; the number of the town schools rose from 60 to 70, while that of the village schools decreased, in consequence of some being merged into the higher class, and the abolition of others in which the attendance had fallen very low. The number of female schools, supported



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entirely by Government or local funds, increased from 204 to 272; and 411 new female schools were established by private contributions, aided by the State. In all, the number of educational institutions rose from 2,428 to 2,628, and the average number of scholars from 65,386 to 76,213, of whom 15,266 were girls. The amount collected as school fees from non-agriculturists, and that contributed from private or local sources for educational objects in aided institutions, increased very largely, showing the extent to which the people are learning to appreciate education.

Both at Lahore and Delhi, societies for debating and essay writing were established among the students of the colleges; and at the latter they were encouraged to peruse English newspapers, with the view of accustoming them to a less stilted phraseology than is too frequently adopted by educated natives, and athletic sports were organised with success. A magazine was started, for the purpose of assisting native scholars in preparing for the University examination, and diffusing intelligence upon educational subjects; while encouragement was given to Oriental learning, by the appointment of an Arabic professor at each college.

The attendance in the district schools increased from 3,244 to 5,281, owing to the extension of branch schools, which are frequently only those indigenous to the country, the teachers in which have been induced to adopt the scheme of studies prescribed for Government schools; they are ordinarily placed under the supervision and patronage of native gentlemen, and thus the indigenous schools are made to act as feeders to the superior Government institutions, and the interest of influential natives is enlisted in the cause of education.

The remarkable increase in the number of girls' schools has already been mentioned, but many of them are rather of a tentative than a fixed character, and it may be doubted whether the instruction is very thorough. Whilst, however, endeavours are being made to rouse the people from the apathy with which they regard the question of female education, care is taken, as far as possible, to avoid undue urgency in a matter which may create dissatisfaction and alarm if forced forward injudiciously.

Of private institutions under Government inspection, there were two colleges, one of which, started at Delhi by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has been absorbed into that belonging to the Government; 70 schools, 17 being of the higher class (corresponding to the Government district schools), in which the progress made is reported to be very satisfactory, and three female normal schools, which will, it is hoped, in time, become the means of supplying a class of qualified teachers; two of the latter were established through the liberality of the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla, and are under the management of Native Committees.

The amount expended on grants in aid was 10,254 *l.*, or 1,028 *l.* in excess of that so spent in the previous year.

At a meeting held at Lahore by Sir Robert Montgomery, rewards were distributed to 60 native gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in promoting female education, and on other occasions prizes were given in public to the scholars. Favourable reports are made of the active interest evinced by some of the local Committees of Instruction, established to enlist the influence of the leading Native inhabitants of towns in promoting education.

The desire of the people to acquire the English language continues to develope itself, and the increase in the number of students of English is as marked in private aided schools of the higher grade as in the Government schools, the reports showing the total number of those studying it to have risen from 5,834 in 1862-63 to 8,359 in 1863-64, and 11,269 in 1864-65. The movement has even extended to female schools, where 264 girls are so employed. Instructions have, however, been given to take care that vernacular studies are not interfered with, as, while the desire to learn English is indicative of a growing freedom from prejudice, and a tacit expression of confidence in British rule, it is to some extent of a feverish character, and stimulated by hopes of obtaining high appointments in the public service.

The total income of all classes of educational institutions in the Punjab was, in 1864-65, 78,898 *l.*, of which more than half was contributed by the Imperial revenues, and nearly three-fourths of the remainder was drawn from the Educational Cess Fund, levied from the peasantry in the form of a per-centage on the land tax. The remaining sources of income, though steadily increasing, are comparatively small.

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In the Lahore Medical School 15 students passed the examination for Native doctor, and are now in Government employment; and the number of candidates for admission shows that the study of medicine is becoming popular amongst the natives of the Punjab. The cost of the college during the year was 5,603 *l.*

Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces the number of district schools remained the same, and that of the pupils very slightly increased; but the daily attendance considerably improved. There are four normal schools, through which 113 certificated schoolmasters passed during the year.

The aided schools consist of two classes; first, those established by European agency, assisted by a grant from the State proportionate to the funds derived from other sources, of which class there are nine, containing 1,100 pupils, the most successful being the two belonging to the Church Missionary Society, at Jubbulpore, and that of the Free Church Mission, at Nagpore; and, secondly, indigenous schools, established and supported by natives of the country, aided by donations from the Government in proportion to the number and proficiency of their pupils, to 32 of which class capitation grants were made during the year.

The town schools have been reduced from 102 to 93, but the number of pupils has increased from 7,078 to 7,356; and the average cost of each boy, exclusive of extraordinary charges, was 9 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum. The standard of attainments is rising, and the upper classes in some cases are beginning to learn English. These schools are attended by the children of shopkeepers, petty traders, and the better class of artisans; and, in some towns, night schools for adults are held, and are fairly attended.

The village schools have risen from 407 to 486, and the number of boys from 12,089 to 13,588, with an average cost of 5 *s.* a year. The majority belong to the agricultural classes, many being the sons of landholders or tenants of various degrees.

Female education made considerable progress in 1864-65, the number of girls' schools having risen from 47 to 65, and that of the pupils from 804 to 1,294. In some of the large towns, native ladies and gentlemen have either founded girls' schools, or exerted themselves to promote the success of those already founded; the girls come from all castes and professions, but the majority are of the higher castes.

There are 460 indigenous schools, either attached to temples and mosques, or kept by masters who earn a living by the work. The number of pupils in 1864-65 was 6,227, as compared with 4,875 in 1863-64. All these schools are more or less inspected, and 82 submitted to the formal examination of the Government Educational officers. Seven schools, attended by 263 pupils, were maintained by some of the Chutteesghur chiefs, on their estates.

Comparing all the educational institutions in the Central Provinces in 1864-65 with those in the preceding year, it appears that the number of schools increased from 993 to 1,133, and that of the pupils from 27,953 to 32,926, of whom 1,235 are studying English, and this is exclusive of 20 schools in the recently transferred district of Nimar, with an aggregate attendance of 973 pupils. There is now one school for every 90 miles of area, and one pupil to every 250 souls of the whole population. The total expenditure during the year was 13,510 *l.* from Imperial sources, and 14,644 *l.* from local funds and subscriptions. Advantage was taken of the revision of the land tax to raise the educational cess paid by landowners from one to two per cent. on the Government demand, by which means the funds disposable for the improvement of village schools will be doubled.

Hyderabad assigned districts.

In the Hyderabad assigned districts, two English and 26 Mahratta schools were in operation during the year, and two other English schools were sanctioned. The number of scholars was 1,360, and their progress satisfactory. Some of the Mahratta masters have been able to teach the rudiments of English. The whole expenditure on account of education amounted to 2,282 *l.*

British Burmah.

There are in British Burmah three Anglo-vernacular district schools, which are Government institutions, at Moulmein, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, with 399 scholars. The normal and middle-class schools, established by various missionary societies, are 22 in number, and contain 1,834 pupils; they are situated in the towns



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towns of Moulmein, Rangoon, Henzada, Toungoo, and Bassein, and are all aided by the Government, and reported to be doing well. There are 10 girls' schools, of which the most prominent is the Karen Female Institute at Toungoo, for educating Karen mountaineers; the others are at Rangoon and Moulmein, and have also been successful; the number of scholars is 435. The primary or village schools, established by missionary societies, and aided by grants from the Government, are 170, with 2,482 pupils; the teaching is elementary, but it is thought that they must gradually induce the agricultural population to seek for a sound education. There are also two special schools, with 91 scholars; these are, a theological seminary at Rangoon for Karen young men, and an Anglo-vernacular industrial school at Bassein, in which occupations and handicrafts are taught. Measures have also been taken for beginning education among the agricultural population, by means of suitable elementary books in the Burmese language, to be taught in the Buddhist monasteries. The appointment of a Director of Public Instruction in British Burmah has been very recently sanctioned as an experimental measure for two years.

Straits settlements.

The leading school at Singapore is the Raffles' Institution, containing 301 boys and 62 girls; and there are nine others, aided by the Government, in which 667 pupils of both sexes are taught. Besides these, there are several useful establishments not connected with the State, and a very promising school has been established by the Tumongong of Johore in his own territories.

Prince of Wales Island has four schools, with 653 scholars; and at Malacca there are 12 schools, in which 821 pupils are educated.

Madras.

In Madras the number of schools increased from 875 to 983, and that of the scholars from 34,709 to 39,100. Of these schools 110 are under the immediate direction of the Government, 75 were supported by a rate, 501 by grants in aid, and 297 were under simple inspection. The girls' schools were 74 in number, and contained 3,963 pupils, of whom 766 were Hindoos and 17 Mahomedan. The net expenditure was 66,836 *l.*

The Presidency College was doing well, and most of the schools were favourably reported on, except those in the northern circars, with regard to which it is hoped that a gradual improvement will take place, as a normal school for training masters has been established at Vizagapatam, and those masters who were inefficient have been replaced by good men. From the five Government normal schools, 58 students were appointed to masterships during the year.

The extension of the system of improving the indigenous village schools caused an increase of the number of schools in connection with the Government, from 754 to 873. The reports on the aided schools were very favourable, and many were established, or brought under inspection, during the year.

The pupils in the Tinnevelly Mission schools were 7,593, in place of 7,677; but the decrease only occurred in those under simple inspection, and the number in those receiving grants increased.

The revised code of rules for regulating grants in aid was brought into operation towards the end of the year, and appeared to be working satisfactorily.

Bombay.

The Imperial budget grant for education in the Bombay Presidency in 1864-65 amounted to 86,848 *l.*, and nearly 26,000 *l.* was assigned to the same object from local funds. The fees amounted to 10,662 *l.*, and the municipal assignments, popular subscriptions, and donations of individuals, gave an additional sum of about 57,000 *l.*

The number of schools rose from 802 to 952, and there were 65,802 scholars in 1864-65 instead of 52,882 in 1863-64; but the increased amount of the fee collections, from 8,308 *l.* to 10,662 *l.*, is a still more satisfactory proof of the value which the people attach to State education.

The University matriculation examination of November 1863 passed 22 candidates from the various schools, and on the next occasion the number rose to 77. The inspector of education is, however, doubtful whether the extraordinary improvement has really taken place which the mere numbers betoken.

Five natives of India have, by the generosity of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, been enabled to proceed to England, and provided with the means of residing there long enough to qualify themselves for practice as barristers in their own country.

The excited commercial state of Bombay had an unfavourable effect on the staff

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staff of masters at the Central School, which was constantly deranged by resignations. In spite of this, however, the performances of the scholars at the University were unusually successful. The experiment of forming a commercial class in the school seems to have failed.

The head master of the high school at Dhoolia speaks of his success in establishing athletic exercises and English sports, and also a vocal music class, which at first had to struggle against native prejudices, but was afterwards seen to improve the English accent of the boys.

Vernacular instruction made little progress in the Northern Division; but very liberal assignments were granted from local funds, and better results may be expected in the ensuing year. In the districts under the political agents in Guzerat there was even a decline of 628 pupils, said to be caused by the charge of a schooling fee, a step which at first excites vehement dissatisfaction among the natives, whose tradition is that all education should be given gratis; but they become reconciled in time to the innovation, and are forced to admit that the fee is an equitable and not an onerous charge, and that the school where it is exacted is superior in discipline and general efficiency to the old free school.

About 47,000 Mahrattee and 100,000 Guzeratee books were printed, and the sale of 11,000 Canarese books shows that that dialect is assuming importance, while the number of Sanscrit books was over 3,000.

## VI.—Emigration.

In the year 1839 all persons were prohibited from entering into contracts with natives of India for labour to be performed in any British or foreign possession beyond the territories of the East India Company; but, in consequence of the demand for labour in some of the Colonies, Acts have from time to time been passed, permitting emigration under certain regulations, to both English and French settlements, a return passage to India being provided on the expiration of the contract.

The whole tendency of the Indian legislation on the subject has been to protect the emigrants from ill-usage or fraud. In 1852 a stringent Act was passed to guard against crimping; in 1856 power was taken for the Governor General in Council to suspend emigration to any colony where there was reason to believe that the labourers were not duly cared for; and, under Act XIII. of 1864 a new code of rules was framed regarding their maintenance and management, a protector was appointed at each of the three Presidency towns, and other provisions were made to ensure adherence to the orders for the accommodation and treatment of the emigrants. The result of this Act has been beneficial, disputes between the agents of the different colonies being entirely suppressed, and the coolies being more thoroughly secured than before in the enjoyment of that free choice as to their place of destination which it was always intended that they should possess.

Many of the emigrants return to India with sums of money, which, to them, constitute no inconsiderable fortune. In the year 1864-65 about 2,880 brought back, from Mauritius and Demerara, savings to the average amount of 20 *l.* and 31 *l.* 15 *s.* respectively.

**Bengal.** The total number of labourers despatched from Bengal to the different Colonies, British and foreign, during the year was 13,485, or more than double that sent in 1863. One ship with upwards of 300 emigrants was lost in the cyclone, and one was wrecked off Mauritius, with the loss of about 20 persons.

**Madras.** The emigration from Madras fell off during the year, a circumstance which is due to the high rate of wages prevailing in the country, and the demand for labourers in Ceylon and in the plantations of Wynaad, Travancore, and Cochin. Out of 4,773 emigrants embarked, only one adult and one infant are reported to have died; and the Protector bore testimony to the attention shown by the agents to the well-being of those under their charge.

**Bombay.** In consequence of the excessive number of deaths which occurred in connexion with the emigration from Bombay to Mauritius in the year 1864, the Secretary of State for the Colonies suspended operations, and an inquiry was instituted into the causes which led to so high a rate of mortality. The investigations showed that the depôt was in a very bad situation, and very limited in accommodation,



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and that the diet was insufficient, owing to the dearness of provisions; but the main cause of the sickness was the general prevalence of fever among the lower part of the population, while the withdrawal of the more healthy recruits under the temptation of the high price of labour at home tended to increase the relative death-rate among the emigrants. Strict injunctions have been given for having proper accommodation supplied, and the rules for the protection of the recruits carried out, in the event of emigration operations being resumed at Bombay.

## VII.—Agriculture.

1. Agricultural Exhibitions.

In eight of the 10 divisions of Bengal, agricultural exhibitions were held during the year; they were all very successful and popular, and were carried out almost entirely by the people themselves, without any cost to the Government, while their true object of stimulating agricultural and other domestic pursuits appears to have been fully appreciated. In three instances the shows were opened by the Lieutenant Governor, who took the opportunity of explaining the object of the exhibitions, and urging the necessity of supplementing them with agricultural associations, whereby the knowledge gained might be put to a practical purpose.

An agricultural show was held at Agra, for the exhibition of cattle and poultry, cereals, fibres, cotton, farm produce, implements, and machinery, which attracted much attention, and was visited by a number of the native chiefs and gentlemen of the neighbouring districts.

A similar exhibition was held at Lucknow, and its object was properly appreciated by the people, the talookdars and other native gentlemen giving their support both in money and contributions. Those sent from other provinces were valuable and interesting, and numerous costly articles were exhibited by firms in Calcutta. It was gratifying to find that several of the prizes for improved implements were awarded to local exhibitors, and that one of the greatest attractions was the shed for the machinery, all the most valuable specimens of which were purchased by native gentlemen of the province.

The Agri-horticultural Society of the Central Provinces increased its numbers to 133, of whom 26 were natives. It distributed seeds and plants of every description, and both the quantity and quality of the vegetables sold in the bazaars have very much improved in consequence.

A society of the same kind was established in Burmah in 1864, to encourage the introduction of new products, and improve the native method of culture by means of better implements, and to draw the attention of the people to the breeding of cattle, and to their preservation from disease. An exhibition was held in February 1865.

In the Madras Presidency agricultural exhibitions were held with success at Addanki, Nellore, and in the Bellary district; and the attention of the collectors throughout the presidency has been called to the desirability of encouraging such shows. A steam plough, and a large number of agricultural implements were obtained from England, to induce the ryots to make improvements in the system of cultivation, and several applications were received for ordinary English ploughs. A model farm was established in the vicinity of Madras, for the trial of English implements and processes.

2. Tea.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining information as to the progress of tea cultivation in Assam, owing to the reticence of the planters. According to the most accurate returns which could be procured, the extent of land under cultivation increased by 12,838 acres, and the out-turn of tea by 188,217 lbs. The number of proprietors was 366, of whom 149 were natives, but several of the latter were merely owners of grants, with nominal clearances on them. The estimated produce in 1865, if realised, will give, at the price obtained in England, receipts to the value of 300,000*l*. The area taken up for tea planting in Assam is 516,475 acres, of which about a twelfth has been brought under cultivation. There seems ground for apprehension that, unless great activity is shown in importing labourers, some of the lands already cleared will run again into jungle, as the available number of workmen in the province does not give one person for each acre that is cultivated. There is, however, no indication of a decrease in the popularity of tea planting; and, though not perhaps as profitable as it was to the first owners who prepared the estates, and sold them at

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an enormous advance on their outlay, it promises to afford a safe and reasonable profit to all those who have not paid an excessive price for their gardens.

In Sylhet there was a very slight increase in the area cultivated, but the out-turn of tea exceeded that of the previous year by nearly 25,000 lbs. The soil of Chota Nagpore is considered to be as well suited for tea as that of Assam, but the climate is rather against a favourable development of the plant, though the results already obtained are sufficient to warrant a fair hope of success. The cultivation of coffee was also commenced in that division. The quality of the tea raised by the Ramghur Company in the Hazareebaugh district is pronounced to be excellent.

The number of labourers embarked for the tea plantations in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, was 28,282. The Act which was passed by the Bengal Council to regulate their contracts has been mentioned in another part of this report. Great care and consideration are now shown to the coolies by contractors; and, from the few complaints which have been received, it is believed that they are well treated by the recruiters also.

The yield of tea at the Government plantations in the North Western Provinces was 54,527 lbs., much of which went to the Umritsur market, or was exported to Affghanistan and Cashmere.

The cultivation of tea has been commenced in Oude by some European gentlemen, who have purchased waste lands, and laid out large sums of money in their reclamation.

There is hardly any available waste land suitable for tea in the Murree hills, and the only mode by which its cultivation in that part of the Punjab can be secured is by inducing the peasantry to undertake it, for which purpose many thousands of plants were distributed from the Government plantations to the adjacent villages. The cultivation in the Kangra Valley being now placed on a sound basis, the Government has determined to withdraw from the undertaking, and the plantations at Holta will be sold by auction. Upwards of 70 tons of tea seeds, and 1,769,033 seedlings were distributed gratis to planters during the year.

In the Madras hills seven acres of ground have been planted with the Chinese and Assam varieties of tea, with the view of supplying seed to planters.

3. Cotton.

The cultivation of cotton in Bengal is insignificant, except in Assam, Chittagong, and Tipperah; and the recent high prices have had little effect in extending it. No general impulse appears to have been given to native weaving in the Lower Provinces; and the decreased demand for cotton goods was caused by the rise in price of all necessaries of life, and by the fact that English piece goods are not well suited to the use of the poorer classes, who find it more economical to wear native cloths, which can be produced at a much lower rate in India than the cheapest manufactures in England, although in the finer kinds the latter may at present defy competition; what the natives require is an article of which the cost of manufacture bears a very low ratio to that of the raw material.

The high prices led to the sowing of no less than 1,730,634 acres with cotton in the North Western Provinces: but, owing to a deficiency of rain, the out-turn of cleared cotton was only about 165,000 maunds. The prices of other agricultural staples were not materially affected by the extension of the cotton cultivation. The native manufacture was generally depressed, and the trade in European fabrics became brisker.

In Oude a large increase took place in the cultivation, though in some districts the crop suffered much from the drought. The experiments made with American cotton established the fact that it can be grown; but it is neither so certain nor so remunerative as many other crops.

The cotton was principally used for twine consumption, the producers themselves preparing the thread, which was made into coarse cloth by village weavers. With a fall in the price, the demand for English cloth may be expected to increase, for it is largely used by the middle and upper classes, and for some time all but the richest have restricted themselves to very scanty supplies, and they would gladly make purchases on moderate terms.

The amount of land under cotton cultivation in the Punjab increased from 467,513 acres, in 1860-61, to 891,082 in 1864-65, and the price rose to 10½*d.* a pound; but, subsequently, a sudden fall to less than a third of the previous value occurred, owing to the prospects of the American war, and to the bad name acquired by



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the Punjab cotton for adulteration. Trade was stopped, and large quantities of cotton and grain accumulated at the landing-place near Mooltan and elsewhere. Fifty bales of American cotton were produced in Ferozepore, but the cost is at present too high to be remunerative. Improved gins were obtained from Bombay, and some artificers were instructed in their use and mechanism. At Delhi 13 screw presses were in operation during the year; and at all the large marts on the Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Lahore, one or more of such presses were established by private enterprise; but operations were brought to a close summarily by the cotton crisis.

The area sown with this crop in the Central Provinces increased during the year from 488,436 to 689,598 acres. Dr. Forbes, the Bombay Cotton Commissioner, visited the Wurdah Valley in company with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and his advice as to the best manner of picking and packing the staple for export was widely circulated amongst the people. Renewed experiments are being conducted with a view to the introduction of American cotton, and eight fields have been sown with acclimatised New Orleans seed, supplied from the Dharwar farms, and improved machinery for ginning and pressing has been imported into the districts.

The experiments made to ascertain whether the American seed will flourish in Berar, were to a certain degree successful, and they will now be carried out on a larger scale. The price of cotton fell from 2 to 6½ lbs. for the rupee, and a considerable reduction of the cultivation may be expected in consequence.

In order to promote the cultivation and improve the quality of the cotton in that part of India, both indigenous and exotic, instructions have been recently given for the appointment of a Commissioner for Berar and Central India, whose duties are to consist, like those of Dr. Forbes in the Presidency of Bombay, in collecting and diffusing information as to the best modes of cultivating, cleaning, and packing the cotton, and in arranging for the supply of good seed and machinery to the ryots.

Owing to the high prices, the area of cotton cultivation in British Burmah increased largely, from 8,451 to 18,012 acres; but this cannot be maintained when the prices are lower than those which ruled in 1864, for the crop is ordinarily far less remunerative than rice. The quality was not improved, but a superior kind was grown in Amherst, which fetched in the Calcutta market 1 *s.* 4 *d.* a pound.

The fall in the price led to a diminution of the area cultivated in Madras, from 1,824,763 to 1,742,078 acres. The attempts to introduce exotic cotton were not very encouraging.

For many years experiments were tried in the Bombay Presidency, at considerable expense to the Government, with the view of improving the growth of Indian cotton, and introducing the cultivation of exotic species; foreign seed was procured, model farms established under the superintendence of American planters, and machines for cleaning and packing the wool provided. The result was to prove that, while the soil in the north is unfavourable to the growth of the American plant, it can be successfully cultivated in the southern districts of Bombay, the chief obstacle to its extension being the want of suitable cleaning machinery; improvements in this respect were, however, effected by Dr. Forbes, the superintendent of the Dharwar factory, and, from the various causes which of late years have stimulated the cultivation of American cotton, the area over which it is sown in that district has very largely increased. It has been estimated that about 600,000 acres may before long be covered with this crop in Bombay and the adjoining provinces, and there will still remain some 630,000 acres adapted to the indigenous species, for home consumption.

A practical gardener was recently sent to India, to assist in improving the growth of cotton, by careful selection of seed, and other measures.

In 1863 the Government of Bombay passed an Act (No. IX.) for the suppression of robbery and adulteration of cotton, and a water police was established to prevent pilfering on its passage from the shipping ports to Bombay, particularly in the small ports and tidal rivers of the petty native states on the coast: the new law proved successful, and was not found oppressive.

4. INDIGO

In the year under review, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal pointed out to the Landholders' and Commercial Association of Bengal, that the reduced price paid for indigo, of a rupee for six instead of four bundles, was unremunerative to

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to the growers, and that it would be found in the long run commercially unprofitable to employ pressure, legal or otherwise, to make men grow crops which they did not wish to cultivate, and sell them at prices fixed in advance by the purchasers, without any reference to market rates. The correctness of this principle was admitted by the Association, who, however, contended that the price then paid was not unprofitable to the grower, as indigo really took the place of clover in the English four-course system of rotation of crops, and, if indigo was not sown, the land would have to lie fallow or would rapidly deteriorate; and they suggested that the officers of the Government should explain this view of the matter to the cultivators. This request was not complied with, as, if the ryots rejected the teaching of the planters, who had a practical acquaintance with agriculture, they would assuredly not receive the same advice from the Government officers, with no pretensions to such knowledge. A plan adopted by one planter, Mr. A. Hills, was to offer to every ryot on his estate, when entering into a contract for the cultivation of indigo, a deed specifying that, in return, he would be charged only about 13*d.* instead of 2*s.* for each beegah of land, the full rent being demanded if he failed in his contract. This deed gave the ryot a tangible return for his consent to grow indigo; but it would be better, for the purpose of obviating all misunderstanding, if the production of indigo were entirely separated from all question of rent, and treated, like other branches of trade, on its own merits.

Indigo is still grown in Oude, but not to any considerable extent. In the Dera Ghazee Khan district of the Punjab, it is being largely cultivated, with every prospect of profit to the grower and manufacturer.

5. Other Crops.

The cultivation of the sugar-cane in Oude is very profitable, and is increasing rapidly. Wheat is the great spring crop of this province, and the out-turn in 1864-65 was, in spite of an unfavourable season, about 20 bushels per acre of fair soil. The cultivation of opium is highly remunerative, and is very popular with all classes; but owing to the severe drought, the yield fell from 11,261 maunds in 1863–4, to 8,102 in 1864–5. One gentleman has planted mulberries very extensively, preparatory to the cultivation of silk.

Flax was cultivated on a considerable scale in the North Western Provinces, and about 537 acres were sown by the Belfast Flax Company in the Punjab.

Foreign tobacco was introduced into British Burmah with success, and sesamum grows very well in most parts of the province; but the constant demand for rice checks the development of any other product.

In several districts of Singapore, cocoa-nut and fruit plantations are being formed, and 205 acres were taken up for this purpose during the year. In Province Wellesley an extensive tract was brought under cultivation, by means of the recently constructed canals; but, the drought seriously affected the sugar estates, and both the island of Penang and the province suffered materially. The rice crop failed at Malacca, and the people suffered much distress; but some relief was afforded by giving them employment in improving the roads and constructing new paths in the neighbourhood of their homes.

Endeavours were made to introduce maize and Carolina rice into Madras, but without much success.

6. Arboriculture.

The chief measures connected with the cultivation of trees have been already described under the heading of Forest Revenue. To encourage arboriculture, the local officers were directed to make known to landholders and others, that seeds of trees and shrubs would be distributed from the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, to persons desirous of planting them, and numerous applications have been made and complied with.

Nurseries were formed in the Madras Presidency, for the growth of trees valuable for timber, firewood, or fruit.

7. Chinchona.

An attempt to introduce into India the quinine-yielding chinchona of South America was made by the Indian Government so long ago as 1852, and a few plants were conveyed alive to Darjeeling, but they died in the following winter.

The desirability of making another effort having been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State in Council in 1859, Mr. Clements Markham, of the India Office, who had a practical knowledge of the forests in Peru, and on the frontiers of Bolivia, offered his services for the purpose; and he was accordingly deputed to South America, in the autumn of that year, to obtain plants and seeds of the various useful species. He was assisted in the enterprise by Mr. Spruce,



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a botanist of some eminence, who was at this time in Ecuador, by Mr. Pritchett, and by two practical gardeners named Cross and Weir.

The difficulties in the way of the undertaking were very great, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, the scarcity of the trees resulting from the reckless manner in which the forests had been destroyed in the preceding ten years, and the extreme jealousy of the Native Governments and people in preserving their monopoly of the bark trade.

Mr. Markham, however, proceeded in person to the forests of Caravaya, and obtained a large number of plants of two of the most useful species, which he brought to England in the summer of 1860, and thence conveyed to India, where, by his advice and under the care of Mr. M'Ivor, the superintendent of the Government gardens at Ootacamund, they were planted on the slopes of the Neilgherries. The intense heat of the Red Sea had so seriously affected the first batch of chinchonas that they all died; but the chief part of the collections of plants and seeds obtained by the gentlemen who had, in accordance with Mr. Markham's instructions, entered the forests where the other valuable species were found, met with a happier fate. Some valuable plants were presented to the Government of India by the Dutch Government in Java; Mr. Markham subsequently obtained a further supply of the seeds from Bolivia, which have come up very satisfactorily; and the whole experiment has proved most successful.

At the end of the year 1864–65, there were growing on the Neilgherry Hills alone, more than half-a-million plants; the state of the plantations was very favourably reported on by Mr. Markham, who went to India at the end of 1865 to examine them; and, by the last accounts received from Madras, there were not less than 1,086,079 young chinchona trees in a flourishing condition. Other plantations have been formed, by the Government or by private enterprise, on the Wynaad plateau and the hills of Coorg and Travancore, on the Pulney range, at Darjeeling, in Assam, in the Kangra Valley, and on the hills of Mahabuleshwar.

Independently of the great saving that will accrue from the possession of the chinchona to the Indian Government, which has been estimated at not less than 50,000*l.* a year for the supply of quinine to the troops alone, the result of the experiment is very satisfactory, in having opened a vast field for the cultivation of this valuable plant, the best species of which appeared likely ere long to become almost extinct in South America, and in having demonstrated that the medicinal qualities of the bark are capable of considerable improvement under proper culture; whilst it is impossible to calculate the value of the benefit bestowed upon the general population, by placing within their reach the fever-expelling preparations of the plant, which, from their high price, have hitherto been inaccessible to any but the wealthy classes.

## VIII. Sanitary Measures.

Bengal.

In the year 1864, Calcutta was visited by small-pox in an epidemic form, which for some time raged with great violence. A separate hospital was established at Chitpore, for the reception of small-pox patients only, and in six months 690 persons were received into it, of whom 56 Europeans and 208 Natives died. Besides the hospital, a private house was given up by its owner for the reception of European ladies and gentlemen attacked with the disease, and 216 patients were there treated. An additional staff of vaccinators was employed in Calcutta, and an Act was passed empowering the local governments to prohibit inoculation in any town.

The epidemic fever which for several years has ravaged certain portions of the Burdwan, Nuddea, and Rajshahye divisions, has been pronounced by the committee appointed to investigate the matter, to arise mainly from miasma; and steps are being taken for draining the district and filling up the pools in the villages. In some places cordial co-operation has been received from the natives, who have at last been convinced of the sanitary value of these measures.

Cholera, following the devastation caused by the cyclone, was very fatal in Midnapore, Howrah, and the 24 Pergunnahs; medicines were at once sent down the river, and as many native doctors as could be obtained were distributed through the affected districts in every direction.

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North Western Provinces.

In the North Western Provinces, a new hospital for the reception of destitute Europeans and Eurasians was erected by Baboo Gooroo Doss Mitter. The support derived by the dispensaries from local funds and native liberality shows a satisfactory increase.

Small-pox raged with much virulence over a great part of the Upper Provinces; and Kumaon and Gurhwal, where the bulk of the population is already protected by vaccination, were the only two districts unaffected by the disease.

Punjab.

The Punjab was also visited by the same scourge, which in the cities of Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi, carried off 4,733 persons, but the mortality was chiefly confined to children. Some idea of the prevalence of the disease may be gathered from the fact that out of 3,076 prisoners, only 78 had not had it. An organised system of vaccination was introduced during the year, but some opposition was experienced in Umritsur and Lahore.

The peculiar disease known as the Delhi sore prevailed to a serious extent among the troops stationed at that city. It is remarkable that it is comparatively rare among both Natives and Europeans other than troops, a census taken in October having shown the proportion of those suffering under it to be little more than one in 1,000 of the inhabitants, and 202 per 1,000 of the soldiers, European and native. The mortality from all causes in the city of Delhi was nearly 5 per cent.

The increased attendance at the dispensaries throughout the Punjab shows the growing confidence in them which the people feel; and the employment of native practitioners for the distribution of European medicines and treatment of the sick, under the control of English medical officers, was attended with some success.

Central Provinces.

Five branch dispensaries were added during the year to the number previously existing in the Central Provinces; and the inhabitants of the large towns generally evinced a desire to subscribe liberally towards the establishment of those institutions. The number of patients treated showed an increase of 33 per cent. over that in 1863, and 85 per cent. over 1862. The income from private subscriptions rose 35 per cent.

A systematic scheme of vaccination was introduced in 1864.

Epidemic cholera attacked every district in a more or less severe form. As, in the various outbreaks which occurred in the towns lying at the foot of the Sautpoora range, it was found to have been conveyed thither by pilgrims who had been visiting the shrine of Mahadeo on the Puchmurree hills, the holding of this fair at the spring season, when cholera usually appears, has, in the interest of the public safety, been prohibited.

Low fever was very prevalent in Chutteesghur, and it was believed to arise from the want of good water. Accordingly, wells were dug at halting-places along the roads; and grants of land have been offered, free from the payment of revenue for 30 years, to persons who sink wells for drinking purposes.

British Burmah.

Moulmein was visited by both cholera and small-pox, the latter of which also prevailed at Myanoung. With these exceptions, the state of the public health was generally good in British Burmah.

Straits Settlements.

A serious outbreak of cholera occurred at Malacca, owing to the excessive drought; but the native troops and convicts within the lines were entirely free from the malady. It was very fatal also in Province Wellesley, both in the British and adjoining states.

Madras.

The first portion of the year was generally healthy in the Madras Presidency; but subsequently cholera, brought in a great measure by the pilgrims at the Humpy festival and at Juggernaut, spread throughout the ceded districts and the northern circars. A new hospital was opened at Negapatam, and a dispensary at South-east Wynaad, both of them being supported by the local residents.

Bombay.

Bombay has benefited largely by the generosity of several of the wealthy native gentlemen. Much progress was made during the year towards the completion of the eye hospital endowed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanger, and the ward for lepers, to which Mr. Rustomjee Jejeebhoy gave a sum of 8,000*l.*, was commenced, and about two-thirds of it finished. The wants of the native community



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munity having for some time exceeded the accommodation provided by the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, a donation of 5,000 *l.* for increasing its accommodation was made by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; and it was also proposed by the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy that a Native General Hospital should be erected in a suitable position, for the expense of building which he himself offered 25,000 *l.* Considerable progress was made at Poona towards the completion of the David Sassoon Hospital, a handsome early English Gothic building, towards the erection of which 5,000 *l.* was contributed by the late Mr. David Sassoon, in addition to 10,000 *l.* for its endowment; and the Hutteesing and Premabhaie Hospital at Ahmedabad was enlarged. At many of the towns in the Mofussil, dispensaries were endowed by the municipality, or by the gifts of private individuals.

Cholera prevailed during the year in many of the collectorates; and in the jungle villages of Canara fever had not abated to any extent, though in the larger towns the health of the people was improved.

Before the commencement of the usual religious festival at Allundee in November 1864, arrangements were made for improving the sanitary condition of the locality; and, during the seven days that it lasted, the utmost attention was paid to the health and comfort of the pilgrims, and to the best means of dispensing medicines in case of an outbreak of cholera, and preventing the disease from being brought into the city or cantonment of Poona. The result was that not a single case of cholera occurred among the pilgrims assembled.

## IX. Municipalities.

Bengal. Much attention was paid by the municipality of Calcutta to the conservancy of the city; the scavengering establishment was increased, and the offal, which was formerly used for filling up holes in the town, or else thrown into the river, is now removed three miles from the town, and there burnt in a kiln; the practice of throwing bodies into the river was stopped, and the pauper dead are buried at the expense of the municipality.

A registration of births and deaths was established during the year; and, though at first the people were very reluctant to register, the mortality returns have gradually become more reliable, and they show an annual proportion of 36·7 per 1,000 of the population. The returns of the number of births appear to be far from accurate.

An Act was passed through the Local Council to enable the municipality to direct the closing of all slaughter-houses in Calcutta, and the establishment of a public abattoir in the suburbs.

Oude. In more than one district of Oude the inhabitants of the towns are beginning to appreciate the advantages of conservancy, and have voluntarily taken upon themselves the charges necessary for this purpose, and for the maintenance of police to protect their property.

Punjab. There were municipal committees in 49 of the principal towns of the Punjab, and, with one or two exceptions, they worked well. In 28 instances they are elected by the people, and are generally the recognised representatives of the principal trades or castes. In every case, except that of Simla, the form of taxation chosen by the people is that of town duties.

Bombay. An Act (No. III. of 1865) was passed by the Bombay Government, providing for the management of the municipal affairs of Bombay, and for the conservancy and improvement of the city.

## X. Ecclesiastical Establishment.

In Bengal four churches were consecrated during the year 1864-65; and a grant was made for the employment of a minister specially to attend to the Christian population in the northern districts of Calcutta. In the Punjab also, four new churches were completed and four others in progress, besides a Roman Catholic chapel at Delhi. The new church at Nagpore was enlarged and that at Raepore opened, while four others are being constructed in other parts of the Central

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Central Provinces. A church was erected by private subscription at Berhampore, in the Ganjam district. In Bombay the church at Poorundhur was nearly finished, and progress was made with those which are being built at Poona, Kirwee, and Belgaum.

## XI. Native States.

1. Bhotan.

The long-continued incursions and depredations of the people of Bhotan on the adjoining British territory, as well as on that of Cooch Behar, extending over a period of 35 years, led to the despatch of a friendly mission to that state in the early part of 1864, with instructions to demand the surrender of their captives and restoration of the plundered property, and to require security for the future peace of the frontier. These overtures were, however, rejected; the envoy was insulted in open Durbar, and he was compelled to sign a document for the renunciation of the Bhotan Dooars, situated on the border of Assam, which were the property of Bhotan, but administered by British officers, a payment of 1,200 *l.* being made to that Government as the revenue of the tract. This led to the annual payment being withheld, and to the annexation of Ambaree Fallacotta, which had long been in the possession of the British Government. On the arrival of the cold season a military force was despatched to occupy the Dooars, including such positions in the hills as were necessary to defend the plain. The forts of Dalimkote, Buxa, Dewangiri, and other places, were captured by the British troops; but, the supply of water at the last mentioned post being cut off by the enemy, and the ammunition failing, it was evacuated, and in the retreat two guns were abandoned by the native soldiers in charge of them. An additional force, including some British troops, was at once despatched to Bhotan; Dewangiri was retaken and destroyed; and, after some further successful operations, the army returned to the plains. In the following October the troops were again advanced into the hills, and Dewangiri occupied, but shortly afterwards a treaty of peace was agreed to by the envoys who had been sent by the Deb Rajah for that purpose; an ample apology was made for the insults offered to Mr. Eden, and the treaty signed by him was surrendered as well as the two guns. The Bengal Dooars and the hill lands bordering on the Teesta were withdrawn from the state of Bhotan, as also were the revenues which it received on account of the Assam Dooars; but, as the chiefs of the country would thus have been deprived of their main income, a sum of 2,500 *l.*, rising gradually to 5,000 *l.*, will be paid to them annually, so long as they continue to behave well, it being considered that, the stronger the government in the neighbouring states, and the greater the prosperity of their subjects, the better will be the security for the permanent peace of our frontiers. The gross revenue of the territory annexed is now estimated at 15,000 *l.*

2. Cooch Behar.

It having been ascertained that traffic in slaves was very general in Cooch Behar, an endeavour has been made to extirpate the practice during the present Rajah's minority, and orders have been issued prohibiting the seizure, sale, or detention of any persons, male or female. The British coinage has been introduced into this state, as the old coinage was in an utterly debased condition; and a new settlement of the country has been authorised for 20 years.

3. Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad.

At the request of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, a British officer was deputed to accompany his three eldest sons to England, as it was considered that such a visit would afford them the best means of qualifying themselves for their future position in life. After a stay of about a twelvemonth in England they returned to India at the close of 1865.

4. Punjab.

With the exception of a few border raids, and a slight disturbance in the frontier tract of Yusufzai, the Punjab enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity throughout the year. The greatest durbar ever seen in the province since the time of the Moguls was held at Lahore in October, when 13 feudatory chiefs with their retainers, and 584 of the principal gentry, assembled to do homage to the viceroy.

The Kohat Pass became insecure for travellers, owing to the dissensions of the Hassan Kheyl clan of Afreedees, to whom, as guardians of the pass, a payment of 570 *l.* per annum has, in accordance with the practice of former rulers, been made by the British Government since 1849; and, every effort to bring about a



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reconciliation having failed, it was found necessary to declare the pass closed to our own subjects, and to withhold payment of the subsidy until the contending factions should adjust their feuds.

5. CASHMERE. The reduction of the customs duties effected by the Maharaja of Cashmere in the preceding year produced a considerable increase of trade with the adjacent districts of British territory.

6. JHEEND. In the native state of Jheend a rising took place among the Jât peasantry of Dádree, but the insurgents were promptly attacked by the young Rajah in person, and the revolt entirely put down.

7. BAHAWULPORE. The affairs of Bahawulpore were in a most unsatisfactory condition; the execution of his three uncles by the Nawab, and his harsh treatment of some of his other relatives, necessitated the interference of the British Government, whilst his conduct towards his subjects was reckless and oppressive, and calculated to endanger the peace of his territory. Two refugees who had taken shelter within the British frontier organised a serious attack on a village belonging to the Bahawulpore state, but were repulsed and again fled into our territory; their surrender to the Nawab was refused, but, as they had abused the asylum afforded them, and failed to furnish security, they were placed in confinement at Lahore. Very recently information has been received of the death of the Nawab, of the accession of his son, a child four years of age, and of the whole country having been thrown into a state of anarchy in consequence of his claim being disputed.

8. MAMDOTE. The death of the Nawab of Mamdote raised a question as to the succession to his estate. He received his title and sovereign powers from the British Government, in reward for his services during the second Sikh war; but he was deprived of them in 1856 in consequence of his grossly oppressive conduct, and the estate was managed by the district authorities of Ferozepore, in whose hands it has thriven. After due consideration, it was determined to maintain the fief, and to confer the title and revenues on the Nawab's brother, who had taken no part in the oppression exercised by the late Nawab and his sons; but the police and magisterial functions and the fiscal management of the estate were retained in the hands of the officers of the Punjab Government.

9. RAJPOOTANA. The political agency at Ulwur was abolished during the year, the Rajah being of full age to manage his own affairs.

A case of mutilation having occurred in the territory of Jhabboa, with the cognizance of the chief, he was, in order to mark the abhorrence felt by the British Government at his barbarous conduct, deprived of the public honours to which his position entitled him. In consideration, however, of his general good conduct, these honours were subsequently restored.

The revenue of Meywar has considerably increased, and the conduct of the Maharana is very favourably spoken of; while scarcely less important in its bearing on the future welfare of the country is the aid which some of the influential men of the state are beginning to give in its administration.

10. DHAR. The principality of Dhar was confiscated by the Government of India on account of the rebellion of its mercenary troops in 1857, but was subsequently restored to the Rajah. As he was a minor, and there was no ministry to which the government could be entrusted with advantage, the administration was vested in a British officer until the Rajah might be capable of managing affairs for himself. In 1864, it was thought that the complete restoration of the sovereignty to the Rajah need no longer be delayed, and accordingly, in November, the British Agent was withdrawn, and the full authority made over to the Native prince.

11. THE NIZAM. The minister of the Nizam abolished the duty levied on the internal trade of his Highness's dominions, and revised the arrangements for collecting the duty on imports and exports from and to British territory. These measures were not carried through without opposition, but the minister promised compensation to those who suffered, and his word is trusted. He also effected a revision of the Courts of Justice in the city, and of the mode of district administration.

A slight disturbance occurred in Shorapore, during the absence in England of the officer appointed by the Nizam to administer the principality when it was made

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made over to his Highness in 1861, after its confiscation; the malcontents were at once put down by the irregular force of the district; and their leaders arrested.

12. SIAM AND BURMAH.

Attacks by bandits coming from the Siamese Shan States upon British subjects in Amherst having become numerous, the Deputy Commissioner had a conference with the Yahaing Chief, and others near the border, the result of which was satisfactory.

One-half of the boundary between British Burmah and Siam was marked out during the year, and the upper course of the river Salween was surveyed, and found to be unnavigable, except at an enormous expense. The conduct of the Burmese and Siamese authorities in facilitating the survey was very friendly.

13. TRAVANCORE.

Considerable reforms were initiated during the year in the Judicial Courts of Travancore, the services of an able Principal Sudder Ameen were obtained from the British Government for the post of first judge, and a higher tone imparted to the courts, which are rapidly rising in the respect and confidence of the people. The police worked as well as could be expected in its present organization, and cases of smuggling were much reduced in number after the tobacco duty was lowered. The long contemplated interpostal arrangements between Travancore and British India were carried into effect.

Numerous applications for coffee lands in the Travancore hills having been received, rules were issued for their sale at an upset price of 2*s.* an acre, and a party was organised for surveying them.

The Rajah's school at Trevandrum continued to hold its high position, and there were signs of some of the more deeply rooted caste prejudices yielding to the influence of education.

The Public Works Department has considerably increased in efficiency, and some important works were pressed on with vigour, particularly the Victoria Canal, which has proved more difficult than was expected. Roads are being constructed to the coffee plantations, and across the ghauts into Madura.

The finances of the country are in a flourishing condition, and there was a considerable surplus in 1864-65, notwithstanding the large reduction in the duty on tobacco, and the increase of the salaries of the judges, and other servants of the Government, to whom also retiring pensions were granted.

14. COCHIN.

The Code of Civil Procedure of the Indian Government was introduced into the State of Cochin, and education received a stimulus by the reorganisation of the Rajah's school at the capital. Fresh lands continued to be taken up for coffee plantations. The Shoranoor bridge, to connect his Highness's territory with British India, and to carry a branch railway, made progress, and the canals and roads were improved between Cochin and the railway at Shoranoor, the continuance of which to the ports of Narakel and Cochin is under discussion. The finances of this state are flourishing, and it has followed the example of Travancore in many of its reforms.

15. KATTYWAR.

The chiefs of the province of Kattywar, following the example of the Jam of Nownuggur, abolished the levy of transit duties in their territories, a very important measure for the commerce of the country, as, owing to the minute subdivision of estates exercising separate jurisdiction, these duties were unusually harassing and numerous.

Efforts were made by several states to organise courts of civil and criminal justice; in Bhownuggur a complete elementary procedure and code of punishment was published and put in force, and other states, as a first step towards reform, separated their judicial business from the revenue management.

The growing desire of the chiefs to improve the means of communication in the province was evinced by 15 of them subscribing a sum of 145,000*l.* towards the construction of a railway, instead of an ordinary road, from Hurdwar to Ahmedabad.

The Thakoor of Bhownuggur constructed landing-places, with roads leading to them, which added considerably to the facilities of that port for loading and discharging cargo. A handsome tank for drinking-water and a good bridge have also been built near the city.

In the Gulf of Cutch, the Jam is engaged in making a first-class piece of road, two miles in length, from Behree to the creek where native ships lie, and he contemplates



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templates the construction of a quay and embankment for landing and storing merchandise.

The Nawab of Joonaghur engaged the services of an English engineer for improving the port of Verawul, and during the year minute surveys of anchorage were executed, and arrangements made for the commencement of a sea wall and pier.

These works are, doubtless, mere specks on the surface of the great peninsula of Kattywar, but they are an earnest of the spirit of improvement which has been recently infused into the administration of the chiefs of the province.

The high prices, which contributed largely to the material prosperity of the landholders, pressed with unusual severity on the poorer classes, and enabled the lawless Wagheers to enlist a considerable body of discontented persons to assist them in their plundering expeditions. At the close of the year 1864, the strength of these bands of robbers was not less than 300 men, and their defiant attitude compelled the political agent to move out a detachment of cavalry and infantry, with two mountain howitzers, to hold them in check, and it was intended to pursue them into their haunts, and capture or destroy their leaders. As these continued depredations were consequent on the maladministration of the native officers, the Guicowar consented to an increase of his force in the Baroda territory, and it was determined to withdraw the Guicowar's troops from Kattywar, and replace them by a local force of 400 men, the cost of which, about 10,000*l.* a year, would be borne by the chiefs whose territories would profit from its services.

Notwithstanding this local disturbance, peace and order were maintained throughout the rest of the province, and the tribute, both of the British Government and of the Guicowar, was collected with the utmost regularity; whilst the returns of crime showed that the security of life and property had increased with the growing prosperity of the population.

16. Cutch. In Cutch, the sufferings of the poorer classes, arising from the high price of produce of all kinds, were aggravated by the failure of the monsoon in 1864, and by the scarcity of grain, resulting in some measure from the large area of land under cultivation for cotton. As a means of relief, the Government authorised the remission, for six months, of the export duty on grain from the ports of the western coast and Sind to Cutch, which proved a great blessing to the country. Notwithstanding the distress, however, the province was remarkably free from serious crime, and there was no instance of burglary or gang-robbery; but the suicides, the frequency of which has long been a remarkable feature of the crime returns, showed but a small decrease, the greater proportion being, as usual, among females. This is attributed to ill-treatment, owing to the inferior status which women occupy in all eastern countries, and the evil can only be mitigated by extended education, in which Cutch is much behind other parts of Western India. The schools at Bhooj and Mandavee maintained their efficiency, and the latter, which is highly popular, was liberally endowed by a Khoja merchant in the past year. A commencement was made in the work of improving the harbour at Mandavee.

17. Rewa Kanta. The tranquillity of the Rewa Kanta was interrupted by a serious disturbance, arising from a boundary dispute, on the frontier between Loonawarra and Soanth, in which 22 men were killed and wounded; but order was speedily restored on the arrival of the political agent.

The mismanagement of the affairs of Deoghur Barreah, after the death of the late chief, rendered it necessary to resort to the extreme measure of placing in the hands of the political agent the management of the state during the minority of the present chief.

18. Kolhapoor. The Rajah of Kolhapoor, who was vested with the government of his principality in November 1863, continued to administer the affairs of the state in a most satisfactory manner. The population generally was orderly and contented, and the condition of the country was one of increasing prosperity. The warm personal interest taken by the Rajah in promoting education had the best effect on all classes; and the vernacular schools, which are under his direct management, were popular and flourishing.

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The estates of all the chiefs of the Southern Mahratta country were visited during the year by the assistant political agent, who observed many proofs of the increasing attention given by them to the administration of their affairs. The revenue survey was successfully carried out in one district of Sanglee, where also an Anglo-vernacular school was established. The chief of Jamkhundee was employed in carrying out a project for supplying his principal town with water from a lake about a mile distant, and he spent a good deal of money in the purchase of a steam plough, and other European novelties, which produced a highly favourable impression throughout the country. 19. Southern Mahratta Country.

The tranquillity of the Sind frontier was undisturbed, except by two petty cattle-lifting raids, in both of which the marauders were cut up by detachments of the Sind horse. 20. Sind Frontier.

Shere Dil Khan, who was raised to the throne of Khelat on the deposition of Meer Khodadad Khan, was assassinated by a disloyal soldier in May 1864, and the former sovereign was restored by the voluntary act of the people. The friendly conduct of the chiefs during the period of excitement was a gratifying proof that they appreciated the goodwill of the British Government. 21. Khelat.

## XII. Army.

The number of the European troops in India at the beginning of 1865, exclusive of commissioned officers, was 68,336, and the Native troops at the same date were 114,833. 1. Strength and Distribution.

Some diminution in the army was effected in the year 1864-65, by the conversion of three field batteries of the Madras Artillery into garrison batteries, the reduction of a battery at Bombay, and the disbandment of the Southern Mahratta Horse at that presidency, and of the East India regiment in Bengal, and the reduction of four regiments of the Madras Native Infantry. The body-guard of the Governor of Bombay, which was previously formed by a detachment from one of the Native Cavalry regiments, has been constituted as a separate corps.

The distribution of the British force in Bengal was carefully revised, with reference to considerations of a sanitary character, as well as to those of political and strategical importance, the endeavour of the Government being, as far as possible, to avoid breaking up regiments, while placing them in the most healthy situations. The strength of the Bengal force was fixed at 12 batteries of horse, 23 of field, and 16 of garrison artillery, 7 cavalry, and 33 infantry regiments. It was not found practicable to withdraw more than three of the latter from the plains; but several of the stations occupied are shown by experience to be healthy, and measures are being adopted for providing increased accommodation for convalescent soldiers on the hills.

At the beginning of the year 1864, the whole of the Native infantry regiments in Bengal and Bombay were placed on a new organisation, under which there are only seven combatant European officers with each corps, the troops and companies being commanded by native commissioned officers, as was previously the case in the irregular force; and, on the 1st of November 1865, the Madras army was assimilated in organisation to those of the other presidencies. In carrying this important measure into effect, the Local Government was directed to give the new regimental appointments, in all possible cases, to officers belonging to the cadre of the reorganised regiment, and to make every endeavour to prevent supersession and to meet the personal wishes of all concerned. 2. Reorganization of the Native Army.

The charges of the whole army rose from 14,546,410 *l.* in 1863-64 to 15,774,486 *l.* in 1864-65. Part of this increase was caused by the very high price of provisions, and the large demand for labour throughout the country, which rendered it necessary to give compensation to the native officers and soldiers, especially in Madras; good-conduct pay, moreover, was granted after shorter periods of service than hitherto, and the cost of these measures was estimated at not less than 110,000 *l.* a year. Additional pay was also given to the new Silladar Cavalry, in consequence of the high price of their horses' food; and the ration of the native soldier was improved by granting him a daily allowance of 3 lbs. of firewood. In the Madras army, an extra charge was incurred, on account of carriage and subsistence to the families of European troops. The 3. Cost.



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rise of prices also rendered it necessary largely to increase the payment on account of the soldiers' children educated at the Bombay Government Military Asylum; while the enormous charge for dwellings in Bombay led to the sanction of an additional allowance for house-rent to the officers stationed at the presidency town. Various other measures will be mentioned below, which have contributed to swell the expense of the Military Establishments.

In 1864 it was determined that, as the altered circumstances of the country rendered it no longer necessary or desirable to maintain the distinction laid down in 1836, with reference to the additional allowance termed batta, between regiments within easy reach of supplies from Europe and those in the interior, the full batta rate should be extended to all the troops, whether stationed within 200 miles of the presidency town or further up the country. The increase to the expenditure arising from the adoption of this measure is estimated at upwards of 50,000 *l.* per annum.

The 19th Madras Native Infantry having suffered very severely from the effects of the cyclone which fell upon the coast of Masulipatam on the 1st of November 1864, relief was granted by the Government in the form of compensation for the loss of their huts and other property, and a sum of money was distributed among the native ranks of the corps and the heirs of those who perished in the storm.

The pension rules of the Native army were revised in 1864, and the whole force placed on one footing in this respect.

4. Health.

In the year 1859 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the measures which it might be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of Her Majesty's army serving in India; and, in accordance with the recommendation of that body in 1863, a sanitary commission was appointed at each of the three presidencies, to assist in all matters relating to public health, the selection of new stations, the planning of new barracks and hospitals, the improvement of native towns, and the prevention of epidemic diseases.

The rate of mortality in India was stated by the Royal Commissioners as having averaged 69 per 1,000, while that in the army at home was from 18 to 20 per 1,000. Even assuming, however, that these figures were correct for the preceding half century from which the average was drawn, they failed to give an accurate idea of the death-rate at present existing either in India or England; so great an improvement has been effected in the health of the army within the last 10 years, owing to the efforts which have been made to improve the condition of the soldier, that, while the mortality among the troops at home does not now exceed nine or ten per thousand, the average in India has been steadily reduced to 28 per 1,000 in 1862, 25 in 1863, and less than 21 in 1864.

One of the most important sanitary measures taken in the year under report was the promulgation of the rules laid down by the Commission appointed to inquire into the cholera epidemic of 1861, the chief of which is the instant removal of troops from the place in which the disease has appeared, and the cutting off of all communication with the infected locality. The practice of throwing dead bodies into the rivers running under cantonments was also prohibited. A small sanitary depôt for affording change of air to the garrison quartered in the palace at Delhi was obtained by the purchase of a house, formerly belonging to Hindoo Rao, on the neighbouring heights.

A scarcely less destructive agent in the army than cholera is venereal disease, at least a third of the whole army passing through hospital during the year on this account alone. An Act which was passed by the Governor General (No. XXII. of 1864) enables the Government to frame rules for exercising a strict control over military cantonments; and further remedial measures are under consideration.

5. Barracks and Hospitals.

The scheme for improving the barrack accommodation has been already mentioned under the head of Public Works. The plans of these buildings, as well as those of the hospitals, are, in all essential respects, similar to those recommended by the Royal Sanitary Commission, by that appointed to consider the improvement of barracks and hospitals, and by Miss Nightingale. Female nurses have been introduced into the two principal hospitals in Calcutta, and the female wards of all regimental hospitals. Much attention has also been paid to the improvement of the soldiers' beds, bedding, and camp equipage; to their diet, particularly with regard to the quality of the meat; to the water supply, the

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the reduction of the amount of spirits issued from the canteens, the provision of malt liquor at a cheap rate being proportionately increased, and to general measures of conservancy.

6. Workshops.

A system of regimental workshops was instituted by Sir Hugh Rose in 1861, and at the end of 1864 it was in full working order in 68 regiments and batteries, giving regular employment to 791 men, whose work realized 15,787 *l.* during the year. Annual exhibitions of the produce of these workshops were instituted at Peshawur and Lahore, and prizes of money were distributed.

7. Gardens.

Soldiers' gardens have also been established with marked success. They are of two kinds, small plots attached to the barracks, and large gardens situated at a convenient distance, usually laid out with taste, and often bringing in a considerable profit. The Commissariat Department is bound, when practicable, to have recourse to the soldiers' gardens in providing vegetables for the troops, and prizes are given to those who have been the most industrious and successful.

8. Soldiers' Amusements.

In accordance with the recommendations of a Committee of experienced officers appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to consider the question of providing recreation rooms for European soldiers in India, it was determined to construct, for each British regiment, fives courts, skittle alleys, a gymnasium, swimming-baths, accommodation for workshops, a reading room with a recreation room and refreshment shop attached to it, a cricket ground, a sergeants' mess with reading and recreation rooms, and a women's day-room for each wing.

9. Unattached Officers.

A system of promotion was laid down for European officers who have been nominated to unattached ensigncies in reward for meritorious conduct as non-commissioned officers. Under the new rule, five years' service as ensign will confer the unattached rank of lieutenant, and seven years passed in the latter grade will give a title to promotion to that of captain. The rank of field officer will only be granted in the case of distinguished service being performed in the grade of captain.

10. Volunteer Corps.

A capitation allowance of 2 *l.* per man was authorised to be issued for each effective member of volunteer regiments. Commissions were granted to the officers of the Behar Mounted Rifles, a corps comprising 120 gentlemen, most of whom are indigo planters or members of the Civil Service.

11. Veterinary Surgeons.

The rate of pay laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1859 for veterinary surgeons of the British army was in 1865 made applicable to those of the Indian service.

12. Medical Officers.

In the year under review, the rates of pay and the pension rules of the medical officers were revised, and a rule was laid down whereby all assistant surgeons of 12 years' standing were to be promoted to the rank of surgeon, the result being the immediate promotion of a large number of officers of that class, and the equalisation of the rate of promotion for the future more nearly to that prevailing in the British army. The additional expense incurred by the Government in consequence of this measure was very heavy.

Subsequently, a Committee was appointed to consider the general question of the number and distribution, &c., of the medical service in future, and their report is under consideration.

13. Good-service Pensions.

A system of good-service pensions, based on that adopted in the British army, was sanctioned in 1864, for officers of the Indian service; and 50 pensions of 100 *l.* a year were allotted to distinguished officers, chosen both from the staff corps and the general roll of the army, including the new Brigades of Artillery and Line regiments.

14. Measures adopted with regard to the Officers.

Before stating the measures which have been adopted in the last few years, in dealing with the officers of the late East India Company's army, it may be well to recapitulate very shortly the circumstances which led to the great changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Indian forces.

Intelligence of the mutiny of the Native troops at Meerut reached England in the middle of 1857; and, immediately after providing for the despatch of reinforcements, the Court of Directors instructed the Government of India to assemble a Commission, composed of officers of the three Presidencies, to assist that Govern-



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ment "in forming wise conclusions on the most important subject which must soon "press for decision, namely, the proper organization of our army in India;" and, among other points, they desired that attention might be particularly given to the best mode of providing European officers for staff and detached employment, without injuring the efficiency of regiments.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should "be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like "advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in "the service of the said Company." It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have "all such or the like powers over all "officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been "exercised or performed by the East India Company."

Whilst the Bill was in progress, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the "Organization of the Army at present serving in the pay and under the "control and management of the East India Company." It was composed of the Secretary of State for War, the President of the India Board (afterwards Secretary of State for India), the Commander in Chief, the Adjutant General, three other general officers of the British army, and four officers of the East India Company's Service. They made their report in March 1859, and recommended a very considerable increase of the European and diminution of the Native army; but they stated that, on the question whether the European army should continue to be recruited for local service, or should be entirely composed of British regiments, they were unable to come to any unanimous conclusion, the majority, however, being in favour of the latter course.

In August 1859 an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorising the increase of the local force from 20,000 to 30,000 men, the fact being that the legal number had been exceeded, and it was necessary to pass this Act in order to cover the illegality. Shortly afterwards, however, the claim of the local European soldiers to their discharge, on the termination of their service under the East India Company, decided Her Majesty's Government to adopt the course recommended by the majority of the Royal Commission, and to discontinue raising European troops for local service in India; and an Act was accordingly passed in 1860, repealing all former Acts which conferred on the Government any power to do so.

The guarantee clause was repeated in this Act, and reiterated in the Despatches of the Secretary of State and the General Order of the Government of India, under which the measures of amalgamation were carried into effect.

The question which has now for several years agitated the Indian army is, whether or not this guarantee has been maintained; and it is, therefore, desirable to endeavour, as far as possible, to ascertain what was the real meaning of Parliament in securing to the Indian army the privileges and advantages which it would have enjoyed under the East India Company.

In the Report of the Army Organization Commission, it is stated that these advantages may be briefly described as consisting "in a prescriptive right to rise "strictly by seniority to the rank and emoluments of a colonel of a regiment, "with the option of retiring before attaining that position, or after various periods "of service on a scale of pay or pension considerably higher than that granted "to officers of Her Majesty's army of the Line."

In the Appendix to that Report, the conditions are divided into five heads, as relating respectively to the promotion, pay and allowances, furlough, and retirement of the officers, and to their claims as subscribers to the funds of the several presidencies. As no regulations have been made affecting any officer on the last four points, unless he should voluntarily change his position, the only question to be considered is, whether the conditions with respect to promotion have, or have not, been infringed.

The description of these conditions is as follows:—"The officers of the Artil-"lery and Engineer corps rise in their respective arms by seniority. In the "cavalry and infantry they rise by seniority, in their respective regiments, to the "rank of major; they then take their place in the gradation list of their respective "branches, and are promoted by seniority therein to the regimental rank of lieu-"tenant colonel; they continue in these separate regimental gradation lists for "succession to regiments, and to the colonels' allowance. The whole of the "lieutenant-colonels of artillery, engineers, cavalry, and infantry, are arranged "in

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"in one gradation list for promotion to the brevet rank of colonel and general "officer; and promotion to these grades is regulated according to the provisions "of the Royal Warrant of October 1854; this brevet rank does not affect their "succession to the colonels' allowance. Subalterns after 15 years from the date "of their first commissions are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet."

It can hardly be supposed that the Court of Directors had not power to carry into effect any measure of reorganisation or reduction which the exigencies of the service might demand, or that they would have failed to exercise that power when necessary, although they would no doubt have done so with the utmost regard for the existing interests of their officers.

On more than one occasion their views were placed on record, in cases which in principle were somewhat parallel to that which was caused by the mutiny and disbandment of the Bengal army, although there is little comparison in the importance of the changes effected, and the magnitude of the difficulties attendant thereon.

In 1823 the Court of Directors wrote as follows to the Government of India:—"We cannot too strongly express our condemnation of the statement "contained in your letter, where it is broadly assumed that the Court of "Directors cannot, without breach of faith, interfere with or diminish any of the "scanty allowances or advantages, as they are called, granted to the officers of "the Bengal army by the arrangement of 1796, which extraordinary position is "attempted to be upheld by reference to great authorities and eminent individuals "engaged in framing it, which caused it to bear, in the eyes of the Company's "armies, the sacredness of almost a direct Royal and ministerial 'pledge.' . . . . "That the Company are bound by the arrangement of 1796, or by any other "proceeding, to anything more than a reasonable attention to the fair claims and "interests of their servants, as well civil as military, is a doctrine altogether "imaginary and unfounded, at variance with the principle of the relation in "which the employers stand to the employed; a doctrine, the principle of which, "if once admitted, would subvert all the control exercised by the East India "Company over their servants, and which it is, therefore, your bounden duty "not only merely to abstain from advocating or encouraging, but, at all times, "and upon all occasions, absolutely to discountenance and suppress. . . . . We "deem it sufficient to remark that the present state of India does not render it "necessary to frame military arrangements upon the same principles and views "as operated in the minds of antecedent Governments. . . . . We have the un-"doubted right to revise and alter all allowances made to our servants of all "classes and ranks; and, however inexpedient it may be lightly and frequently "to disturb arrangements of that nature, our Governments are not justified in "setting up on behalf of the service, of which they themselves are a part, a "claim to consider as irrecovable any instructions which we may issue. Doctrines "of this sort, seldom or never confined to the members of Government and "their immediate confidential servants, have a tendency to stir up discontent, "and to create resistance to all orders from Europe which may appear to trench "upon the personal advantages of the Company's servants in India, and might "if admitted, tie up the Court's hands in making improvements indispensably "necessary for the general advantage of the service, as well in the present as in "any future arrangements."

Again, in 1830, on the introduction of the half batta order, the revocation of which, by the Secretary of State, has been already mentioned, the Court of Directors stated that "it is an undoubted right inherent in all Governments to "augment or reduce the allowances of public servants, as the circumstances of "the State may require. . . . . But," they added, "while we thus show the "misapprehension into which many have fallen upon this point, and distinctly "uphold the justice of our recent order, and our inherent right to alter the "allowances of our officers as circumstances may seem to us to require, we at the "same time acknowledge their claim to our favourable and indulgent consider-"ation." And, in another despatch of the same date, they complained that no endeavour had been made by the Government of India "to show how untenable "was the assumed ground of an unalterable compact between the Army and the "Government."

Where the right to effect all the necessary reductions, and to make any improvements which might appear requisite for the general advantage of the service, irrespective of previous arrangements, is so distinctly and positively laid



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down, it seems scarcely necessary to show that special measures contravening the ordinary principles of promotion were in actual practice adopted by the Court of Directors in particular instances, such as on the reduction of two lieutenants and one cornet or ensign in each regiment in 1828, or the raising of new corps after the Cabul massacre in 1842.

That they contemplated very material changes in the organisation of their army is apparent from the instructions given by them to Lord Canning in 1857; and it appears evident that, in exercising the power to make the alterations which have been carried out, Her Majesty's Government were only acting as the East India Company might have acted, and that, in the words of the Royal Commissioners of 1863, "the language of the Act could not have been intended to "prevent the Crown, if, in the interests of India and of the Empire at large, it "should deem it necessary, from reducing the numbers of the Indian army, or "altering its organisation. It would have been in the power of the Company to "make such reductions and changes, and a similar power was transferred to the "Crown. All we can understand Parliament to have guaranteed to the officers "is, that, in making any such reductions, their interests should as little as pos-"sible be interfered with, and that, in any change of organisation, the Crown "should, as no doubt the Company would have done, preserve all the rules as to "pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards "promotion and otherwise, which existed at the time the Act was passed, or, "if in any case that should be impossible, then that some counterbalancing "benefit should be given to compensate any advantage which it might be impos-"sible to retain."

It remains, therefore, to be seen whether the "favourable and indulgent con-"sideration," and the reasonable attention to their fair claims and interests, to which the East India Company justly acknowledged that their officers might lay claim, has not been displayed by the Secretary of State for India in Council in the measures adopted towards the army, and whether "counterbalancing "benefits" have not been granted, if not to every individual officer, at least to every class of those who have in any way suffered from the reductions which have been effected, or the establishment of the staff corps which it was necessary to form on terms that would offer an inducement to British as well as local officers to attach themselves to Indian service.

During the progress of the Act of 1860 through Parliament, a committee of six officers, three British and three Indian, with Lord Hotham as chairman, was appointed to prepare suggestions as to the measures which it might be advisable to take for amalgamating the European forces of the Indian army with the general army of the Crown. Their report, dated on the 30th of August 1860, recommended that a staff corps should be formed, to which officers of the Line and local armies should be eligible, with special rates of pay, and promotion according to length of service; and that the promotion of officers who might not enter it should go forward in the cadres regularly and in the established order; but they considered that it might be a question whether the great number of vacancies which would be caused by the formation of that corps should be wholly or only partially filled up in the ordinary course, as regard must be paid to the inequality of promotion that would arise; and they suggested that a gradual reduction of the number of captains might properly be effected. They also recommended the grant of increased pensions or bonuses to induce the older officers to retire, if the Government were disposed to offer them to so many as 120, though they were not prepared to say that so large an outlay was actually necessary. In the event of that course being adopted, they thought it would be hard that the service should not have the benefit of all the vacancies thus created, so that promotion, already slow, might not be checked. As regards the colonels' allowances, they thought that no reduction should be made in consequence of a change of organisation, unless the number of the regiments and the strength of the army was reduced; but in that case they stated that the number of colonels and of their allowances must necessarily be reduced also. They proposed a scheme of amalgamation of the Artillery and Engineers with the Royal corps of those arms; and they made some suggestions with reference to a fusion of the lists of general officers in the British and Indian armies.

On the 16th of January 1861, a Royal warrant was issued, authorising the formation of a staff corps in each of the three presidencies; and, in several despatches dated on the 18th of that month, the Secretary of State communicated

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cated to the Government of India the various measures connected with the amalgamation which it had been determined to carry into effect. On the 10th of April 1861 a general order was issued by the Governor General in Council embodying the whole scheme.

As regards the officers, these measures are as follows:—

In the regiments of artillery, which have been assimilated to the Royal regiment of that arm, the rank of colonel commandant has been established, the number of field officers increased, the rank of major abolished, and all existing majors at once promoted to that of lieutenant colonel (this change was made in 1858, during the administration of the East India Company), the rank of second captain introduced, promoting many of the senior lieutenants, and that of second lieutenant abolished, all of that rank being promoted, and all captains and subalterns brought nearer to the grade of lieutenant colonel. The additional pay in consequence of these promotions amounts to not less than 75,000 *l.* per annum.

The organisation of the Indian regiments of Engineers has also been assimilated to that of the Royal Engineers, and the number of officers of the higher ranks increased, the extra charge in this case being 55,000 *l.* a year.

The corps thus benefiting by the change comprised 947 officers. The only alteration unfavourable to the corps is, that, it being found that more officers were in receipt of colonels' allowances than the home establishment authorised, it was decided to absorb the supernumeraries gradually, by omitting to promote on every fourth vacancy. On the other hand, the number of the higher ranks, with the corresponding pay, was at once increased; and to some of the older officers who had but slightly participated in those advantages special annuities were subsequently offered, in consequence of which seven colonels of Artillery and six of Engineers retired, and promotions were made in their places.

Three regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry were added to the British army, and the officers of the first three regiments of European cavalry in Bengal, and of the 1st, 2d, and 3d European Infantry regiments in each presidency, that is, all the regiments of infantry which existed before the mutiny, were invited to volunteer for general service with the new corps. Nearly all accepted the offer, and the vacancies were filled up by volunteers from other regiments. The number of Indian officers thus provided for was 403.

All officers holding permanent Staff appointments, whether purely military, as in regiments of the native army, or civil, as in employment on political duty, public works, &c., and also those who had held such appointments within the preceding three years, were offered the option of joining the Staff Corps, with its rates of pay and promotion; but, in the event of their declining, they were allowed to retain the Staff appointments which they were then holding; 1,318 officers availed themselves of the offer, and entered the Staff Corps, in most cases gaining considerably in promotion and pay.

Special inducements were at various times offered to the older officers to retire. To every one who was entitled to his full-pay pension an additional annuity of 50 *l.* was offered, and subsequently all lieutenant colonels and majors, and a certain number of captains of 25 years' standing, were permitted to retire on the pensions of their rank, with extra pensions varying from 550 *l.* to 200 *l.*, calculated on the value of their expectancy of colonel's allowance. About 300 accepted these offers, and the annual charge incurred by the Government was 64,560 *l.* beyond their ordinary pensions, which amounted to 100,807 *l.*

In consequence of these retirements, promotions were made of 449 officers, viz.; 49 lieutenant colonels, 87 majors, 123 captains, and 190 lieutenants; and the position of every officer was more less improved.

To those officers who voluntarily accepted the offers made to them as tending to their advantage, must be added, in considering the number who have in no way suffered from the measures of the Government, the 679 young officers nominated since December 1858, to whom notice was given that their appointments were made subject to any alterations which might be determined upon, as well as the older officers who were already in receipt of colonels' allowances, and who are therefore unaffected by the change.

It is, then, amongst the remaining officers that the only cases can exist in which there is any foundation for a complaint that the guarantee has been violated. All of these have derived considerable promotion by the retirements



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which have taken place in consequence of the extra annuities granted to the older officers, and they have been assured of rising by seniority to the highest ranks, with the pay of those ranks, in the same manner as if the separate Indian army had still existed; and this, although the Native army has been reduced by 130,000 men, and the organisation of the force which remains has been entirely remodelled on a system which allots only seven officers to each regiment instead of 26.

The following questions, then, suggest themselves for consideration. What are the causes which operated to the injury of any of these officers? Were they attributable to the amalgamation of the two armies to which the guarantee applied, or to the reduction consequent on the mutiny, which must have been effected by the East India Company? And were the remedial measures which have been adopted sufficient to satisfy the just expectations of the army? It is not, however, the object of this report to do more than recapitulate what actually was done.

That hardship had been felt in many cases could scarcely be doubted, from the number of memorials which were received from officers complaining of an infringement of the guarantee given by Parliament, and, accordingly, a Royal Commission was appointed on the 2d of May 1863, to report whether any departure from those assurances had taken place.

The Commission was presided over by Lord Cranworth, the other members being the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Hotham (Chairman of the Committee in 1860), Mr. Henley (who was the mover of the "Guarantee" Clause in the Act of Parliament), Sir Charles Yorke, Major General Clarke, and Sir Peter Melvill.

Their report, which was dated on the 9th of November 1863, after stating their opinion, already quoted, on the construction which they conceived that the Parliamentary guarantee must be held to bear, proceeded to discuss the several points complained of in the memorial.

The principal ground of complaint was the formation of the Staff Corps, it being held by the memorialists that, as it constitutes substantially a new regiment, the retention of the names of the officers removed to it on the cadres of their old regiments was an infringement of the well-acknowledged rule of the service under which the removal of an officer from a regiment invariably occasioned a vacancy, and so gave a step to those below him. On this point, the Commissioners gave their opinion as follows:—"We cannot think that it could have been "the intention of Parliament to bind the Crown to adhere strictly to these ordi- "nary rules, in the extraordinary circumstances arising from changes introduced "after the passing of the Act, when a strict adherence to those rules would give "to officers remaining in their regiments an unequal, and in most cases an extrava- "gant, advantage in regimental promotion. By the present arrangements with "respect to officers transferred to the Staff Corps, every officer remaining on the "old cadre of his regiment will have promotion, on the happening of any casualty "which, if no Staff Corps had been created, would have given occasion to pro- "motion. We cannot think that Parliament meant to assure more than this. "The officers would have a right to complain of any changes which would have "the effect of retarding their promotion; they can have no right to complain "that such changes do not advance it. We cannot therefore think that, so "far as promotion is concerned, the retention upon the cadres of their old regi- "ments of the names of officers transferred to the Staff Corps is practically a de- "parture from the assurance given by Parliament that Indian officers should, on "the transfer of the local army to the Crown, retain all their previous advan- "tages."

A further objection to the establishment of the Staff Corps was, that the rules gave superior rank to officers appointed to that corps, and so caused extensive supersession of the officers remaining with their regiments. On this point the Commissioners thought that there were solid grounds for complaint, and that the Parliamentary assurance had not been adhered to.

The next point complained of was the retention on the cadres of their former corps of the names of those officers who joined the new Line regiments. This measure the Commissioners viewed in two ways:—1. As regards those who were taken from the old local European corps, which were converted into the Line regiments; and in this case they held that to carry out the usual rule of giving steps in all vacancies thus occasioned to the officers remaining on the cadre would have caused such extravagant promotion as to produce a result forbidden by

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by reason, and not in the contemplation of Parliament. 2. As regards those who were brought in from other corps, not the representative regiments, in which case they held that promotion ought to be given on the transfer of the officer to the Line regiment.

The retardation of the promotion of regimental officers, in consequence of those transferred to the Staff Corps or the new Line regiments being not exposed to casualties to the same extent as if they had remained with the old regiment, was, in the opinion of the Commissioners, of an unappreciable character, and not affected by the guarantee of Parliament.

As regards the gradual reduction of colonels' allowances in the Artillery, the Commissioners held that the principle on which the change had been made was just; that immediate pecuniary benefits were secured to all whose interests were affected, likely, in the case of the junior officers, to exceed the loss occasioned by retardation; and that what had been done was not a breach of the guarantee.

The very extensive reductions of the Native regiments rendered it impossible to adopt a similar rule for the gradual reduction of colonels' allowances in the Cavalry and Infantry; and it was therefore decided that a lieutenant colonel, after holding that rank for 12 years, should become a full colonel, and draw the colonel's allowance. The Commissioners held that the question, whether 12 years was a fair average, must be tested by time, and a reduction of the qualifying period made if necessary.

The next point complained of was, that, in the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of the older officers on special annuities, while promotion had been given in the room of each captain or major who accepted the pension, the places of only half the number of retiring lieutenant colonels had been filled up. The operation of this arrangement had, the Commissioners stated, been very unequal, and they were unable to calculate the loss or advantage which had fallen to the lot of the different regiments; but they considered that the guarantee had been departed from, where loss could be ascertained to have taken place.

Another complaint raised in the memorials was, that, owing to the small number of officers interested in subscribing a bonus for the older officers to retire, the latter are unable to recover, in their turn, the money which they have previously contributed for a similar purpose. In this case, the Commissioners held that the guarantee only extended to privileges and advantages existing between the East India Company and the Army; that the Company was not a party to the system of giving a bonus on retirement, except as having given an assurance that they would not interfere to prevent it, unless under financial pressure, and with due notice; that all which could be asked of the Crown was to assume the same passive state; and that, the system being illegal, Parliament could not have meant to guarantee its continuance.

A few memorialists complained of an order whereby colonels residing in India, but not required to do so, are no longer entitled to Indian allowances: but the Commissioners stated that this regulation was one which the Company would have revoked, if it seemed expedient, and that it could not have been intended to compel the Crown to give extra pay to officers for remaining in India, when their services were not wanted.

For a similar reason, they held that there was no valid ground for the complaint of certain lieutenant colonels of Artillery, because the antedating of their commissions, which had taken place in 1858, to the supersession of some officers in the Cavalry and Infantry, had been cancelled in the following year. The correction was one which the Court of Directors might, and probably would, have made.

The rule by which colonels of the British and Indian Armies, who attained that rank after the 17th of February 1861, were to be placed on one general list for promotion to the rank of major general, but were not to be promoted until all the colonels of both armies of an earlier date had become general officers, was complained of, both by the officers of Artillery and Engineers, with respect to whom the Commissioners were unable to say what would be the effect on their prospects, although the change would ultimately be very slightly beneficial to the Ordnance Corps as a whole; and also by those of the Cavalry and Infantry, in whose case the Commissioners thought an injury would be inflicted of by no means an imaginary character, causing great delay in their promotion, with no countervailing advantage. In this respect, therefore, they were of opinion that the Parliamentary assurance had not been fulfilled.



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The complaint that a due number of general officers had not been allotted to the Ordnance Corps, the Commissioners held to be unfounded; and in a few other minor points they pronounced an opinion that there was no ground for complaining of a violation of the Parliamentary guarantee.

On receiving this report, Her Majesty's Government adopted measures for redressing the grievances on the three points in which the Commissioners considered that the guarantee had been violated, namely, the supersession of officers remaining with their regiments by those who joined the Staff Corps, the retention on the cadres of Native Corps of the names of officers who joined the new Line regiments, and the arrangements for the future promotion of officers of the Indian Army to the rank of general officer.

To meet the first objection, they granted the brevet rank to all officers of the Indian Army, of captain after 12 years' service, major after 20, lieutenant colonel after 26, and colonel after 31 years, by which means the supersession of a regimental officer by one in the Staff Corps is avoided, except in certain special cases, where an officer had been previously superseded by one junior to him.

Secondly, they directed that the names of all officers who have joined the new Line regiments from the Native Cavalry and Infantry, and also from those of the old European regiments which had not been converted into Line corps, should be removed from their cadres, and promotion given in their place.

And thirdly, as the Royal Warrant regulating the future amalgamation of the field officers of the British and Indian Armies had not come into operation, they so far modified its provisions as to retain the whole of the officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army on the general list of that service as before, for promotion to the rank of general officer.

It being found that the rule by which promotion had been given in the room of only half of the lieutenant colonels who accepted the special annuities, had worked unevenly at the several Presidencies, the promotion of eight majors of the Madras and Bombay Armies was directed, in order to render the reduction therein uniform with that carried out in Bengal.

The Commissioners having been unable to determine the effect produced by the Royal Warrant upon the future prospects of the Ordnance Corps, Her Majesty's Government resolved to give to each branch a separate establishment of general officers, calculated in the same proportion as that of the old Royal Artillery and Engineers.

In order to bring the field officers of the Staff Corps on to the general list of the British Army, a Royal Warrant was issued, directing the removal to that list of all colonels of the Staff Corps whose commissions as lieutenant colonel might be dated subsequent to the 17th of February 1861, leaving those of earlier date to rise to the rank of general officer on the Indian list.

The Commissioners had reported that no infringement of the guarantee was involved in the retention, on the cadres of regiments, of the names of officers who joined the Staff Corps, and, irrespective of the very great expense which would have been caused by removing their names, and promoting in their places, a serious objection presented itself in the very unequal promotion that would have been given in different regiments. This, however, did not apply to the removal of the names of officers above the rank of major from the general regimental list, and Her Majesty's Government therefore directed that the names of all officers of the Staff Corps and new Line regiments should, on coming into the position of regimental lieutenant colonel on that list, be struck out, and promotion made in their places.

These resolutions were communicated to the Government of India, in a Despatch dated the 17th of June 1864.

These measures, however, failed to satisfy the officers of the Indian Army, and an Address to the Crown was carried in the House of Commons on the 2d of May 1865, praying Her Majesty "to redress all such grievances complained of by the "officers of the late Indian Armies, as were admitted by the Commission on the "memorials of Indian officers to have arisen by a departure from the assurance, "given by Parliament."

Accordingly, on the 26th of June, another Royal Commission was issued to seven general officers of the British and Indian Armies; one of them, Sir John Aitchison, acting as president, and they were directed to inquire whether the measures which the Government of India had, in the Despatch of June 1864, been instructed to adopt, were "effectual and sufficient for the purpose of "removing

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"removing such causes of complaint" as had been reported by the first Commission "to have arisen by a departure from the assurances given by Parliament, or for "the purpose of giving a counterbalancing benefit in any cases where any rules as "to pay, pension, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards "promotion and otherwise, which existed when the Acts above referred to were "passed, have not been retained, and in what respects, and to what extent, if at "all, such measures fall short of what may be required for removing the causes of "such complaints, or for giving such counterbalancing benefit in lieu thereof."

On the 14th of September 1865, the Commissioners made a report, in which they arranged the points submitted for their consideration under five heads.

1. The retention on the cadres of Native regiments of the names of officers transferred to the new Line regiments.—These names having been removed, and promotion made in their places, the Commissioners reported the measure adopted to be effectual and sufficient.

2. The arrangements for promoting colonels of the Indian Army, of date subsequent to the 17th of February 1861, to the rank of general officer.—The measures adopted in this case were also pronounced to be effectual and sufficient, so far as they came within the scope of the inquiry.

3. The filling up of only half the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of the lieutenant colonels on special annuities, and the retention of the names of those retired lieutenant colonels on the regimental gradation lists, in order to regulate the promotion to colonel with colonel's allowance.—The Commissioners reported that, in effecting the necessary reduction of the army, whatever number of regiments were to be reduced, a corresponding number of colonelcies must have followed, and that the offer of annuities, and promotion in half the vacancies, was only one of the means devised for the purpose of alleviating the immediate pressure of this reduction. But they stated that experience had shown that the number of promotions made had fallen short of the number due to complete the revised establishment, by five lieutenant colonelcies in Madras and one in Bombay; and they were of opinion that, if promotions were allowed to that extent, in continuation of those already made, no loss would have been sustained of anything that could be claimed, either by regiments or officers. The rule of promoting to a colonelcy, after 12 years' service, as substantive lieutenant colonel, had, they added, completely removed any complaints which could have arisen from the retention of the names of retired officers on the lists for regulating promotion.

4. The rule fixing 12 years' service in the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel for promotion to colonel with colonel's allowance.—On this point the Commissioners differed from the Royal Commission of 1863, inasmuch as they considered that future experience would not afford a fair test whether 12 years was the proper period to fix; and, after making various calculations, they came to the conclusion that, as regards those who were lieutenant colonels prior to 1862, and who were to succeed to colonel's allowance either in the ordinary course of casualties, or after the completion of 12 years' service as lieutenant colonel, whichever might first occur, the time named was about two years in excess of a fair period.

In the case of those who became lieutenant colonels on or after the 1st of January 1862, with regard to whom the 12 years' rule had been made absolute, the Commissioners held that, as a general period, it might not be in excess. But they thought that it would bear hardly on many of the senior officers who were promoted on the 1st of January 1862, in place of those who retired on the special annuities, and that it would be for the advantage of the service to provide a means of relieving the Indian Army from old and worn-out officers. They therefore suggested an extension of the retiring regulations, under which graduated pensions are given, irrespective of rank; and they proposed increased pensions after the completion of 35 and 38 years' service.

5. The supersession of regimental officers by officers of the Staff Corps.—In dealing with this subject, the Commissioners recorded their opinion that the operation of the brevet had not only failed fully to remedy the special grievance complained of, but had created a new and continually increasing class of grievances. Complaints had been received that officers had now been superseded by some in the Staff Corps who had not superseded them before, and by



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other regimental officers formerly their juniors, and that those holding brevet rank for field service had been superseded by others promoted under the general brevet for mere length of service. The Commissioners further observed, that the virtual establishment of a general gradation list for the whole Indian Army annulled every advantage previously obtained from regimental rise.

They therefore reported that, upon this point, the measure adopted by Her Majesty's Government had not been effectual and sufficient to remove the grievance originally complained of. They stated that the main ground of the grievance still existed, namely, the regimental connection between the local Line and the Staff Corps, by the retention of the names of Staff Corps officers on the cadres of their old regiments, as well as the non-removal of the names of those transferred to the new Line regiments, whilst the grievance itself had been aggravated by the disturbing effect of the general brevet. The removal of the names, they added, might not prevent supersession; but, belonging as the officers would then do to entirely distinct cadres, each body having its own distinct terms of service, such individual supersession would constitute no invasion of principle.

It will be observed that this part of the Commissioners' report treats of two distinct questions.

The first is, the operation of the general brevet, respecting which they were requested to state whether it was an effectual and sufficient measure to remove the supersession of regimental officers by those transferred to the Staff Corps. To the principle of this measure they make no objection, but they consider that its effect has been that of "aggravating instead of removing the original cause of complaint;" and they make a proposal, the adoption of which they admit might not prevent supersession, but which they, nevertheless, recommend, as it would constitute no invasion of principle.

The second is the retention of the names of the Staff Corps officers on the cadres of regiments to regulate promotion, which the Commissioners pronounce to be the main ground of the grievance, but which was not one of the points specifically submitted for their consideration, inasmuch as the Royal Commission of 1863 had stated that it was not a departure from the assurance given by Parliament.

## XIII.—Marine and Transport.

1. Overland Transport of Troops.

The question of adopting the overland route for the transport of troops to and from India has for some time been under consideration, and it has recently been decided to carry the proposition into effect from September 1867. Five first-class vessels are now under construction, adapted to the special service for which they will be required.

2. Weekly communication with Bombay.

Another subject, which has for some time engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Government, is the advantage to be derived from the establishment of a weekly mail between India and England. The whole question of communication with India is now under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

3. Port of Calcutta.

Owing in a great measure to the cyclone, 90 vessels grounded in the port of Calcutta during the year, of which five were totally lost. The state of the river was very satisfactory, and the practicability of improving the navigation by artificial means was demonstrated in the Dredge Channel, where the use of a rake for a few times opened through dry sand almost a straight passage with no obstruction.

An excessive amount of work was thrown on the Harbour Master's Department by the cyclone, nearly every ship having broken adrift, and many having carried their moorings with them. Of 186 moorings on the day before the storm, only 22 were saved.

Acting on the report of the Committee appointed to consider the best measures to be adopted, the Government of India sent to England a requisition for 100 screw-pile moorings, the first portion of which was sent out overland.

4. Port Canning.

The number of vessels which entered the Mutlah during the year was 14. The cyclone was much less felt at Port Canning than in the Hooghly.

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5. KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD.

The establishments of the dockyard were re-organised during the year, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Indian Accounts.

6. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MADRAS AND BURMAH.

The British Indian Steam Navigation Company commenced running monthly steamers between Madras and Rangoon, calling at Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Vizagapatam.

## XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. TRANSFER OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The extinction of the trading privileges of the East India Company having to a great extent severed the bond of union which previously existed between India and the Straits Settlements, while their connection with China grew more and more intimate, Her Majesty's Government have, in accordance with the strongly expressed wishes of the inhabitants, for some time had under their consideration the expediency of transferring the superintendence of the Government of the Straits Settlements to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and a Bill for carrying this measure into effect has been introduced into the House of Commons in the present Session.

2. CYCLONES.

Bengal.

On the 5th of October 1864, the neighbourhood of Calcutta was visited by a disastrous hurricane, which, originating near the Andaman Islands, and travelling in a north-westerly direction, struck the coast of Bengal at the Balasore Roads and Hidgellee. Thence it passed over Calcutta, Kishnaghur, and the Bograh district, and finally expended its strength in the Garrow Hills. The destruction caused by the gale was two-fold, that resulting from the violence of the wind, and that ensuing from a storm wave, which, rising to a height of 30 feet, flooded the country for a distance of eight miles on either side of the Hooghly.

In Calcutta and the suburbs, 102 masonry houses and 40,698 tiled and straw huts were totally destroyed, besides upwards of 5,000 damaged; but the loss of life was happily very small, only two Europeans and 47 Natives being killed. The destruction of the finest trees in and around Calcutta inflicted a great injury on the town, and the quantity of decaying boughs and leaves so deteriorated the water in many of the tanks as materially to affect the public health.

The avenues in Fort William and the Botanical Gardens were destroyed, as were half the trees in the Governor General's park at Barrackpore, the avenue on the road to which place suffered to a still greater extent. Very considerable loss was inflicted both on the Government and the merchants by the destruction of upwards of 300,000 maunds of salt. The damage done to the public buildings was estimated at 55,000 *l.*, exclusive of those which were so irretrievably injured as to be beyond repair.

Considerable loss was sustained by the towns of Hooghly, Kishnaghur, and others to the north of Calcutta; but the devastation was infinitely greater in the southern districts, which were swept by the storm wave. In Howrah, 2,000 persons and 12,000 cattle were killed, and more than 150,000 houses destroyed. In Midnapore the loss of human life was 20,000, besides 40,000 head of cattle; at Goomghur three-fourths of the population were swept away; and out of 1,400 houses at Tumlook, only 27 remained standing. On Saugor Island there were but 1,488 survivors, out of a population of nearly 6,000, while 7,000 cattle were destroyed. In other parts of the 24 Pergunnahs, between 7,000 and 8,000 persons, and four-fifths of the cattle, were drowned; whole villages were swept away, and the sufferings of those who escaped were very severe, as for many days they were without food.

The damage caused to the shipping in the river was excessive; out of 195 ships within the limits of the port of Calcutta, on the morning of the storm, 145 were driven on shore, and 10 sunk in the stream; altogether, 50 were totally lost. A large emigrant ship went down, near Diamond Harbour, with 319 persons; and the steamer "Persia" foundered off the Sandheads, with the loss of all on board except two of the crew.

Immediate steps were taken by the local officers to supply food and water to the starving population, to bury the dead, and to clear the salt water out of the old tanks; employment was found for the people in digging fresh wells and repairing the embankments. A meeting was summoned by a private gentleman,



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in Calcutta to raise subscriptions for the relief of the inhabitants; and the movement thus set on foot, aided as it was most nobly by the spontaneous liberality of the Parsee community at Bombay, very quickly produced a fund of upwards of 30,000 *l.*, the distribution of which was superintended by an officer of the Government appointed for the purpose.

Masulipatam.

Within less than a month, namely, on the 1st of November, the coast of Masulipatam was visited by another very heavy gale, on which occasion the storm wave, driven onward by the cyclone, rose between 12 and 13 feet above the ordinary high-water mark, and, rushing inland for an average distance of nine, and in one case 17, miles from the shore, submerged for the time an area of 780 square miles. The sepoys' lines were utterly destroyed; 78 men of the regiment and police, and 523 persons belonging to their families, were drowned, as well as at least 30,000 of the general population.

Prompt measures were taken by the Government officers to bury the dead, to relieve the starving, and to obtain a supply of water by opening new wells, and cutting a channel from the Masulipatam Canal; and, under the direction of the President of the Sanitary Commission, who was sent from Madras to superintend the relief operations, a new system of drainage was undertaken for the town.

Large subscriptions were raised, both in Madras and Bombay, which were principally devoted to aiding the inhabitants to rebuild their houses. The great destruction of the cattle and crops rendered necessary remissions of the revenue assessment to the amount of 48,087 *l.*, besides 3,160 *l.* advanced to enable the ryots to begin cultivation afresh.

India Office, 4 July 1866. *Henry Waterfield.*

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EAST INDIA (PROGRESS).

# STATEMENT

OF THE

# MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS

OF

# INDIA,

1864–65.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *July* 1866.

[*Price* 11 *d.*]

374.

*Under* 12 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (MYSORE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 February 1866;—*for*,

"COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Maharajah of *Mysore* and the Government of *India* relative to His Highness's Claim to be Restored to the Government of the Territories which were Ceded to him under the Partition Treaty of *Mysore* of the 22d day of June 1799:"

"Of any INSTRUCTIONS issued by the Secretary of State for *India* in Council to the Government of *India* regarding this Claim; and of any MINUTES, CORRESPONDENCE, or other PAPERS connected therewith:"

"Of any CORRESPONDENCE relating to the request of the Maharajah of *Mysore* to be allowed to adopt an Heir to his Titular Dignities and Territorial Possessions:"

"And, of any PROTESTS or DISSENTS of Members of the Council of *India* relative to the Instructions sent to *India* on either of the above points."

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India Office,
2 March 1866.

JOHN WILLIAM KAYE,
Secretary in the Political Department.

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(*Sir Henry Rawlinson.*)

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *March* 1866.

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# PAPERS RELATING TO MYSORE.

(Extract.)

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 40.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M.P. and G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 8 April 1862.

We have the honour to forward copies of correspondence with the Commissioner of Mysore, respecting the claim advanced by the Maharajah of Mysore to have the management of the country of Mysore restored to him. 25th Feb. 1861. 15th Aug. „ 22d Oct. „

2. * * * * Our decision will be found at length in the Governor General's letter to the Maharajah, dated 11th March 1862.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine*
*H. B. E. Frere.*
*Cecil Beadon.*
*R. Napier.*
*S. Laing.*

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From Sir *Mark Cubbon*, Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No 12); dated 25 February 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for submission to his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Canning, Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, a khureeta to his Lordship's address, which I have been requested by his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to dispatch by express.

This communication has taken me entirely by surprise. There are some parts of it which, had I been aware of the Maharajah's intention, I would have entreated his Highness to omit.

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From His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to Sir *Mark Cubbon*, Commissioner for Mysore (No. 40); dated 23 February 1861.

I HAVE the pleasure to enclose a khureeta to the address of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Canning, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to request you will be so good as to dispatch it by express to his Lordship.

A copy of it, in English, is transmitted for your information; the Canarese translation of it will be sent to you as soon as it is ready.

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From the Maharajah of Mysore to His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Canning*, Viceroy and Governor General of India; dated 23 February 1861.

My Lord,

I HAVE to crave your indulgent attention to, and serious consideration of, a subject of the highest importance, which I shall, as briefly as is compatible with the magnitude of the interests involved, now proceed to lay before your Lordship.

In the year 1799 the all-powerful English nation conquered the armies of Tippoo, stormed the fortress of Seringapatam, and slew the usurper, and then that great statesman, Lord Wellesley, founded a noble and disinterested policy, which added immensely to the fame of



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the British Government, and did more to establish its influence and consolidate its power than many great victories.

The Governor General waived all right of conquest, rescued me, then an infant, the rightful heir to the throne of Mysore, and the descendant of a long line of kings, from captivity, and restored me to the musnud of my ancestors. By an article in the treaty between the British Government and myself, it was provided that, if at any time the affairs of my country fell into confusion, the British Government should have the power of assuming the management of the country until order was restored; and, in 1831, Lord William Bentinck, then Governor General, intimated to me that this provision of the treaty was to be enforced, and it was enforced without being resisted in any way by me.

I will not pause to argue whether the step taken was an absolutely necessary one; the honourable character of Lord William Bentinck was a guarantee that he considered it so. But his views must have subsequently been greatly modified, for he proposed, in the year 1834, two and a half years after the assumption of my country, that three-fourths of it should be restored to my control, on the condition that I assented to the temporary alienation of the remaining portion as a guarantee for the payment of my subsidy to the British Government. I had previously been gratified by his Lordship's assurance that the assumption of the administration of my country by the Government had not been caused by the personal omissions of the Sovereign.

In the year 1836, Lord Auckland received a Despatch from the Court of Directors, in which their opinion was declared, to the effect that, instead of adopting the views of Lord William Bentinck, they considered it a better course to let the sole management of the country remain as it was, until such salutary rules and safeguards should be matured as would place the affairs of Mysore on a safe and secure basis. In a Despatch from the Court of Directors, republished by your Lordship in your last Administration Report of India, it is ordered, with reference to Mysore, that they are desirous of adhering, as far as can be done, to the native usages, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency, when the country shall be restored to the Rajah. After a personal inspection, Lord Dalhousie, on his return to Calcutta, pronounced his decision, that the affairs of Mysore were all that could be desired. My Lord, I never hesitate to assert that the present enviable state of Mysore is attributable to the enlightened services of Sir Mark Cubbon, whose acknowledgments of my support have received your Lordship's recognition. For twenty-six years he has carried on the administration of the affairs of my country, and has indisputably shown that, whatever requirements there may be in other countries for introducing changes, Sir Mark Cubbon has established that Mysore needs none of them, for its native system of government has produced results that bear comparison with any that can be exhibited in any part of India, whether its material prosperity, the happiness of its people, or any other test be applied. But, My Lord, as you know, Sir Mark Cubbon leaves his office, and there is no successor who can occupy his place. He departs with the fervent prayers of the Sovereign and his subjects that blessings may be showered on him. The universal desire of my people, and justice to my own character, require that I should now solicit the restoration of my Sovereign rights, of which I was deprived, as has always been stated, as a temporary measure, in proof of which—should proof be required in a matter so notorious—I beg to refer your Lordship to Lord William Bentinck's Despatch to the Court of Directors, the Court's answer to Lord Auckland, also the Court's Despatch, an extract from which I have quoted above. What I ask, my Lord, is not much. The country is acknowledged to be mine. All I seek, then, before I die, is, that I may be restored to the position I formerly held, that the stigma which attaches to my name may be removed, and that I may appear once more before my own subjects, and the princes and the people of India, as the Sovereign of Mysore in fact as well as in word.

I ask for my country, not with the intention of making any great changes in the nature of its administration, for Sir Mark Cubbon has shown where the safe road to further improvement alone lies; and I purpose, by the selection of experienced persons, to conduct the government, to prove that this State will continue to prosper under a superintended native administration, and be, as heretofore, loyal to Her Majesty and to Her successors, be the consequences what they may to myself and my heirs.

I have now only to request your Lordship to submit this letter to Her Majesty's Government, and to solicit your support of my claim, and this, from the proofs I have already received of your Lordship's generous nature, and from the noble sentiments expressed in your Lordship's letter to the Secretary of State for India, on the question of the rights of native princes, I feel assured I shall receive. And here I hope I may be pardoned, if I express my individual opinion, as one of the Sovereigns of India, on your Lordship's just and wise treatment of the native princes of this great country, in strengthening their hands, elevating their position, and consolidating their possessions. A day will come, my Lord—possibly not in my time, for I am now an old man, but probably at no remote period—when these princes and chiefs, bound to your Government by the double tie of gratitude and self-interest, will present a bulwark which neither the wave of foreign invasion nor the tide of internal disaffection can throw down; and then the wisdom of your Lordship's policy, a policy which no Governor General before your Lordship had the courage to avow, will become manifest to the world.

In conclusion, I beg you to remember, my Lord, that I have never committed the smallest offence towards the British Government. I have ever been true and loyal. The avowed object for which the Government of my country was temporarily assumed has long since been accomplished, and there is no justifiable pretext for its further retention. Support, then

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then, my prayer, my Lord; render me justice, and make the few remaining days of a Sovereign who has drank so deeply of the bitter cup of affliction as I have done happy, and you will add another jewel to that immortal crown which your Lordship has earned by your generous advocacy and support of the rights of the princes of India.

With every sentiment of respect and gratitude towards your Lordship, and with the renewed protestation of my devoted loyalty to Her Majesty, I beg leave to subscribe myself your Lordship's most faithful friend and servant.

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From *Charles B. Saunders*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (No. 95); dated Bangalore, 15 August 1861.

Sir,

With reference to the enclosed copy of a letter to my address from his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, I have the honour to forward, by express, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying khureeta, which his Highness the Rajah has addressed to his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Canning.

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From His Highness the Maharajah to *C. B. Saunders*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore (No. 163); dated Palace, Mysore, 14 August 1861.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to enclose a khureeta to the address of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Canning, Viceroy and Governor General of India, which I request you will be so good as to dispatch to his Lordship by express.

A copy of the letter in English and Canarese is enclosed for your information.

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From His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Canning*, Viceroy and Governor General of India; dated Palace, Mysore, 14 August 1861.

My Lord,

Nearly six months have now elapsed since I laid before your Lordship my application for the restoration of my kingdom, and more than four since I requested to be informed of the steps which had been taken in consequence.

Up to this time, however, the only reply which I have received has been a verbal message, conveyed to me by Mr. C. B. Saunders in a hurried interview on the 16th of May.

From this I learnt that the question was still before your Lordship's Council, and that an answer would be forwarded at an early date.

Within the last month I have celebrated the 67th anniversary of my birth, and have thus been forcibly reminded of the vital importance of time to one so far advanced on the voyage of life.

I have also heard that your Lordship is about to return to England, and although I feel that the justice of my claim can be denied by no one, still it would be cause of disappointment if I received back my kingdom from any hands but those of the nobleman who is pre-eminently distinguished as the friend of the princes of India.

Mr. Saunders will be requested to forward this by most expeditious mode of conveyance.

Your Lordship will pardon me the impatience of an old man in asking for a speedy answer.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your Lordship's most faithful friend and servant.

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From *C. B. Saunders*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Allahabad (No. 150); dated Bangalore, 22 October 1861.

Sir

In compliance with the request contained in the accompanying copy of a letter to my address from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, I have the honour to forward, by express, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in



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Council, the accompanying khureeta, which his Highness the Maharajah has addressed to his Excellency.

I have deemed it incumbent upon me to forward the khureeta without delay, although I cannot but regret that his Highness should have considered it necessary so frequently to importune his Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of his original application.

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From His Highness the Maharajah to *C. B. Saunders*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore (No. 213); dated Palace Mysore, 21 October 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to enclose a khureeta to the address of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Canning, Viceroy and Governor General of India, which I request you will be so good as to dispatch to his Lordship by express.

A copy of the letter in English and Canarese is enclosed for your information.

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From His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Canning*, Viceroy and Governor General of India; dated Palace Mysore, 21 October 1861.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a khureeta which I addressed to your Lordship on the 14th August last.

I do so because I greatly fear that the original has miscarried, and because my anxiety for an answer, as your Lordship may well imagine, has increased, rather than diminished, by the continued delay that has taken place in replying to my first communication.

With great respect and esteem I beg to subscribe myself.

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From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Commissioner of Mysore (No. 248); dated 15 March 1862.

Sir,

From Commissioner, Mysore, No. 12, dated 25th February 1861.
From Officiating Commissioner, Mysore, No. 95, dated 15th August 1861.
From Officiating Commissioner, Mysore, No. 150, dated 22d October 1861.

WITH reference to the letters noted on the margin, forwarding khureetas from the Maharajah of Mysore to the address of the Governor General, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to forward to you, for delivery to the Maharajah, the accompanying reply from his Excellency.

2. A copy of the letter is enclosed for your information.

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From the Right Honourable *Charles John Earl Canning*, G.C.B., Governor General of India, to His Highness *Maharajah Raj Wudayer Bahadoor*, Rajah of Mysore; dated 11 March 1862.

My honoured and valued Friend,

I HAVE received your Highness's khureetas of the 14th August and the 21st October, urging, with reference to your own advanced age and my approaching return to England, that a speedy answer should be given to your Highness's khureeta of the 23d February 1861.

It is your Highness's request that the last-mentioned khureeta may be submitted to Her Majesty's Government, and that it may be accompanied by my support to the claim therein advanced; the claim being that the management of the country of Mysore should be now restored to your Highness.

This demand, based upon arguments, which will hereafter be noticed, is one which it is as little my inclination as my duty to treat lightly, or to set aside without the most patient and impartial consideration; and I regret the disappointment which may be caused to your Highness when I now inform you of my inability to support your claim, or to admit the grounds on which it is founded, and which I regard as mistaken and untenable.

My regret is the greater, because it was my pleasing duty, in a letter of the 28th of June 1860, to express to your Highness my cordial thanks for your steadfast loyalty, prominently

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prominently noticed by the late Sir M. Cubbon in his letter of the 2d June 1860, and subsequently to make known to Her Majesty's Government the spirit by which your Highness had been animated, and of which you had given substantial proofs during the troubles of 1857.

Your Highness, in your khureeta of the 23d of February 1861, after a candid avowal that the present enviable state of Mysore is attributable to the enlightened services of Sir M. Cubbon, has referred to a supposed recognition by me, not only of the loyalty displayed by your Highness at the time of which Sir M. Cubbon wrote, but also of support given by your Highness to that officer during his long and able administration. Had Sir Mark Cubbon ever acknowledged such support, your Highness must feel sure that nothing would have been more agreeable to me than to have had it in my power, on such good grounds, to attribute to your Highness a share in the credit due for the successful administration of Mysore. Under such circumstances there would, most certainly, have been no hesitation on my part in freely according to your Highness the merit which you appear to claim in your khureeta of the 23d February 1861; but I cannot conceal from your Highness that throughout the correspondence between Sir M. Cubbon and this Government, extending as it does over so many years, I have failed to find any such acknowledgment. Sir Mark Cubbon has left on record opinions of an entirely contrary character.

He has stated that any improvements which had taken place had been effected in spite of the counteraction he had met with on the part of your Highness and your partisans, and that the conduct of your Highness during your suspension from power would afford no security that the crisis which induced your suspension would not recur in the event of your restoration. Your Highness observes that the Marquis Wellesley rescued you, when an infant, from captivity. This is true; but the Marquis Wellesley, when he released you from an hereditary prison, and placed you on the musnud of Mysore, far from waiving any right of conquest, asserted and maintained that right in all its integrity, and in a threefold manner.

In the first place, after the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo Sultan, the territory thus conquered was made the subject of a partition treaty, in which your Highness was not otherwise a party concerned than as the notified future recipient of the liberality of the British Government. The contracting parties were the Governor General and the Nizam. The details of the partition of the territory were prescribed by Lord Wellesley, the conquest having been effected by British arms. This was Lord Wellesley's first and chief assertion of the right of conquest, and in it your Highness had no share whatever as a principal.

In the next place, ancillary to the partition treaty of Mysore, was the grant, on certain conditions, of that portion of the territories conquered from Tippoo Sultan, which the Governor General thought proper to assign to your Highness.

This instrument was styled the Subsidiary Treaty, its subordinate relation to the Partition Treaty being thereby indicated. The cession of territory, in favour of your Highness, which comprised districts annexed by Hyder Ali, over which your ancestors had never ruled, was based distinctly upon the British Government's right of conquest. In one of the communications from your Highness, mention is indeed made of "that hereditary patrimony bequeathed to me by my sires, the sovereigns of the soil." But when the grant was made by Lord Wellesley, in favour of your Highness, you did not inherit any patrimony in the soil, and you could not claim a single village.

For the independence of your Highness's ancestors after the destruction of the kingdom of Bijeynuggur, to which they had long been vassal chiefs, was short-lived, and they had entirely lost by the sword what they had gained by the sword. Therefore, your Highness's title to authority in Mysore rests solely upon the cession made to you by the British Government; and both in the Subsidiary Treaty, and in the Despatches explanatory of the principles on which it had been framed, Lord Wellesley was careful to assert that the only basis of your dominion was the British rights of conquest and the power of his Government to make the cession on conditions. This was Lord Wellesley's second assertion and maintenance of the right of conquest.

Lastly, the 4th and 5th Articles of the Subsidiary Treaty show that, far from waiving the rights derived from conquest, Lord Wellesley, in a very signal manner, kept those rights alive in the conditions which he attached to the cession. By the 5th Article a wide discretionary power is retained to the Governor General to assume, whether your Highness consent or not, the management of the territories, and to provide for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people. Nor was the latitude of the discretion unintentional. In a Despatch which accompanied the Draft Treaty of Seringapatam, Lord Wellesley informed the Commissioners that the provisions of Article 5 were absolutely necessary for the purpose of precluding the embarrassments which had arisen in Oudh, the Carnatic, and Tanjore; and that, in his opinion, it was a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wise policy, to apprise your Highness, from the first hour of your accession, of the nature of your dependence, than to leave any channel open for future ambiguity and discussion. His Lordship proceeded to state that this was a point which he held to be so essential to the very existence of the new arrangement, that, if it should appear objectionable (on grounds of which he was not then aware), he saw no alternative but that of dividing the whole territory between the allies: in other words, of totally excluding your Highness from the purposed liberality of the British Government, if there were any demur, on the part of those acting for your Highness, to accept the grant on the conditions attached



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to it. Nor was he less precise when reporting his arrangements to the Court of Directors and to the Ministers of the Crown. Throughout those Despatches there is no waiving of the rights of conquest and of the supreme sovereignty which it conferred upon the British Government; on the contrary there is repeated assertion, in the strongest and clearest language, that in the arrangements made it was had in view that the title of your Highness to the territory entrusted to you should have no other basis than the right and power of the British Government to assign it; and that the grant of dominion over that territory was to be in entire subordination to the sovereignty of the British Government, and was conditional, on the country being governed in accordance with the wishes of the British Government, for the good of the people, and in a manner that should leave no reason to apprehend failure in bearing such share of the burthen of military expenditure in peace or in war as the Governor General defined for the one, and left open to discretion for the other, state of affairs.

There is, then, no doubt whatever as to the intentions of the Marquis Wellesley when making the grant in favour of your Highness. He has recorded them in the different stages of the arrangement; first, prior to its completion; next, in the terms and conditions themselves of the Treaty; and lastly, when announcing to the British Government that the spontaneous act by which conditional dominion was conferred on your Highness was secured from being hereafter made a ground for assumptions such as those which I regret to see in your Highness's khureeta.

But the khureeta, passing from assumptions without foundation, proceeds on the strength of them to make an appeal for justice; complains of the further retention, without justifiable pretext, of your country, after the avowed object for which its government had been temporarily assumed had long since been accomplished; and claims the restoration of sovereign rights, the suspension of which, it is asserted, was always stated to be a temporary measure. Your Highness thus challenges the justice and the good faith of the British Government.

Thereby your Highness compels me to point out to you that the British Government did not interpose to enforce the remedy provided in the Subsidiary Treaty until the obligations which attached to the cession had been for 20 years flagrantly and habitually violated in spite of repeated warnings and remonstrances by the British Government and its agents; nor until the country had been driven into rebellion by misgovernment of the very worst description, and when, but for that interference, most of the Provinces of Mysore would have effectually shaken off your Highness's authority.

It was under these circumstances that the British Government, sensible of the responsibility which the rights of conquest and sovereignty imposed upon it, acted upon the provisions of the Treaty, and having made ample provision for your Highness's comfort and dignity, cancelled the authority it had conferred, and re-entered on the possession and administration of the Mysore territory, in order to retrieve its public resources, "and to rescue the country from anarchy and ruin." When thus reluctantly forced to supersede your Highness's authority, no expectation, direct or indirect, was held out, that that authority would be restored in your Highness's lifetime under its former conditions. The Government of India carefully held itself free to act as future circumstances might show to be the best; and it abstained from all pledge, either to prince or people, that an administration which had so signally failed would ever be re-established.

Your Highness has adverted to certain proposals made by Lord William Bentinck, subject to the approval of the British Government. As the latter withheld its concurrence, the proposals of the Governor General fell to the ground. In the course of the correspondence, the Court of Directors used language which was consistent with a purpose, at some future period and under conditions left undefined, to restore a native government, but not specifically that of your Highness. The expressions of the Court of Directors were simply in the way of caution, to prevent anything being done which could interfere with the future free action of the British Government as to the form of administration to be organised for Mysore. There was nothing in them which approached to a pledge to restore your Highness's share in the administration, even if administration by a British Commission should fail. That which the Treaty promised, the British Government scrupulously performed, and your Highness is now enjoying the personal provision which was secured to you in the event of that Government resuming the administration of Mysore. This provision is a personal right, not an heritable one. It is not claimable as a right even by a natural-born heir, however liberally the Government might of its own grace be disposed to deal with a claim from such a quarter. And as your Highness failed to fulfil the obligations of the authority which had been ceded to you, it is the only right which remains to your Highness.

Your title to that right is exactly the same as was your title to the authority which you forfeited through misrule, that is, it rests upon favour shown to your Highness by the British Government in its mode of dealing with other rights which it had acquired by conquest. The good faith of that Government towards your Highness is inviolate.

Its justice can as little be called in question. After patiently permitting for 20 years an administration which culminated in insurrection, and rendered necessary the intervention of British troops to suppress anarchy, the British Government was imperatively called upon to vindicate its own character for justice, and not to permit its name or its power to be identified with misrule. It had a duty to fulfil towards the people of Mysore, and for 30 years, under the able and honest administration of British officers, that duty has been efficiently performed. Solvency has been restored and order is now maintained in Mysore; so far the immediate purpose of the resumption has been attained. But when your Highness proceeds

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to state that the native system of government has produced these results, and that you will provide an administration for the future as good as that which you would supersede, your Highness seems to forget the material fact that the paramount authority of British officers is the safeguard and the very essence of the good which is manifest in the present administration. Your Highness fails to offer any security upon a point not inferior in importance to the restoration of order and solvency, namely, the future maintenance of good government in Mysore. This was one of the avowed purposes of the resumption of authority by the British Government; and I say frankly to your Highness that it is my conviction, founded on experience of the past, that, if the authority of the British officers were removed, or even hampered, the peace and prosperity of Mysore would be at an end. The justice of the British Government might, indeed, be open to question, if, without the fullest security that the measure would not be synonymous with a return to oppression and misrule, the Province of Mysore were replaced under its former head.

The obligations of the British Government to the people of Mysore are as sacred as its self-imposed obligations to your Highness, which alone form your Highness's title to any rights under the Subsidiary Treaty. When in that treaty the British Government reserved to itself the re-assumption, at its own discretion, of the dominion entrusted, under conditions, to your Highness, it thereby acknowledged the obligation by which conquest had been accompanied, and admitted its responsibility for the enduring welfare of the people over whom it had become sovereign. And, whilst the British Government has been careful to satisfy the right which it originally conceded to your Highness, and certainly not the less careful because the concession was made spontaneously, and without its being in your Highness's power to offer any consideration of the smallest political value as an equivalent, it is equally alive to its obligations to the people of Mysore, and to the responsibility for their prosperity and welfare, of which it cannot divest itself. It has been, and will continue to be, scrupulously just to both parties.

Your Highness has pressed upon my consideration your advanced age, and your desire that the stigma which attaches to your name might be removed by a restoration to the position you formerly held. These are pleas to which, in themselves, I desire to show respect and all practicable indulgence; but, accompanied, as they have been, by pretensions based upon erroneous assumptions, and leading, as they have led, to an imputation upon the fair dealing of the British Government, it has been incumbent upon me to correct the errors into which your Highness has fallen, and to put upon record that, in my opinion, your Highness was very ill-advised when, upon the ground of assumed ancestral and hereditary rights, which have no existence, and of admissions and promises which were never made, you permitted yourself to forget the generosity of the British Government in order to call in question its good faith and justice.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness.

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(Foreign Department—Political.—No. 71.)

The Governor General of India to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M.P. and G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 4 June 1862.

We enclose herewith a copy of a khureeta from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to the address of the Viceroy and Governor General, protesting against the decision upon his claim to the restoration of the government of his State, which was conveyed to him in Earl Canning's khureeta of the 11th March, a copy of which was forwarded to you in our Despatch, No. 40, dated the 8th April.

2. As the Maharajah states that it is his desire that this letter should be regarded as an appeal to the Home authorities from the decision of Earl Canning, we think it right to submit it for your consideration, merely observing that the allegations and reasoning which it contains do not shake our confidence in the propriety of that decision.

3. A copy of our reply to the Maharajah's khureeta is also sent for your information.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine.*
*R. Napier.*
*H. B. Harington.*
*W. Grey.*

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From His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Elgin & Kincardine*, K.T. and G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor General; dated Palace, Mysore, 20 April 1862.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Earl Canning's letter of the 11th ultimo, informing me that he was unable to support my prayer for the restoration of the government of my kingdom, and leaving me to gather that he had not complied with my request to forward it on to the Home authorities.

2. I can hardly expect you, my Lord, at this early stage of your government, to enter upon a review of, perhaps, the latest measure of your predecessor, and I shall, therefore, not be disappointed should your Lordship hesitate to make inquiries into the merits of my claim. In fact, it is my desire that this letter should be regarded as an appeal to the Home authorities from the decision of Earl Canning, and I, therefore, beg that a copy of it may be forwarded to the Secretary of State with the least practicable delay. It would, however, be most grateful to my feelings if my case should be fortunate enough to gain your Lordship's powerful support. I now proceed to discuss the communication under reply.

3. In the letter of Earl Canning particular pains are taken to prove that the British Government, after the death of Tippoo Sultan, never waived its right of conquest, but asserted and maintained it in all its integrity, and in a threefold manner. I am not aware that this proposition was ever denied by any one, and most certainly it was never disputed by me, and, so far as I am concerned, may, therefore, be at once conceded in all its entirety. But what follows? Do not these rights expire with their first exercise? and a treaty once signed by the conqueror, is not the *status quo ante* that treaty merely a matter of history? The rights of conquest are swallowed up in its self-imposed obligations.

4. It is to be observed, however, that the conquest was not effected by the British alone, and that, in the diplomatic correspondence of the time, the fact is always scrupulously set forward. A strong Contingent from Hyderabad, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, formed part of the invading force, and participated in the prize money shared among the captors of Seringapatam. The Nizam of the Deccan treated, as an equal power, with the Governor General, in the arrangements which resulted in the partition of Tippoo Sultan's territories: and his assent, to all outward appearance, was as necessary as that of Lord Mornington to the treaty by which the Peishwa and myself were admitted to a share of the conquered districts. Lord Canning may be right in saying that I "was not otherwise a party concerned than as the notified future recipient of the liberality of the British Government;" still, I take it to be manifest that, but for the pledge to make me this recipient, the treaty would not have been concluded as it now stands; and the fact is admitted by Lord Mornington (in a passage quoted by Lord Canning himself), when he states that, if the treaty broke down, he "saw no alternative but that of dividing the whole territory between the allies." It was at one time also intended that I should have been something more than a mere recipient, for I see from Lord Mornington's letter, of the 5th June 1799, that by the treaty, as originally drafted, the whole of the conquered territory was to have been made over to me in the first instance, the allies afterwards accepting as a cession, under my authority, such districts as were to be retained by them. I submit this to be a conclusive proof that the British share with others in the rights of conquest.

5. Lord Canning urges that the erection of the kingdom of Mysore in my favour was a purely spontaneous act, and that it was "not in my power to offer any consideration of the smallest political value as an equivalent." This is perfectly true as regards myself personally, but surely it will not be denied that the device of constructing a quasi-independent kingdom in Mysore was attended with the most important political advantages to the British power as distinguished from that of the allies. Lord Wellesley reiterates the fact again and again. He states that any other arrangement would have "aggrandised the Nizam's power beyond all bounds of discretion," and "afforded strong grounds of jealousy" to the Mahrattas, and have been "an augmentation of their resources and means of mischief;" while, at the same time, it was the expedient best calculated to "secure to the Company a less invidious and more efficient share of revenue, resource, commercial advantage and military strength than could be obtained under any other distribution of territory or power." The Duke of Wellington, too, repeatedly asserts that the kingdom of Mysore "had afforded the most substantial assistance to Great Britain in all her difficulties," and that to this assistance he was, in a great measure, indebted for his early military successes. I believe that the above will be clearly ascertained from the original letters of Sir Arthur Wellesley, which were formerly in the Mysore Residency, but which, I hear, have been carried to England by the late Governor General.

6. Lord Canning truly states that the territory ceded to me in 1799 comprised districts over which my ancestors never ruled, but he omits to add that their kingdom, though differing in its limits, was hardly less extensive than that which the allies assigned to their descendant. Compensation was given in the north for districts not restored in the south. The new limits were fixed for military reasons, and the boundary was removed northwards, in order that the British might hold the keys of the ghauts. So paramount, indeed, was this object considered, that, as increased knowledge led the features of the mountains to be better understood, the boundaries were, sometime afterwards, greatly modified by a subsequent special treaty, not alluded to by Lord Canning, in which certain talooks in the north

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of Chittledroog were given in exchange for strong positions about Wynaad. Is it too much to say that the anxiety displayed in those days to make the Mysore Territory powerless against the British is a proof that they regarded the distinct position of my country as a permanent fact?

7. My family also, even in its reduced position, was of more importance than the late Governor General seems to have supposed. The political advantage attending the possession of their persons was recognised by Hyder Ali himself, who, besides being a ruthless conqueror, was a quick and far-sighted statesman; and so highly did he estimate their influence, that, when the direct line had failed for want of a natural-born heir, he selected a new head to the family by a formal and interesting ceremonial. Lord Wellesley likewise makes frequent allusion to the "justice" of my claims, and speaks of the "high birth" of my family, and the "antiquity of their legitimate title."

8. The good success of the administration of the Regent Poorneah is constantly quoted as a contrast to the bad success of my own; and, if the amount of revenue collected is taken as the sole test, it must be admitted that the comparison is greatly in favour of the former. It has, however, been distinctly asserted both by Lord William Bentinck's Commissioners and by Sir Mark Cubbon, that the exactions of that minister were calculated to exhaust the real energies of the State, and that his collections were swelled to a fictitious amount by the vast stores of sandalwood, &c., which had accumulated during the reign of Tippoo. Besides this, a very large military force, particularly strong in European regiments, was maintained in those days, by which the price of grain was kept up, and great sums of money drawn from Madras and put into circulation.

9. Sir Arthur Wellesley, whom nothing seems to have escaped, was struck with the consequences which must ensue when this vast military expenditure ceased, and points out that money could come from no other source into a country which was completely land-locked and "shut out from intercourse with either coast." He apprehends the worst consequences to Lord Wellesley's arrangements when this should take place, and as he apprehended so it fell out; for, although I was able to keep clear of the "Madras sharks," the collections, and with them the subsidy, fell into arrears, and the government of the country was assumed by the British. The true secret for correcting the unfortunate geographical position of Mysore has since been discovered to consist in the construction of roads and bridges; but it was to afford me advice of this sort that a Resident was attached to my court, and I can confidently assert that no such advice was ever given. Nor, if roads had been made in Mysore, would they have been of much use, for years elapsed after the assumption before they began to be constructed in the Madras Presidency.

10. As my collections have been contrasted with those of Poorneah before me, so also have they been compared with those of the British Commission after me. The financial success of Sir M. Cubbon's administration has, doubtless, been very great, but it has been principally caused by the augmentation of the land revenue, which, in a country where the buttayee system extensively prevails, is dependent on the price of grain, which has increased to an incredible extent, entirely, as I believe, owing to the creation of means of communication, which was an idea in advance of the age in which the government was in my hands. A statement of prices in 1832 and in 1862, more particularly in the Nuggur Division, would astonish political economists.

11. I think I have been successful in showing that other causes than misgovernment were at work upon the revenue; and even if misgovernment were proved to have existed, I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say that the researches of the Torture Commission, and other Government inquiries in the neighbouring territory, will have established the fact that, in India, gross misgovernment may long be carried on without the knowledge, or in spite of the exertions, of the responsible authorities.

12. Lord Canning has laid great stress on the fact that my people broke out in rebellion, and that they had to be quelled by British troops. But is there anything extraordinary in the fact that soldiers were called upon to restore the internal tranquillity of a territory in which they had been living at free quarters for three and thirty years? and has insurrection, if insurrection it may be called, been unheard of elsewhere? On the contrary, may it not be described as the chronic state of India, or may it not be compared with the cholera, as an epidemic from which the best governed states, as well as the best ordered constitutions, are never safe? In the present instance, it arose in the Nuggur Division, to which I had no hereditary claims, and where I may be supposed to have had no personal influence. The people of one portion of Nuggur are of the same race as the people of Canara, and the inhabitants of the other are closely allied with the inhabitants of the Southern Mahratta country. It is a curious fact that both these territories have more than once been in open rebellion of a most serious character subsequent to the assumption of my government, and the flame lighted in Canara was not extinguished without the extraneous aid of European regiments from the Bombay Presidency, and of Irregular Horse from this very Mysore. All three districts, moreover, were alike conquered from Tippoo in 1799, and it is fair to assume that disturbances arose in them from similar causes. A fact must be added, which is no assertion of mine, but is found in the Report of Lord William Bentinck's Commissioners, that the belief was universally prevalent among the Mysore ryots, that their opposition to the Sirkar was viewed with complacency by the Company's Government at Madras.



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13. I now feel that I am treading upon delicate ground, but my character and conduct have been attacked with such extraordinary asperity by Lord Canning, that it is necessary for my own vindication to follow his example by waiving delicacy in this instance, if in no other. I have stated above, on the best authority, what was the belief of my people, and I have equally indisputable authority in the shape of the evidence of a gentleman happily still living in England, for the fact that he has frequently heard Lord William Bentinck say, in his retirement, that he bitterly regretted the step he had taken with regard to Mysore, into which he had been led by what he subsequently found to be false and distorted representations. Lord Canning will be the last man to dispute the authority which has said that, however undesirable it might be to add more provinces to the British dominions, yet that the case of Mysore, lying in the very heart of the Madras territory, was quite exceptional. It was certainly thought to be so 30 years ago, and that this was likely to be the case was clearly foreseen by the great Duke of Wellington, who, on the 14th January 1804, recorded "the Government of Mysore should be placed under the immediate protection and superintendence of the Governor General in Council. The Governor of Fort St. George ought to have no more to do with the Rajah than they have with the Soubah of the Deccan or the Peishwa. The consequence of the continuance of the existing system will be that the Rajah's Government will be destroyed by corruption, or, if they should not be corrupt, by calumny." It is further a matter of the utmost notoriety that Sir Mark Cubbon resigned rather than serve under the Madras Government, and that he considered that even his administration had been weakened by the last-mentioned evil influence.

14. The conviction that he had been deceived had probably begun to work on Lord William Bentinck's mind, when he made his proposition that three of the Fouzdarees of Mysore should again be made over to me in sovereignty, and that the remainder, "or so much as may satisfy the claims of the Company," should be transferred to the British Government. This proposal, it must be borne in mind, emanated from the very Governor General whose hasty action had deprived me of my kingdom, and his words most unmistakeably are susceptible of no other meaning than that he had abandoned the idea of my being fit to exercise sovereign powers, and that the claim of his Government was now limited to the requirement of a material guarantee for the payment of the subsidy. The Court of Directors demurred to this arrangement, not, as I understood, on personal grounds, but because they objected to any division of a kingdom the integrity of which was guaranteed by the parties to the Partition Treaty. This I only know from hearsay, for no copy of the Despatch was communicated to me, but its truth is confirmed by the fact that, in the year after Lord William's letter, the Supreme Government received orders "not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency when the country shall be restored to the Rajah." For this extract I am indebted to Lord Canning himself, who quotes it in his Administration Report in 1860, with an introduction as to the necessity of "fulfilling it conscientiously," and I must, therefore, own to considerable surprise, when I found that his Lordship had made Lord William's proposal tell against me rather than in my favour; and that his conscientious interpretation of the words "restored to the Rajah" was merely that it was "language consistent with a purpose, at some future period, and under conditions left undefined," to restore a native government of some sort.

15. Lord William Bentinck was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe, the ablest Indian statesman of his generation, and pre-eminently qualified to form a judgment on any point connected with the conduct of a native prince. It was Sir Charles Metcalfe's deliberately recorded opinion that the assumption of my Government was harsh and unprovoked.

16. Lord Canning has reproached me, on the authority of Sir Mark Cubbon, with the opposition his administration met with from myself and my "partisans." I am, of course, unacquainted with the contents of that officer's reports (indeed, throughout this vindication I labour under the disadvantage of most imperfect information of what has been alleged against me), but, I think, I can venture to say that they must be of very old date, for I have always understood that for many years past the Commissioner had cherished a very different opinion. These unfavourable statements were most probably made during, or immediately after, the time when, though deprived of the Government, a British Resident still continued attached to my court. My relations with this gentleman (Major-General Stokes) extended over several years, and, as he is happily still alive, I fearlessly appeal to him as to whether he can recall a single instance in which, in his opinion, I acted contrary to the interests of the Government which he represented. I must protest, of course, against being held responsible for all unauthorised uses of my name, and it will readily be admitted that no situation can possibly be conceived more likely to produce such uses, more especially as it was patent to all that between the Commissioner and the Resident there was an utter want of sympathy and harmony. Both were honest and high-minded gentlemen, but their opinions on many of the most important points that came before them were opposite and antagonistic. The one was a friend and disciple of Lord Metcalfe, and held views which, up to the date of the receipt of this letter, I supposed to be identified with the name of Lord Canning. The other has been brought forward by Sir Thomas Munro, and was the strenuous and unflinching advocate of the measures which afterwards found their crowning exponent in the administration of Lord Dalhousie. He was a wise man and a good man, but both his wisdom and his goodness had taken their bent from the school in which he had been brought up. He honestly and firmly believed that, until the last rag of power was stripped from the native princes, and the whole map became coloured red, there was neither safety nor prosperity for India.

17. I have

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17. I have before stated the opinion of Sir Charles Metcalfe as to the assumption of my country, and I think it quite probable that Colonel Stokes was imbued with the same feeling. At any rate he and Colonel Cubbon never worked in harmony. The battle between them was for a long time fought through the medium of despatches to the Supreme Government, until, at last, in the time of Lord Ellenborough, the Resident fell before the Commissioner, and the post of the former was abolished. I do not pretend to possess feelings above those common to mankind, and I freely own that my sympathies were deeply engaged with Colonel Stokes. It is to this period that I am inclined to refer the hostile opinions of Sir Mark Cubbon, and I can think of no one else likely to be indicated as a "partisan" except the high officer deputed to my Court by the British Government, to advise and guide me in all my actions.

18. Lord Canning appears now to be of opinion that up to 1857 I was disaffected and ill-disposed, and that it was only the great crash of the mutiny, which had so contrary an effect on many others, that led me to become loyal to the British Government, and to withdraw my opposition to the administration of Sir Mark Cubbon. But it is notorious in Mysore that that officer had long been of quite the contrary opinion, and I have been greatly misinformed if Lord Canning himself has not, indirectly, borne testimony to the same fact, by placing on record that I was justified in referring with pride to the present state of my country. His Lordship besides wrote to myself, on the 28th June 1860, that "the fidelity and attachment to the British Government, which have long marked your Highness's acts, had been conspicuous upon every opportunity."

19. Lord Canning has attached a reading to Articles IV. and V. of the Subsidiary Treaty, which, I must own, struck me with surprise. I have before shown that, when the words "the rajah" occurred in a despatch from the Court of Directors, they were interpreted to mean nothing more than a native government of some short. When, however, they occur in the Treaty, they are narrowed down to their most restricted literal meaning, and are held not even to extend to my son, if I had one. I will not ask what was the meaning attached to these Articles by the representatives of the Nizam, whose opposition Lord Wellesley deprecated, but I will ask what Lord Wellesley thought of them himself; and most fortunately I find the question fully and nobly answered in a letter to that statesman from his illustrious brother, the future Duke of Wellington. The Treaty at the time was in an incomplete state, and the Article mentioned as No. VI. can only be IV. and V. of the perfected document; but, even supposing it to refer to the present Article VI., the spirit indicated would be in no way affected. "Colonel Kirkpatrick will have written to you yesterday regarding the 6th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty. We all agreed that that ought to be modified in some manner. As it now stands, it will give grounds for the belief that we give the Rajah the country at the present moment with the intention of taking it away again when it will suit our convenience. Supposing that the candid and generous policy of the present Government should weaken that belief, as far as it regards them, it must be allowed that the conduct of the British Government in India has not at all times been such as to induce the natives to believe that, at some time or other, improper advantage will not be taken of that Article. They know, as well as we do, that there will be a change of Government immediately, and that there certainly will be one in the course of a few years; and the person then appointed governor general may not have such enlarged systems of policy as those by which we are regulated at the present moment. This induces me to believe that they will object strongly to that Article, and I don't think that it will be very creditable to us to insist upon it."

20. The above speaks for itself; but according to the reading of Lord Canning, a governor general, such as the Duke of Wellington sees in prospect, had only to form the opinion that the shortcoming provided against had been discovered, and, however restricted and temporary in its nature the particular shortcoming might be, the Subsidiary Treaty became dormant, unless the same or another governor general, during my lifetime, decided that the crisis had passed away, and that the whole Treaty became null and void, and the country lapsed absolutely to the British, and with it all the rights of my heirs, should my death occur before the favourable decision was arrived at. Yet Lord William Bentinck, in 1834, had recorded that the Company had not assumed the Mysore government on its own account, but that it was still managed entirely on my behalf. He also decided that the Treaty was in no ways cancelled, but still remained in full force. Let the noble ideas expressed by the Duke of Wellington decide the question between these two viceroys.

21. In order, further, to expose the weakness of Lord Canning's interpretation, it is only necessary to push it to the extreme, and to suppose that I had died the day after the Treaty was concluded! I submit it is impossible to conceive that the other ally in conquest, who evidently scanned the provisions with a jealous eye, would have consented to an arrangement which hung on so slight a thread as the life of a child. This appears to me conclusive as to this point, even if the spirit which guided the framers of the Treaty had not been so unmistakably described by the most illustrious hand that aided in it.

22. Lord Canning seems to suppose that I expected the Government to be handed over to me without the provision of any security that the country should continue to be well governed. But quite contrary is the fact. It is hardly to be supposed that, in the same generation, *two* restored princes should be found, who, in the long period of their adversity, had "learned nothing and forgotten nothing." It has certainly not been so with me. A



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vast interval separates 1862 from 1832. Not a single individual survives who was about me at the earlier period. A new breed of public servants has grown up, who are skilled in the ways, and imbued with the principles of Europeans. In the gentlemen of the Commission, too, I should have been provided with a body of officers, brought up at the feet of Sir Mark Cubbon, and acquainted with the general views which guided his long administration. Had my country been restored to me, it was never for one instant my intention to make any change in the present system, which was to remain, as it is now, a native administration, superintended and controlled in its every branch by Englishmen. In the event of any important change being thought necessary by myself and my advisers, it would not have been carried into effect without full discussion with the British Resident, who, I concluded, would have been nominated to my Court.

23. I may here mention that, after watching, from the vantage ground of my isolated position, the working of the Mysore Commission, I had come to the conclusion that it was defective in two points, and generally most admirable in every other. 1. The Judicial system appeared more cumbrous and slow than was necessary, and I had fixed my eyes upon a gentleman qualified beyond all others not only to reform it, but to render it a model for imitation elsewhere. 2. The Public Works Department, in my opinion, and that of every person with whom I have conversed, is based on an altogether mistaken system. It would have been one of my first measures to have proposed to restore to the revenue authorities the power and responsibility which experience shows should never have been severed from their office.

24. Lord Canning speaks of the high consideration which he entertains for me, but he did not answer my application until after a twelvemonth of torturing delay and almost contemptuous neglect, and his reply at last was couched in language of studied coldness and bitterness. It would appear, too, that he considers that the fact of my making this application had altered my position among Indian sovereigns, for he addresses his answer to the Maharajah residing at Mysore, instead of (as has been the custom for 63 years) to the Maharajah of Mysore; and he has gazetted his Private Secretary as "Commissioner of Mysore," in succession to Sir Mark Cubbon, who, for 27 years, never styled himself, or was styled by others, anything but "Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore," and I, in my turn, addressed him as "Commissioner for the Government of my Territories." These changes are quite in accordance with the spirit of the letter.

25. Finally, I am almost ashamed to have to defend myself against the charge of having "permitted myself to forget the generosity of the British Government, in order to call in question its good faith and justice." On the contrary, I venture to believe that I am now in reality defending that Government against one of its own most honoured servants. It is not I who have drawn from a Treaty a doctrine which the greatest of Englishmen has declared it would not be creditable to be thought to insist upon. It is from the same great man's words I have shown that both the crisis which arose, and the advantage that would be taken of it, had been foreseen as almost inevitable, and beyond the power of the local Government to prevent. It is a body of British Commissioners whose words I have appealed to as absolving me of the principal gravamen of misgovernment. It is the same body who have pointed out that, when the Madras Government prohibited their Resident from listening to the complaints of the ryots, it was virtually departing from the salutary principles of control relied upon by Lord Wellesley. It is the same body who have more than hinted their regret that, before the "extreme and degrading" measure of resumption was adopted, there had been no attempt to reform by "authoritative interference." It was Lord William Bentinck himself who repented of what he had done, and made a generous effort to remedy it. It was the statesman who governed gloriously for England its three most important dependencies that declared the assumption of my kingdom to be harsh and unwarranted. It is Lord Canning himself who has described the fidelity and attachment to the British Government which have long marked my acts, and been conspicuous upon every opportunity; and it is the same Lord Canning who leads the way to make waste paper of his own proclamation. Lastly, it is from the lips of the Queen of England and of India herself, that, within the last week, I have received the proud and grateful assurance that, as I am the oldest, so am I the stanchest of her country's allies! With these and other gracious words sounding in my ears, I can well afford to forget the harsh and contumelious language of the late Viceroy, and rely with patient confidence on that British truth and justice which he has so unjustly accused me of calling in question.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I beg leave to subscribe myself.

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From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 534); dated 4 June 1862.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward to you, for delivery to the Maharajah of Mysore, the accompanying khureeta from his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General to the address of the Maharajah.

A copy of the khureeta is enclosed for your information.

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From his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, dated 4 June 1862.

Maharajah,

I HAVE received your Highness's khureeta, dated the 20th April last, protesting against the decision upon your claim to the restoration of the government of your State, which was conveyed to you in Earl Canning's khureeta of the 11th March last.

The allegations and reasonings contained in your khureeta do not shake the confidence of the Governor General in Council in the propriety of the decision on your claim communicated to you by Earl Canning; but, in accordance with your desire, a copy of your khureeta has been forwarded for the consideration of the Home Government.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself

Your Highness's sincere friend,
(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine.*

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(Political.—No. 48.)

Sir *Charles Wood* to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 17 July 1863.

Para. 1. I HAVE received the Despatch of your Excellency's Government, No. 71, of the 4th of June 1862, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Maharaja of Mysore, and of your Excellency's reply to the same, as well as the Despatch of the Government of India, No. 40, of the 8th of April 1862, and its enclosures, containing the correspondence of Lord Canning with the Maharaja, relative to the question of restoring to his Highness the administration of the territory of Mysore.

2. Her Majesty's Government have given their most serious consideration to the application of the Maharaja; and they have, at the same time, had before them, as bearing upon it, the Partition and Subsidiary treaties which were concluded during the government of the Marquis Wellesley, and the Despatches relating to them, as well as the subsequent correspondence on the affairs of Mysore.

3. For the clear understanding of the question which has been submitted for the decision of Her Majesty's Government, it is necessary to recapitulate shortly the events which have led to the relations in which the British Government now stands towards the State of Mysore.

4. On the conquest of Mysore and the death of Tippoo Sultan in 1799, it was determined by the British Government to put an end to the Mahomedan dynasty which had ruled the country for 40 years, and to dispose otherwise of the territory over which Hyder Ali had established his sway.

5. The arrangements which were adopted by Marquis Wellesley for this purpose were carried into effect by the Partition Treaty concluded between the East India Company and the Nizam, by the provisions of which a portion of the territory was assigned to the East India Company, and another portion to the Nizam. It was also determined that "a separate Government should be established in Mysore," under the present Maharaja, then a boy of five years old. Art. IV.

6. The language used in the Partition Treaty is remarkable, inasmuch as the territories allotted to the contracting parties respectively were to be "subjected to the authority, and for ever to be incorporated with the dominions of the East India Company," and "subjected to the authority, and for ever united to the dominions of the Nizam," while the territory allotted to the Maharaja, a considerable portion of which had never been subjected to the rule of his ancestors, was to be "possessed" by his Highness, "upon the conditions" that "he should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force," to "be furnished by the East India Company, according to the terms of a separate treaty between" him and the Company. Art. IX.

7. This separate treaty, which was called the Subsidiary Treaty, was immediately concluded. By its terms it was provided that the Maharaja should at all



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times pay the utmost attention to the advice of the East India Company in the administration of the territories possessed by him, and that he should supply funds for the maintenance of a military force to be provided by the East India Company, as well as extraordinary contributions in time of war. To the Governor General of India in Council was given full power and right, whenever "he had reason to apprehend a failure in the funds," either to introduce regulations and ordinances for the internal management of the country, or to assume and bring under the direct control of the servants of the Company such part or parts of the territories as appeared to him to be necessary to render such funds available, either in time of peace or war. If the Maharaja, after due notice, should decline to submit to the orders of the Governor General, power was given to the latter "to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people."

Art. IV.

Art V.

8. The deliberate intentions of Lord Wellesley, in framing these treaties, are shown in his Lordship's correspondence. In his letter to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, forwarding the Partition and Subsidiary Treaties, and explaining the policy which he had pursued after the capture of Seringapatam, Lord Wellesley uses the following remarkable words:* "Recollecting the inconveniences and embarrassments which have arisen to all parties concerned, under the double governments and conflicting authorities unfortunately established in Oude, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, I resolved to reserve to the Company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as an unlimited right of assuming the direct management of the country." Again, in his memorandum explanatory of the Subsidiary Treaty, his Lordship says, in reference to the 4th and 5th Articles of that treaty: "The powers both of regulation and assumption are secured, in the most unqualified manner, for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic." Lord Wellesley also describes the 4th Article of this Treaty, in a letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh on the 15th of December 1803, as "that Article of the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam, which empowers the Company at any time to assume direct management of the whole country."

* Letter dated 3d August 1799, para. 37.

9. After the settlement of the country under these treaties, the administration of Mysore was conducted for 10 years by the Brahmin Poorneah, with the assistance of a British Resident, during the minority of the Maharaja, who in December 1810, at the age of 16, assumed the direct government of the country, and continued to exercise it for 21 years. During this latter period the condition of Mysore gradually and steadily deteriorated, and was constantly the subject of remonstrances from the British Residents at the Court of the Maharaja, and upon several occasions also from the Government of Madras.

10. In the year 1825, Sir Thomas Munro, then Governor of Madras, visited Mysore, demanded an interview with the Maharaja, and addressed to his Highness a deliberate warning, in terms which are described as follows in a Minute which Sir T. Munro recorded immediately afterwards:—"I concluded by saying that the disorder of the Raja's affairs had reached to such a height as would justify the Government in acting upon the 4th Article of the Treaty; but that, as a direct interference in the administration, or the assumption for a time of a part of the Mysore territory, could not be undertaken without lessening the dignity of his Highness, and shaking his authority in such a manner that it would be impracticable ever to re-establish it, I was unwilling to adopt such a course until the last extremity, and wished to give him an opportunity of restoring order himself. But, if reform were not immediately begun, direct interference would be unavoidable."

11. These remonstrances were of no avail. In the words of the late Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon, in his historical review of these transactions, "the Government had become venal and corrupt; all the establishments were deeply in arrears; no efficient control was exercised over the district officers; the highest offices were put up to sale; valuable lands were alienated; new taxes and monopolies were invented; the people, vexed and fretted by the swarm of petty

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petty rulers and monopolists, could obtain no redress; there was no security for property, and nothing that was fit to be called the administration of justice." At length, in the course of the year 1829, an extensive insurrection broke out, for the suppression of which British troops were employed.

12. The Maharaja had thus failed to fulfil the conditions of the Subsidiary Treaty. He had neglected the advice and warning of the British Government; the state of the finances was such as to afford no security for the punctual payment of the subsidy; and the time had arrived when it became necessary for the British Government to interfere.

13. Under these circumstances, it was competent to the Governor General either to enforce regulations and ordinances for the internal administration of Mysore, or to introduce the direct management of the servants of the East India Company; and Lord William Bentinck arrived at the conclusion that the only effectual remedy which could be applied was to assume the entire administration of the whole country.

14. This decision was communicated to the Maharaja, in a letter addressed to him, in 1831, by Lord William Bentinck, who, after alluding to the general state of the country, used the following words: "This mismanagement, and the tyranny and oppression that resulted, came at length to such a pass as to be no longer bearable by the inhabitants of the territory of your Highness; and, for the past year, the half of your Highness's entire dominions have been in insurrection in consequence. The troops of your Highness were first sent to bring the insurgents to subjection; the greatest excesses were committed, and unparalleled cruelties were inflicted by your Highness's officers; but the insurrection was not quelled. It became necessary to detach a part of the armies of the British Government, to restore tranquillity and take part against the insurgents. Tranquillity has, for the present, been restored, but the British Government cannot permit its name or its power to be identified with these acts of your Highness's misrule; and, while it cannot escape from the necessity of putting an end to insurrection, although justifiable, which should lead to general anarchy and confusion, it is imperiously called upon to supply an immediate and complete remedy, and to vindicate its own character for justice. I have, in consequence, felt it to be indispensable, as well with reference to the stipulations of the Treaty as from a regard to the obligations of the protective character which the British Government holds towards the State of Mysore, to interfere for its preservation, and to save the various interests at stake from further ruin. It has seemed to me that, in order to do this effectually, it will be necessary to transfer the entire administration of the country into the hands of British officers."

15. The course pursued by Lord William Bentinck was approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. "Having," they wrote, on the 6th of March 1833, "considered all the circumstances of the case, we have no hesitation in fully recognizing the policy, and, indeed, the necessity, of superseding the Raja, and carrying on the Government of Mysore in the name, and by the sole authority, of the Company."

16. In the year 1834, Lord William Bentinck, after having visited Mysore, proposed to the Maharaja that a portion of his possessions should be definitely ceded to the East India Company, and that he should be placed in complete possession of the remainder, "subject only to the distinct understanding that, if he neglected his Government, and suffered any gross and general oppression to be practised upon his subjects, the Company should be at liberty to resume this portion also." In making this communication to the Maharaja, Lord William Bentinck instructed the Resident to "acquaint his Highness that, in the opinion of his Lordship, the restoration to his authority of the Mysore dominions, on the footing on which he had hitherto held them, was an event not to be regarded as within the verge of probability."

17. It was expressly stated to the Maharaja that this arrangement was entirely subject to the approval of the Home Authorities. The assent of his Highness was obtained; and Lord William Bentinck communicated the proposal to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, in a Despatch dated the 14th of April 1834. In that Despatch, his Lordship, for the first time, expressed a



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doubt whether the assumption of the entire administration of Mysore was in strict accordance with the terms of the Subsidiary Treaty.

18. The Court of Directors of the East India Company disapproved of the proposal of Lord William Bentinck. They considered that the assumption of the administration of the whole country was justified by the provisions of the Treaty, and was essential for the security of the people. The decision of the Court of Directors was communicated to the Maharaja by Lord Auckland in March 1836.

19. The whole of Mysore has, therefore, since the year 1831, been governed under the superintendence of British officers; and the Maharaja has received the pecuniary allowances to which he is entitled, under the terms of the Subsidiary Treaty, in the event of the assumption of the management of his possessions by the British Government.

20. Upon more than one occasion, the Maharaja has ineffectually memorialized the Governor General of India to be reinstated in the administration of his territories; and, in February 1861, his Highness having addressed to Earl Canning a letter to the same effect, his Lordship declined to comply with the request. The Maharaja has now written to your Excellency, appealing from Lord Canning's decision to that of Her Majesty's Government.

21. These are the circumstances which have produced the relations which now exist between the British Government and the State of Mysore, and under which Her Majesty's Government have to decide whether the power which was formerly exercised over the administration of that country by the Maharaja should be restored. Their deliberations have been governed by an anxious desire to do justice to all those who will be affected by their decision. They feel that every consideration is due to the Maharaja, on account of his age and his loyalty to the British Government; but, at the same time, they are deeply sensible of the obligations which the British Government has contracted towards the people of Mysore.

22. The first question to be determined is, whether the Maharaja can establish any right to be restored to his former position. Such a right must depend upon the provisions contained in the Partition and Subsidiary Treaties. It is indisputable, and, indeed, is admitted "in all its entirety" by the Maharaja himself,* that his title rests solely upon the exercise, in his favour, of an undoubted right of conquest.

* Letter from the Maharaja to Lord Elgin, para. 3.

23. Her Majesty's Government have considered, with all the attention which they deserve, the arguments which the Maharaja has advanced, with the view of establishing his claim to restoration under the provisions of the treaties.

24. His Highness makes the following statement: "By an article in the Treaty between the British Government and myself, it was provided that, if, at any time, the affairs of my country fell into confusion, the British Government should have the power of assuming the management of the country, until order was restored." With respect to this point, it is sufficient to state that the Treaty contains no conditions, under which the administration of the Maharaja's possessions, if once assumed by the British Government, was to be restored to his Highness.

25. The Maharaja also frequently refers to expressions used in a Despatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 25th of September 1835, and elsewhere, as well as in the letter from Lord Auckland, communicating their decision to the Maharaja, which, in his Highness's opinion, show that the Home Authorities contemplated the probability, at some future time, of his being restored to his former position.

26. It is true that, in no Despatch of the Home Government or of the Government of India has any intention of permanently assuming the administration of the country been expressed; and, in the orders to their officers employed in the administration of Mysore, they intimated their desire that no changes should be introduced which would present an obstacle to the restoration of the administration of the country to the Maharaja. It was clearly the wish of the Government

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Government that no step should be taken, or expressions used, which would interfere with the free exercise of their discretion in any future circumstances which might arise; but the expression of these sentiments cannot constitute any obligation on the part of the British Government to reinstate the Maharaja, or give to his Highness any right to such restoration.

27. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, after a careful consideration of the arguments brought forward by his Highness, are of opinion that the assumption of the administration of the Maharaja's territories in 1831 was in accordance with the provisions of the Subsidiary Treaty, and that he cannot, as of right, now claim its restoration.

28. As, then, no right can be established by the Maharaja, Her Majesty's Government have to decide whether the reinstatement of his Highness in the administration of the country is compatible with the true interests of the people of Mysore, who have an undoubted right to expect from the British Government that the country, which was placed under the protection of that Government by the Partition and Subsidiary Treaties, shall be justly and properly governed. This consideration was one of the main reasons assigned by Lord Wellesley for the ample powers of assumption given to the British Government in the Subsidiary Treaty. His Lordship, in a letter to the Commissioner of Mysore of the 16th of June 1799, declares that his desire, in framing the Subsidiary Treaty, was to improve the cultivation of Mysore, "to extend its commerce, to provide for its police, and, on the whole, effectually to secure the affluence, welfare, and tranquillity of its people." The Subsidiary Treaty itself bound the Maharaja to follow the advice of the British Government in the administration of his territories; and Lord Wellesley, in transmitting the treaty to the Court of Directors, made use of the following language:—"I trust that I shall be enabled to command the whole resources of the Raja's territory, to improve its cultivation, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants."

29. The benevolent intentions of Lord Wellesley have been carried into effect since the year 1831, from which date the whole of Mysore has been governed under the superintendence of the late Chief Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon, and the officers of the Mysore Commission. Through their management, the Government demand upon the land has been reduced, and vexatious imposts have been abolished, yet the revenue has rapidly increased; excellent roads have been constructed, and numerous measures tending to develope the resources of the country have been introduced. This result affords a remarkable example of the benefits which are conferred upon a native state, when its administration is conducted, under British officers, with integrity, ability, and justice. The claim of the people of Mysore to have good government ensured to them is strengthened by the fact of their having enjoyed the benefits of it for the last 30 years; and it is our bounden duty to see that those benefits are not withdrawn, or exposed to serious danger.

30. In considering the fitness of the Maharaja to be replaced in the position which he formerly occupied, Her Majesty's Government cannot but look for guidance to the opinions of those who are most competent to form a correct judgment upon the subject.

31. In the year 1847 a request similar to that now preferred by the Maharaja was addressed to the Governor General of India, Viscount Hardinge; and, in answer to a reference from him, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Sir Mark Cubbon, recorded his deliberate opinion that "any improvement that had taken place" in the condition and resources of the country "had been effected in spite of the counteractions he had met with on the part of the Maharaja and his partisans; and that the conduct of his Highness during his suspension from power would afford no security that the crisis which induced his suspension would not recur in the event of his restoration." Sir Mark Cubbon adds: "I confess myself unable to imagine any form of administration that would remove all apprehensions for the future, if unaccompanied by his Highness's entire exclusion from power." The Government of India, on this occasion, did not support the request of the Maharaja.

32. In the year 1856 the Marquis of Dalhousie expressed a decided opinion that the administration of Mysore ought to be retained in the hands of the British Government.



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33. The name of Earl Canning will for ever be associated in the history of British India, with the most liberal policy towards the native princes of India. That lamented statesman has given abundant proof, not only that questions affecting their rights received from him a fair and impartial consideration, but that he cherished a lively sympathy with their feelings and interests; and his opinion, therefore, deserves especial consideration upon the present question. Earl Canning's judgment, however, was adverse to the claim for the restoration of the government of the State of Mysore to the Maharaja. In his letter of the 11th of March 1862, his Lordship says that it is his "conviction, founded on experience of the past, that, if the authority of the British officers were removed, or even hampered, the peace and prosperity of Mysore would be at an end."

34. Lastly, your Excellency has acquainted the Maharaja that nothing contained in his Highness's khureetas shakes the confidence of the Governor General in Council in the decision communicated to his Highness by Earl Canning.

35. Her Majesty's Government attach the greatest weight to the deliberate opinions of so many high authorities; and, after a full review of all the circumstances of the case, they do not believe that the administration of Mysore can, with a due regard to the interests of the people of that country, be again committed to the Maharaja.

36. Your Excellency will, accordingly, inform the Maharaja that, after a careful consideration of the appeal which has been made to them, Her Majesty's Government have determined not to interfere with the decision, which has been communicated to his Highness by Earl Canning, and confirmed by your Excellency, that the administration of Mysore shall continue to be conducted, as at present, by British officers.

37. Her Majesty's Government having arrived at a conclusion adverse to the wishes of a Prince whose fidelity and loyalty during recent events in India have merited and received the approbation and thanks of Her Majesty, I request that the decision may be conveyed to the Maharaja in such a manner as may be the least painful to the feelings of his Highness; and any arrangement which, without involving a change in the present system of the administration of Mysore, would contribute either to his dignity or comfort, will, if recommended by your Excellency in Council, meet with the cordial approval of Her Majesty's Government.

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## Dissents of Members of the Council of India.

### Dissent of Sir *Henry Montgomery*.—13 July 1863.

I am unable to concur in the Despatch which passed Council on the 2d instant, refusing to restore to the Rajah the administration of the territories of Mysore.

I hold that the original assumption of the Mysore country in 1831 was not warranted by a fair interpretation of the Treaty of 1799, and that the action of the then Governor General was based on erroneous information of the actual condition of the country.

The subsidy was never in arrear, and, as admitted by Lord William Bentnick at a later period, did "not appear to have been in any immediate jeopardy."

Lord William Bentinck himself, desiring to remove from his mind the misgivings he felt as to the sufficiency of the grounds he had assumed for depriving the Rajah of the administration, appointed a commission to inquire into the origin, the progress, and suppression, and the consequences of the insurrection, composed of the following high Government officials: the General commanding the Mysore division of the Madras Army, General (Sir William) Morrison, Mr. John Macpherson Macleod, and General (Sir Mark) Cubbon; and a perusal of their able and penetrating report, satisfied Lord William

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William Bentinck, as it must, I believe, every impartial reader of it, that the derangement of the affairs of Mysore under the Rajah's rule had been greatly exaggerated; and, though it showed that blame was due to the Rajah for many defects of administration, mal-administration was not proved to the extent that had been represented by the Madras Government; that the disturbances that had occurred were greatly attributable to the withdrawal of the advice of the Resident, and of the support of the British Government, and that these disturbances not being easily quelled, was due "to the flocking to the rebel standard of foreigners (subjects of the British Government) from the Southern Maharatta country." This report moreover showed that at the same time, for the same assigned cause, viz., oppressive taxation, insurrection was rife in our own district of Canara, where the taxation bore unfavourable contrast with that prevailing in Mysore. I would refer to the marginal extracts from the Commissioner's Report,* as proving that

* Extracts Report of Committee on Mysore Disturbances, dated 12 December 1833:—

94. It has also been stated that the ryots had been so often disappointed in their expectations of fair enquiry into their complaints and just redress of their grievances, that they were backward to trust in the terms held out to them by the Rajah; we have no doubt that this was the case in a great degree. One witness has stated that "when the Resident intimated to them that his Highness was at hand, and would satisfy them in every way in his power, they remarked that there was no enquiry (into grievances) in the Mysore country, that though they had been three or four times to Mysore, neither his Highness nor himself (Mr. Casmajor) had made any enquiry, but that they had been sent back under a guard to their tolooks." With respect to so much of this statement as regards the Resident, it is to be remembered that he was prohibited by his instructions not only "from the public reception of complaints from the subjects of Mysore, but from the avowed support of the cause of those whose grievances might become known to him."

161. Having narrated the substance of this address, we think it right to state our conviction that great as were the abuses of power under the Rajah's government, the description here given of them is exaggerated; and, in particular, the statement of the tying up wounded men in cumblies, and throwing them into the river at Holy Honnoor, is, as far as we have been able to learn, wholly unfounded.

183. Although there were circumstances, as we have shown, in the composition of the Mysore territories, unfavourable to the easy maintenance of the Rajah's authority, over them, and although the efforts and influence of the Nugger Pretender, and the Tery King Poligar, together with the belief which at first prevailed that the Company's government would not support the authority of the Rajah, must be regarded as having greatly conduced to the disturbances; yet we think there can be no doubt that their origin is mainly to be ascribed to misrule on the part of that Prince. With respect to the nature and extent of that misrule we beg to offer some observations.

185. We do not however, think that the decline of the revenue, since the time of Poorneah, has been caused entirely by mis-government; it appears to us to be partly attributed to causes which were beyond the control of the Rajah's government; we allude to the general fall which had taken place within the period referred to in the price of agricultural produce, and also to the changes which have occurred, peculiarly affecting the state of Mysore.

186. In the Madras districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, which border on Mysore, and in many circumstances resemble it more than any other part of the Company's territory does; the revenue has also fallen off greatly during the same period, and we cannot believe that in either case the declension can justly be ascribed altogether to change in the management.

187. Among the changes which have occurred, specially affecting the condition of Mysore, we would particularly instance the reduction which has taken place, both in the number of posts at which British troops are stationed, and in the strength of the whole British force in Mysore. This reduction has caused a diminution of the demand for produce and the expenditure of money in some parts of the country, and must have thus contributed to the declension of the revenue. It has also had other effects worthy of remark in relation to the late disturbances. It has removed a restraint, which in the time of Poorneah kept the turbulent in awe, and there can be no doubt that it has afforded a facility to the instigators of the disturbances in leading the people to believe that the Company's government would not support the authority of the Rajah.

198. When public affairs were conducted in this manner, it is not to be wondered at that great discontent with the Government should have arisen among the people; yet it is necessary, in our opinion, to be cautious in drawing a conclusion with respect to the degree in which the collections actually made by the Tehseeldars were oppressive in their amount. The fact of the assembling of the ryots in *cootum*, and their complaining that the taxes were too burthensome to be borne of itself, really proves little or nothing upon this point. At the very same time, the Ryots assembled in the same manner, and made similar complaints in the province of Canara, where we understand the public demands have since been found, on full inquiry, to be decidedly moderate, lighter indeed, as they had always been considered, than in any other district subject to the Presidency of Madras. We also understand, and it is a curious coincidence, that those proceedings of the ryots in Canara were instigated by intrigues on the part of the public servants, as has been already shown to have been the case in Mysore. We have no doubt that the people of Mysore are generally in far less circumstances than they were 30 years ago. But we have strong doubts whether the demands made and enforced on them of late years, for or in the name of the Government, have been such in their amount compared with the means of the people to pay them as would be considered particularly heavy in the Madras territories, and though many witnesses have stated their belief that the population has greatly decreased, we are very far from being convinced that this is really the case. All indeed that has been said by the witnesses respecting the decay of the country, though we doubt not that there is too much ground for it, ought, in our opinion, to be received with great caution, as likely to be exaggerated even where it is founded on fact. Besides particular biasses, which may probably have influenced their evidence, it was liable to be swayed by that general prejudice, natural to all mankind, which tends to make men believe that the world degenerates and decays as themselves grow old, and which requires for its counteraction a greater enlightenment of mind than those persons could be expected to possess.

200. In illustration of the extent to which the belief prevailed that the Rajah's government would not be supported by the British troops, we may state the fact that a body of insurgent ryots which had been joined by some Candachar Peons, having failed in an attempt to seize the Amildar of Doda Balapoor, and hearing that



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that the allegations advanced for the assumption of the country did not bear the test of a careful inquiry, and that the measure itself was not justified either by the words or spirit of the Treaty.

The able and comprehensive document of the eminent men who composed the Commission, confirmed in Lord William Bentinck's mind the doubts he entertained both "as to the legality and the justice" of the course that had been pursued, and in addressing the Court of Directors on the 14th April 1834, his Lordship proposed an arrangement calculated to atone to the Rajah for the error he himself had committed.

Though not acceding to the recommendations of the Governor General, the Court of Directors, in their reply, gave ample grounds for the belief that they did not view the resumption as permanent.

They say, "we are decidedly of opinion that the government of the whole country (with the exception hereafter suggested) should be retained in your hands till you can establish a fair assessment upon the ryots, with security against further exaction, and till you have framed a satisfactory system of administration of justice and for its permanent and undisturbed operation;" and they concluded their Despatch by directing that the Government of the country should be carried on under the designation of the Commission for the Government of the Terrotories of Mysore, and not in the name of the Company.

From this and other similar expressions of the Home Government, some of which have been quoted in the annual reports of the Commissioner, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette,"* it is impossible to deny that it has throughout been the professsed purpose of the Home authorities to restore to the Rajah the administration of the country, and that they regarded the direct management of it only as a temporary measure. That the assumption was not the final and irretrievable measure under the operation of the Treaty of 1799, is also clearly shown by the words of Lord Willliam Bentinck in his Minute of the 14th April 1834, wherein he asks and answers the following questions in these terms: "Has the Company's government assumed the management of the Mysore country on its own acccount, or is the country still managed for and on behalf of the Rajah, and is the Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore virtually cancelled, or is it in full force? The answer must decidedly be that the management has been assumed for and on behalf of the Rajah, and that the Treaty is in full force."

The management of the Mysore territories having for 30 years been conducted by British officers, with a success admitted by the supreme Indian authorities, as well as by the Home Government, it can no longer be maintained that security to the ryots against undue taxation, and a system for the due administration of justice for which the Court of Directors stipulated as a condition of restoration, have not been attained; and the Rajah having declared his intention of preserving that system intact, there can no longer be any just pretence for continuing to withhold from him the restoration he seeks; and under the stringent restrictions proposed by the special committee, ample security for the proper

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that he had fled to Bangalore, advanced to Yellaoomkum, a place within 10 miles of that cantonment, which it can scarcely be imagined they would have presumed to do had they regarded the British Government as disposed to aid that of the Rajah.

202. As some of the witnesses have stated that complaints of the district officers when due attention could not be obtained to them from the Rajah's government were received and inquired into by a former Resident, but that the present Resident would not receive such representations, we think it only an act of justice to Mr. Casmajor to observe that in the line of conduct which he pursued in this respect, he seems to have been guided by positive instructions from superior authority. We cannot, however, here refrain from taking the liberty to remark that a system which expressly enjoined that the "advice and council of the British Government should only be apparent to the public eye when coming directly in aid and support of the native authorities," and that the representative of that Government should "abstain from the public reception of complaints from the subjects of Mysore, and from the avowed support of those whose grievances might become known to him," appears to us, whatever reasons of policy there might be for adopting it, to have been anything but calculated to promote the popularity of the British name.

* Extract from a letter of the late Sir Mark Cubbon, dated 29th June 1859:—

"The orders from England are imperative that the administration of Mysore shall be so conducted that the country may be restored to a native government at the shortest notice; and, in consequence, we are at this moment obliged to oppose many parts of procedure which a native government could not administer.

Extract from Lord Canning's Administration Report of 1860, published in "Calcutta Gazette."

"It has also been necessary so to conduct the administration as to fulfil *conscientiously* the instructions laid down for guidance in a letter from the home authorities, under date the 25th September 1835, and which states as follows: 'We are desirous of adhering, as far as can be done, to the native usages, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency, when the country shall be restored to the Rajah.'"

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proper fulfilment of his pledges having been provided, it seems to me that, unless all the professions of the Home Government throughout a series of years can be set at nought, or interpretations are placed on words in direct opposition to their ordinarily admitted meaning, we must be guilty of a breach of good faith, of good policy, and of justice to the Rajah in continuing, in despite of the terms of the Treaty, which under the circumstances never warranted permanent resumption, to withhold from him his just rights. The letter of the Rajah of the 20th April 1862, addressed to the present Viceroy, in answer to Lord Canning's harsh and cold denial of his Highness's claims, appears to my apprehension completely to refute Lord Canning's arguments; and it needs but a careful study of it, and of the previous correspondence, together with the well-drawn-up note of the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 30th May 1862, giving an abstract of all that has passed on the subject of Mysore, to place the case of the Rajah in a light that demands that the obvious interests of the British Government in the acquisition of the territories of Mysore, surrounded as they are on all sides by British possessions, should yield to the more necessary obligations of good faith, and the strict observance of treaties.

Apart from the above general grounds for dissenting from the decision at which the Secretary of State in Council has arrived, I see much in the proposed Despatch to induce me to decline being a party to it.

In the 3d paragraph it professes "for the clear understanding of the question, to recapitulate shortly the events which have led to the relations in which the British Government now stands towards the state of Mysore." Everyone who carefully examines these relations cannot fail to observe that such recapitulation is anything but the fair representation of the case it professes to relate. It consists of all that can be extracted from the records that bear against the Rajah's claims, and withholds much that tells in their favour.

In paragraph 10 it notices Sir Thomas Munro's letter to his Highness in 1825, and in paragraph 11, it says, "these remonstrances were of no avail," as if the remonstrances which were six years previous to the insurrection immediately preceded that event. The character and extent of this insurrection, as ascertained by the Committee of 1833, after patient and lengthened investigation, are wholly ignored, and, in paragraph 12, the Maharaja is declared to have failed to have fulfilled the conditions of the Subsidiary Treaty by neglecting the advice of the British Government, though it is well known, and officially on record, that not only was no advice rendered, but that it was systematically and purposely withheld. It is also said that "the state of the finances was such as to afford no security for the punctual payment of the subsidy;" whereas, up to that very period the subsidy had been paid punctually in advance, and Lord W. Bentinck had subsequently recorded his belief that it was in no time in jeopardy.

In paragraph 13 the act of assumption is justified "under these circumstances," whereas all the circumstances which led to the assumption were altered when the actual state of the country was ascertatned by the investigations of the Committee. Again in paragraph 14, Lord W. Bentinck's letter to the Rajah, written, as admitted subsequently by Lord W. Bentinck, when he had not made himself master of the subject, is quoted. In it, it is stated, "that the greatest excesses were committed, and unparallelled cruelties were inflicted by your Highness's servants," such allegations of cruelties having been shown to be untrue by the Committee's report. In paragraph 17 it says, Lord W. Bentinck, "for the first time, expressed a doubt whether the assumption of the entire administration of Mysore was in strict accordance with the terms of the Subsidiary Treaty;" whereas Lord W. Bentinck's own recorded minutes show clearly that his doubts were not confined to that one point, and that having entertained them, they were confirmed by the examination of the actual state of the case by a committee of undoubted ability. In paragraph 18 it is said, "the decision of the Court of Directors was communicated to the Maharajah by Lord Auckland in March 1836," without allusion to the fact that in that communication hopes were held out to his Highness of restoration at a future indefinite period. In paragraph 21, the obligations of the British Government towards the people of Mysore are given as a reason for refusing the Rajah's claim, while it is notorious that the people of Mysore are greatly desirous of his Highness's restoration to his government.

*Vide* page 161 of Committee's Report, as given above in margin.

In paragraph 24 it is stated, "that the Treaty contains no conditions under which the administration of the Maharajah's possessions, if once assumed by the



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British Government was to be restored to his Highness." In all fairness, if the Treaty is to be quoted in such rigid interpretation when adverse to the Rajah's claims, it may also be quoted in the same strictness, as not authorising the assumption of the entire country under any view of its real condition at that period. In paragraph 26, the reiterated professions of the Home Government of intention to restore the administration to the Rajah, and their injunctions to shape the system of government so as not to obstruct such restoration, are passed over as the bare "expression of sentiments which cannot constitute any obligation;" whereas they are the plain and fully considered views of the policy of the Court of Directors, approved by the Board of Control. And, lastly, in paragraph 36, "it has been determined that the administration of Mysore shall continue to be conducted as at present by British officers," the very form and system of government which his Highness pledges himself to maintain, and for the due maintaining of which ample security might be provided.

(signed) *H. Montgomery.*

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DISSENT of Sir *Frederick Currie.*—17 July 1863.

I DISSENT from the Despatch to the Governor General in Council relative to the administration of Mysore, which passed Council on the 2d instant.

2. Because the 36th paragraph, which communicates the determination of Her Majesty's Government, evades the issue distinctly raised by the Maharaja and Lord Canning, and referred to us for decision, viz., the relative position of the Maharaja and the British Government, under the Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore, consequent upon the proceedings of Lord W. Bentinck in 1831, and the temporary or permanent character of those proceedings; but, while the Despatch shrinks from openly declaring a decision on those points, it, by its whole line of argument, and the partial quotations it introduces from records and correspondence, points to a decision of the question in favour of Lord Canning's view, and the permanent retention of the Mysore territory by the British Government.

Para. 6. 3. Because the Despatch attempts to draw from "the language used in the Partition Treaty," a distinction between the durability of the tenure of the Maharaja in the territories allotted to him, and that of the Nizam, and the British Government, in the portions assigned to them respectively, which the provisions of the Treaty do not warrant; and implies that the Maharaja's connection with the Mysore territories is derived solely from the spontaneous liberality of the British Government, keeping out of sight the fact prominently stated by Lord Wellesley at the time, that the principality was established by the allies conjointly with the Maharaja, as the representative of the ancient rulers of Mysore, with whom we had already treaty relations.

Para. 12. 4. Because the Despatch charges the Raja with a breach of the conditions of the Subsidiary Treaty which has never been charged against him by the Government of India, or the Home Government, up to this time. Had Lord W. Bentinck in 1831 been able to fix upon the Raja a failure to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty, he would doubtless have declared the Treaty at an end; he would have considered himself no longer bound by its provisions, and would have dealt with the Maharaja, and with the country in communication with the Nizam, otherwise than he did. Whereas, Lord W. Bentinck, some years after the assumption of the territory, declared the Treaty in all its entirety to be in full force and operation. Doubtless Lord W. Bentinck felt that he could not try conclusions with the Rajah, under the 14th Article of the Treaty, the conditions of which the British Government had themselves, it must be admitted, "failed to fulfil," when they systematically withheld from the Raja the advice which, by that article, they are bound to give to him in the conduct of every detailed department of the administration. The withholding of that advice, and the withdrawal of the support of the British representative, with their results, are forcibly remarked on by the Commissioners in their report* as to the causes of the rebellion which led to the proceedings adopted by Lord W. Bentinck in 1831.

*Dated 12 Dec. 1833, paras. 202, 203.

5. Because

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5. Because the Despatch gives an incorrect and erroneous statement of what it was competent to the Governor General to do under the provisions of the Treaty. Para. 13.

6. Because the Despatch does not give a fair or correct epitome of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Home authorities in 1834 and 1835. The doubts of Lord W. Bentinck as to the legality of the proceedings which he was led in 1831 to adopt, as his Lordship admits, on an imperfect knowledge of the real facts of the case (which he did not learn till afterwards) are very fully stated in the Despatch of 1834, but are dismissed, with a very brief allusion, in the Despatch under consideration; while the latter sets forth that those doubts were not shared by the Court of Directors, who, it states, "considered that the assumption of the whole territory was justified by the provisions of the Treaty." . . . . Paras. 17, 18. Para. 17. Para. 18.

Now the Court of Directors have never committed themselves to any such assertion; the language of the Home Government in the Despatches of 1833 and 1835 is very guarded, and somewhat remarkable. In the former, in reply to Lord W. Bentinck's Despatch, detailing the proceedings he had adopted, and which he described as in accordance with the Treaty, they designate the measure as "decided" and "necessary;" they recognise the "policy," and indeed "necessity" of the measure; but they abstain, as it would seem, carefully, from endorsing its legality or conformity to the provisions of the Treaty. Again, in replying in 1835 to Lord W. Bentinck's Despatch, in which he sets forth his doubts as to the justice of what had been done, and its legality in reference to the provisions of the Treaty, the language of the Home Government is even more guarded. They abstain from saying that his Lordship's doubts are groundless; they give their reasons why, the assumption of the territory having taken place, for a specific purpose, no part of it should be restored till that purpose is attained; they point out the measures which should be adopted for the establishment of an efficient administration, and clearly intimate that when those safeguards are established, the administration will be restored to the Raja; they argue that the measures they describe as proper to be observed while the province is retained by the British Government, "are for the essential benefit of the Prince and fully within the intendment of the Treaty;" but they commit themselves no further. The Despatch under consideration, is the first that has ventured to assert, which it does positively and uncompromisingly, that the measure taken by Lord W. Bentinck in 1831 "was in accordance with the provisions of the Subsidiary Treaty;" doubtless if the authors of this Despatch have satisfied themselves that the proceedings of 1831 are in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty, they are right in stating this as their opinion; but they are not justified in sheltering themselves in their statement under the authority of the Court of Directors, who, as I have shown, carefully abstained from committing themselves to such an assertion. But, supposing the proceedings of 1831 to have been in strict accordance with the Treaty, the Treaty itself contemplates only temporary measures for a specific purpose, and could do no more in reference to the terms of the Partition Treaty; while the proceedings and correspondence of the Court of Directors specially declare the measure to be of that character. They advert to "the deferred and future possession of the whole kingdom" of the Maharaja, when certain described safeguards "to secure the people against the vices of the Raja's character" shall be established; till which has been done, they object to the restoration of any part of the territories to the Raja; but this system being established, they say that "the same reasons which would recommend the restoration to the Rajah of a portion of the country, will, in our opinion, recommend the restoration of the whole." I must dissent from a Despatch which declares positively, in the face of these facts, and these deliberately recorded statements, that the Maharaja has no claim to the restoration of his country. Para. 27. Para. 18. Para. 23.

8. After the assumption of the administration of Mysore by the Government of India, the Home Government justified their orders for its temporary retention by the obligation they considered themselves under to the people of Mysore, of organising such a system of government as would secure to the people that the future administration of the Raja should be just and equitable. I am decidedly of opinion that this assumed obligation they were bound to fulfil within a reasonable period, and that, having fulfilled it, they were bound to restore the country to the Raja, under such restrictions and conditions for the continuance of



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of the system they had established, as might be thought proper. They assumed a trust, and justified its assumption by stating it to be "for the benefit of the Prince himself." Can it be said that we are fulfilling that trust, and benefiting the Prince by excluding him, for ever, from the possession of his property?

Paras. 28, 29.

9. I dissent from the proposition that our duty to the people of Mysore compels us to retain possession of the country. I believe that a native administration, efficiently superintended and controlled as Lord Wellesley, by the 14th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, intended that Mysore should be, and as it would have been, had the provisions of that article been observed by us, and might now be, is better adapted, and more acceptable to a native community, than one where the European element and English modes of procedure pervade all the departments. But if the occupation by us of the territories of Mysore is to be continued expressly for the interest of the people, let the people of Mysore, who know well their own interests, be consulted. We are told, and from my own experience I cannot doubt the fact, that the people are now anxiously awaiting our decision in this case; that they will be exceedingly disappointed when the result of this decision is known; and that our philanthropy will cause discontent throughout the length and the breadth of the province. I dissent also from these arguments being adduced when our own interests, in paving the way for the acquisition of the valuable province of Mysore are concerned, while they are totally ignored by the Government of India, when our interests are not involved, or lie in another direction. More than 10 years ago, the Nizam of Hyderabad was called upon by the Indian Government to cede extensive districts to us, to provide the subsidy for his contingent. This was a permanent cession. Our administration was introduced in these districts under British officers, and was continued with as much success as in Mysore, till about two years ago, when it was convenient to the Government, as a reward to the Nizam for his conduct in the mutiny, and for the adjustment of our boundary with Nagpore, to re-transfer the greater part of these districts. The Government of India had no compunction in making over the people of these large districts which had been eight years under our government, unconditionally, to a more corrupt and tyrannical native administration than ever that of Mysore was in its worst times. I might instance the portions of districts in Rohilcund, which had been within our Regulation Provinces since 1803, the inhabitants of which had been all born and bred our subjects, lately made over, as a reward for good service, to the Nawab of Rampore; this was not a re-transfer of native subjects to their legitimate chief, but a free gift of Hindoo communities, bitterly protesting against the proceeding, to a Mahommedan ruler. I could mention several other like transfers which have lately been made, in which no compunctions were felt, no philanthropy excited. I protest against the inconsistency (to use the lightest term) of making this a plea for refusing to restore Mysore to the Maharaja, who would maintain the present system of administration established by us, under the superintendence and control of a Resident appointed by the Governor General in Council.

10. I dissent also from the introduction of Sir M. Cubbon's statements about the Raja's conduct and character, made upwards of 16 years ago, as a pretext for the measure which this Despatch adopts; when it is known, and is on record, that for very many years past the estimate of Sir M. Cubbon of the Raja's character, has undergone a complete change; and that he has, on many occasions, taken the opportunity of writing in high terms of praise of the Maharaja. In his letter to the Government of India, of 2d June 1860, he writes: "To no one was the Government more indebted for the preservation of tranquillity than his Highness the Raja, who displayed the most steadfast loyalty throughout the crisis, discountenancing everything in the shape of disaffection, and taking every opportunity to proclaim his perfect confidence in the stability of the English rule. When the small party of Europeans arrived at Mysore, he made manifest his satisfaction by giving them a feast; he offered one of his palaces for their accommodation and as a stronghold for the security of the treasure, and even gave up his own personal establishment of elephants, &c. to assist the 74th Highlanders in its forced march from the Neilgherries to Bellary, for the protection of the ceded districts; a proceeding which, although of no great magnitude in itself, produced great moral effect throughout the country. In fact, there was nothing in his power which he did not do to manifest his fidelity to the British Government, and to discourage the unfriendly."

11. As

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11. As little could the authority of Sir M. Cubbon be, with justice, cited for the permanency of the Raja's exclusion from the administration of Mysore; for his last Administration Report, dated 23d July 1859, contains the following passage: "It has also been necessary so to conduct the administration as to fulfil conscientiously the instructions laid down for guidance in a letter from the Home Authorities, under date 25th July 1835, and which states as follows: 'We throw out these thoughts for your consideration, but we are at the same time desirous of adhering, as far as can be done, to the native usages, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter, by native agency, when the country shall be restored to the Maharaja.'"

12. I dissent from the Despatch, lastly, because I believe it to be impolitic as well as unjust; I feel satisfied that it will fail of the object which it aims at; which is evidently, though not avowedly, the eventual acquisition of Mysore in full sovereignty: doubtless this would be a very desirable consummation. Lord Dalhousie, in his Minute of 16th January 1856, adverts to the value of the province, and dwells with satisfaction on the prospect of the Raja's dying without adopting a son; and Lord Canning's letter to the Secretary of State, of 30th March 1862, has the following passages:—"The Raja is an old man, past 60, and of a family notoriously short-lived. He has no son, and has adopted no heir. It has been supposed that he will bequeath his kingdom to the British Government. It may be very little desirable that more provinces should be added to those which are already under the absolute rule of the Queen in India; but the case of Mysore lying in the midst of the Madras Presidency, and already bound to us in a way which is not convenient or satisfactory, is quite exceptional; and the bequest of that country in full sovereignty to the Crown, by the free will of its ruler, and in a spirit of loyal attachment to the British power, is a consummation which, in the interests of all concerned, no one would wish to see defeated." . . . . . When the Raja finds that the hopes of the restoration of his kingdom, which have been held out to him, are at an end, he will doubtless feel that the British Government has not kept faith with him; and we cannot calculate on his putting into practice any intention in our favour he may have entertained as long as he had confidence that we would do so. If the Raja should adopt a son, the whole territory in full sovereignty will pass to such son on his obtaining his majority. In making this statement I by no means lose sight of what has been argued by Lord Dalhousie regarding the personal character of the Subsidiary Treaty, and the absence of the mention therein of heirs and successors; for that argument, if admitted, would affect the stability of the tenure of Scindia, and of half the princes of India in their dominions. Nor am I forgetful of the importance which is attached to an expression in Lord Canning's Adoption Minute, regarding the personal administration, by adopting rulers, of their territories at the time of their death. I think the decision impolitic, also, as likely to lead, when the permanent exclusion of the Maharaja from the possession of Mysore is promulgated, to inconvenient questions with the Nizam, whose treaty-rights in Mysore, though kept out of sight in this Despatch, and the proceedings of Lords Dalhousie and Canning referred to in it, cannot be ignored.

13. I feel, moreover, that it is most impolitic to give occasion to the chiefs of India generally, who are said to be anxiously watching our decision of this case to think that we are compassing, by any indirection, the acquisition of the valuable province of Mysore, after the solemn proclamation of the intention of the Crown to maintain the integrity of treaties, and the somewhat ostentatious declarations of the late Viceroy in his Adoption Minute, and other proceedings, of the desire of the British Government to preserve, with scrupulous fidelity, the possessions and the interests of the princes and chiefs of India.

(signed) *F. Currie.*

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DISSENT of Sir *John P. Willoughby*, 18 August 1863.

I ADHERE to the view which I and other Members of the Council have advocated, which recommended the restoration of the government of Mysore to the



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present Raja, under certain stringent conditions, providing for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people; and I most strongly dissent from the Despatch which has been transmitted to the Government of India on the 17th ultimo, negativing that view, and chiefly for the following reasons;—

First. Because Lord Canning's letter to the Maharajah, dated the 11th March 1862, and the historical note accompanying the Despatch* from the Government of India, dated the 8th April 1862, No. 40, opens up the entire question of our past and future relations with the Mysore State. It seems to me, therefore, to follow, that the reply ought not to be restricted to the simple question of restoration or non-restoration, unless it is intended to indorse and approve the views and opinions contained in Lord Canning's letter to the Maharajah, and from which I am constrained, by the evidence embodied in the public records of more than half a century, to dissent.

* Signed by Lord Elgin, Sir Bartle Frere, Cecil Beadon, R. Napier, and S. Laing.

Second. Because the Treaty of the 6th July 1799, with the Mysore State (Articles 4 and 5), only empowers the British Government to assume charge of "part or parts of the territorial possessions" of the Rajah, whenever funds required to pay the subsidiary force are likely to fail. Lord Wellesley, in fact, provided for temporary assumptions for a single specific purpose, namely, to secure payment of the subsidy, and for undivided authority during their continuance; and, rightly interpreted, this is the only power† of assumption conferred by the treaty.

Third. Because, by the confession‡ of Lord William Bentinck himself we are aware that, in 1831, he exceeded the powers vested in him by the treaty, by assuming the administration of the whole of the Mysore Territory. His Lordship, with great candour, recorded the doubts he entertained of the legality of the proceeding; and we are assured that the extreme measure then adopted against the Maharajah of Mysore was the one act of his otherwise just and wise administration of which he repented.

Fourth.—Because we have the explicit declaration of Lord William Bentinck himself, that the assumption of the administration of the Mysore Territory in 1831 was intended only as a temporary measure. In a Minute§ commenting on the report of a commission appointed to investigate into the causes of the disturbances which were the pretext for depriving the Rajah of the management of his country, Lord William Bentinck makes the following important admissions:—

"The entire question hinges, I think, upon this consideration: Has the Company's Government assumed the management of the Mysore country on its own account, or is that country still managed for and on behalf of the Rajah? Is the Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore virtually cancelled, or is it still in full force?"‖

"The

† If this is not the proper construction, there is no meaning in that part of the 5th Article which prescribes that, "whenever, and so long as any part or parts of his Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the East India Company, the Governor General in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed." Until now, it has never been contended that, if under the treaty we exercised the power of assumption, that assumption would be for ever!

‡ I shall here quote his Lordship's own words, in making this avowal—

"By the adoption of the arrangement which I advocate, certain doubts will be removed which I cannot help entertaining, both as to the legality and the justice according to a strict interpretation of the course which has been pursued. The treaty warrants our assumption of the country, with a view to secure the payment of our subsidy. The assumption was actually made on account of the Rajah's misgovernment. The subsidy does not appear to have been in any immediate jeopardy. Again, the treaty authorises us to assume such part or parts of the country as may be necessary to render the funds which we claim efficient and available. The whole has been assumed, although a part would unquestionably have sufficed for the purpose specified in the treaty. And, with regard to the justice of the case, I cannot but think that it would have been more fair to the Rajah had a more distinct and positive warning been given to him, that the decided measure since adopted, would be put in force if misgovernment should be found to prevail."—Despatch to the Secret Committee, dated 14th April 1834.

§ Dated 14th April 1834.—This Commission was composed of Major General Hawker, Messrs. W. Morrison, and John Macleod, and Lieutenant Colonel Cubbon. Their report bears date the 12th December 1833, and there can be no doubt that it was this report which first raised doubts in the Governor General's mind of the legality and propriety of the strong measures he had adopted against the Rajah of Mysore; in a word, the report did not make out the strong case against the Rajah, which previous representations from the Madras Government had led Lord William Bentinck to anticipate.

‖ If further proofs are required on this point, I would refer to the able note, dated 30th May 1861, prepared by Mr. Aitchison, Under Secretary to the Government of India, which no one can, I think, peruse without arriving at the conclusion: 1st, That by the Treaty of 1799, no right was reserved to the British Government to assume permanently the administration of Mysore. 2d. That, although the question has intermediately been the subject of constant and repeated discussion, we have never, up to the present time, pretended, and much less declared, our occupancy to be permanent, or checked the Rajah's hopes of eventual restoration.

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"The answer must decidedly be that the management has been assumed for and on behalf of the Rajah, and that the treaty is in full force."

And it must be obvious that, if permanency had been contemplated in 1831, the conquest, forfeiture, and annexation of Mysore would have been declared at the time, and not merely a sequestration to continue in force only as long as the subsidy was in danger.

Fifth. Because it follows that, by now virtually declaring the treaty of Mysore cancelled, and the occupation of the Rajah's country to be permanent; we are, after a lapse of 30 years, enhancing the penalty originally imposed on the Rajah, and this at a time when we are prodigal of our admissions that during the recent eventful crisis in India, his Highness the Maharajah has displayed the most conspicuous loyalty, and has performed very essential services for the British Government. Sir Mark Cubbon, a short time before relinquishing the office of British Commissioner of Mysore, acknowledged* that, "To no one was the Government more indebted for the preservation of tranquillity than his Highness the Rajah, who displayed the most steadfast loyalty throughout the crisis; discountenancing everything in the shape of disaffection, and taking every opportunity to proclaim his perfect confidence in the stability of the English rule. When the small party of Europeans arrived at Mysore, he made manifest his satisfaction by giving them a feast. He offered one of his palaces for their accommodation, and as a stronghold for the security of the treasure; and even gave up his own personal establishment of elephants, &c. to assist the 74th Highlanders in its forced march from the Neilgherries to Bellary for the protection of the ceded districts; a proceeding which, although of no great magnitude in itself, produced great moral effects throughout the country. In fact, there was nothing in his power which he did not do to manifest his fidelity to the British Government, and to discourage the unfriendly."

* Letter to the Governor General of India, dated 2 June 1860.

I shall hereafter,† have to point out that this hearty commendation was reiterated and confirmed by Lord Canning himself, only a few months before the letter to the Rajah virtually degrading his Highness from the position of a sovereign prince to that of a pensionary for life.

†*See* eleventh head.

Sixth. Because the present decision is in contradiction of the public records, which in a continuous stream indicate the intention to restore the administration of Mysore to its native rulers at some future but hitherto undefined period. The Maharajah has never ceased to urge‡ his claim to the restoration of his sovereign rights, and until now has never been peremptorily refused. On the contrary, on more than one occasion, hopes have been held out to the Maharajah that restoration would ultimately be made to himself personally. Thus, when, in 1834, Lord William Bentinck proposed to restore to the Rajah a large portion of his territory on condition of his ceding the remainder in payment of the subsidy, the Court of Directors negatived the proposal in the following terms:—

"We are, for these reasons, decidedly of opinion that the government of the whole country (with the exception hereafter suggested), should be retained in your hands till you can establish a fair assessment upon the ryots with security against further exaction, and till you have framed a satisfactory system for the administration of justice, and for its permanent and undisturbed operation. Considering

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And, when reporting the measure to the Secret Committee on the 6th September 1831, Lord William Bentinck is anxious to disavow that he had any other object in view than a temporary one.

"The necessity for such a measure being thus apparent, the act he thought should be open and avowed, and the method and form of interference should be exempt from all appearance of an insidious character, that it should not seem as if adopted as a step to something else," meaning, I presume, annexation.

‡ In the year 1844, he urged his appeal no less than five times; namely, 15th February, 10th April, 9th May, 11th August, and 7th September. He again appealed in June 1845, and again on the 8th August 1848, and lastly, and more urgently than ever, on the anticipated retirement of Sir Mark Cubbon, on the 23d February 1861. In these appeals the Maharajah asks many perplexing questions; such, for instance, as, 'Who was to be the judge of when the conditions for restoration prescribed by the Court of Directors have been fulfilled? Had it ever been before heard, that because a prince or individual had been in his youth extravagant, he should therefore be disinherited? Have not disturbances occurred in the Company's territories, as they have done in those of Mysore, without blame being imputed to the governing authorities? Have not the best and most upright of governments incurred, as he had done, debts? What proportion does my debt bear to the revenues of my country?" Finally, he strongly contends, and I think with success, that the original assumption of the administration of Mysore was not justified by the treaty of 1799. *Vide*, in particular, his letters dated 7th June 1845, and 8th August 1848, in the last of which he claims the fulfilment of Lord Auckland's promises made in 1836.



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Considering, however, that the Rajah of Mysore has ever been the attached friend of the British Government, &c., &c.

"We throw out these thoughts for your consideration; but we are at the same time desirous of adhering as far as can be done to the native usages, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency when the country shall be restored to the Rajah."

And the conditions on which restoration was then contemplated by the Court, were communicated to the Rajah by Lord Auckland, the Governor General of India, in the following very remarkable and explicit language* :—

* Letter dated 28 March 1836.

"My friend, it is the opinion of those eminent authorities, who are at all times anxiously disposed to promote whatever may be most conducive to the true interests of your Highness, that those interests will be best consulted by maintaining the undivided and beneficial administration which at present subsists, of your Highness's territories until such salutary rules and safeguards may be matured and confirmed in practice as shall afford just ground of confidence that your subjects in all parts of your dominions will possess the benefit of a stable form of good government. It is considered essential that all apprehensions should be removed of a recurrence of those grievous disorders and abuses which led to the general prevalence of feelings of insecurity and misery among your people, to the ruin of your Highness's affairs, and, in their result, to the assumption of the management of your country by the British Government. The Honourable Court of Directors, on these grounds, signified their commands that the administration of your Highness's territories shall remain on its present footing until arrangements for their good government shall have been so firmly established as to be secure from future disturbance."

Again, in 1839, the Court of Directors gave another very decided proof of their intention that the assumption of the administration of Mysore was to be regarded only as a temporary measure, by disapproving of the abolition of corporal punishment within the Rajah's dominions.

"We think (they observed) it is unfortunate that a country like Mysore, which had so recently come under our management, which we had it in view ultimately to restore to a native government, and for that reason generally avoided any innovations inconsistent with the maxims and practices of the best native governments, should have been made the subject of an experiment so embarrassing to any native government as the total abolition of corporal punishment."

Again, by order of the Court of Directors, the Government of Mysore has from the first been conducted in the name of the Rajah, and not in that of the East India Company; the Commission by which its affairs are administered being by their direction designated, "The Commission for the Government of the Territories of Mysore."

"We attach greater weight to what is urged by the Governor General against carrying on the government in the name of the Company, and as we have no desire to give unnecessary pain to the Rajah, we therefore concur with the Governor General in thinking that the Commission may be designated, 'The Commission for the Government of the Territories of Mysore.'"

This clearly establishes that at this time† the idea of a permanent assumption of the administration of Mysore was not entertained.

Seventh. Because, in view to ultimate restoration, Mysore has always been treated as foreign territory, held temporarily in trust for the Rajah, and to be restored at some future period.

For instance, in 1843, to the great detriment of the revenues of Mysore, and notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of Sir Mark Cubbon to the contrary, the prohibition, by Acts XV. of 1839, and XI. of 1842, of the importation of foreign sugars into the Madras territories‡ was strictly enforced against Mysore, on the ground

† It is quite clear that the framer of the treaty did not contemplate permanent assumption to secure a temporary object. In his report of 3d August 1799, the Marquis of Wellesley informs the Court of Directors: "With this view I have engaged to undertake the protection of this country in consideration of an annual subsidy of seven lacs of star pagodas; but, recollecting the inconveniences and embarrassments which have arisen to all parties concerned under the double governments and conflicting authorities unfortunately established in Oude, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, I resolved to reserve to the Company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as an unlimited right of assuming the direct management of the country, whenever such a step might appear necessary for the security of the funds destined to the subsidy, and of requiring extraordinary aid beyond the amount of the fixed subsidy, in time of war, or preparations for hostility."—Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 85.

‡ *Vide* Sir Mark Cubbon's letter to Governor General of India, dated 21st October 1843, and Mr. Secretary Currie's

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ground that it was foreign territory. It was in fact ruled that no sugar, the growth of Mysore, could be admitted into the adjacent district of Canara, even for local consumption; and sugar in transit to Hydrabad (also foreign territory), passing through a British district, was intercepted by the Company's officers. In like manner, on the same ground, the importation of tobacco from Mysore into Malabar was prohibited altogether, and coffee was subjected to a high differential duty; and this, notwithstanding the fact that Mysore admits all British produce free, and levies on the produce of the Company's districts no higher duty than upon its own.

Again, in 1840, the question arose whether it was within the competency of the Queen's Court at Madras to execute its processes in the Mysore territory; and, on being referred to, the Advocate General at Calcutta distinctly declared his opinion to be in the negative.

"I am aware (he observed) that Mysore is virtually governed by the East India Company; but, I believe, however true that may be, the sovereignty of Mysore is still expressly admitted to be in the Rajah, and the authority of the government there is exercised in his name and on his behalf (nominally) by the East India Company as the trustees for him, and that the sovereignty might instantly be surrendered into his hands to be exercised by him without any change whatever beyond that of the persons who exercise the powers of government. That the sovereignty is exercised by the East India Company as trustees for the Rajah, does not appear to me to affect the principle which governs this case. As trustees for the Rajah it is contrary to their duty to commit, or to allow in others, any violation of the sovereignty which might disable them from restoring it to the person whose sovereignty they admit without any derogation."

Again, so recently as the 20th December 1858, the Vice-President in Council at Calcutta (Sir John Peter Grant) in reference to a proposal to assimilate the rules and regulations of the military cantonment at Bangalore to those in force in British territory, expressly declared in the official Gazette that Bangalore "is not like a British cantonment in the Bengal Presidency, where the land is Government property, and where houses are built subject to cantonment regulations, but it is a station in a foreign territory, where houses are lawfully held under a peculiar tenure from the Rajah's government."

Lastly, it is stated in the General Report on the Administration of India, published in 1860, in relation to Mysore, that,

"It has also been necessary so to conduct the administration as to fulfil conscientiously the instructions laid down for guidance in a letter from the Home Authorities under date the 25th September 1835, and which states as follows:— 'We are desirous of adhering as far as can be done to the native usages, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency, when the country shall be restored to the Rajah.'"

Eighth. Because, not avowedly, but practically, the Despatch tacitly confirms Lord Canning's decision that on the demise of the present Rajah, without (as is certain to happen) lineal issue, the Mysore State will become a lapse to the British Crown.

Ninth. Because, in reality, however, no such lapse can possibly arise without committing the flagrant injustice of denying to the Rajah the right to adopt, and to his adopted son the right to succeed to all his father's possessions and privileges. The "Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam"* of 1799 was not a personal

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Currie's reply, dated 11 November 1843, No. 1089. "The peculiar situation and circumstances of Mysore render the operation of these acts very injurious to her trade and prosperity, and materially affect her resources. Surrounded on all sides by the Honourable Company's Provinces, it has been of the greatest importance to this state that the liberal intentions of the Marquis of Wellesley should be carefully followed, viz.: That the commercial intercourse between the two states should be unrestrained, and upon this principle no efforts have been spared since the administration was assumed by the British Government to encourage the production of those articles which were adapted to the soil and climate, and chiefly required by the neighbouring countries. Among these, sugar is a very important item, &c. &c."

* According to his own account, the Marquis of Wellesley had two principal objects in view in the mode in which he partitioned the territories conquered from Tippoo Sultan, between the Nizam, the Rajah of Mysore, and the East India Company. First. To prevent the undue aggrandizement of the Nizam, which he thought would have followed an equal partition of the territory between the Nizam and the Company. Second. To gain popularity by creating, or more correctly speaking, by re-creating a native state in Southern India of great antiquity, and by placing on the vacant throne the descendant of the ancient family of Mysore.

"To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and the Nizam, to the exclusion of any other state, would have afforded strong grounds of jealousy to the Mahrattas, and aggrandized the Nizam's power beyond all bounds of discretion." Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 74.

After assigning reasons for excluding the pretensions of the family of Tippoo Sultan, and preferring those "of



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sonal treaty with the Rajah whom we then raised to the throne; but, in the words of the preamble, and according to oriental phraseology, is "binding on the contracting parties as long as the sun and the moon shall endure."

Tenth. Because we cannot prevent the Rajah from exercising his right to adopt without violating the solemn pledges and assurances contained in Lord Canning's celebrated Despatch on adoption, dated the 30th April 1860 (paragraphs 32 and 35), and from which, as I shall now proceed to show, his Lordship felt that the present Rajah of Mysore could not be excluded.

In January 1860, instructions were issued by the Secretary of State for India for the transfer of the immediate superintendence of the Mysore Commission from the Government of India to the Government of Madras. These orders occasioned great umbrage to the Maharajah of Mysore, to Sir Mark Cubbon, the Commissioner, and, it is to be inferred, to the Viceroy of India himself, although they had no other object in view than the promotion of the convenience of the public service. The Rajah earnestly protested against the transfer; the Commissioner immediately tendered his resignation of his high office; and the Governor General warmly supported the Rajah's appeal, suspended the order, and in the end the idea of the transfer was abandoned* in deference to the wishes "of so venerable and loyal a prince." The whole of the correspondence well deserves attention. A reference to it will show that, in March 1860, the Maharajah of Mysore is dealt with as a sovereign prince, and it contrasts strangely with the more recent correspondence in which he is treated as a mere pensioner for life. I shall restrict myself, however, to quoting from Lord Canning's letter the passage which, in my opinion, contains his Lordship's recognition of the Rajah's right to adopt, and made, it should be remembered, at the very time† when he was considering the important question of adoptions generally, and the policy which it was expedient to pursue in regard to them. It likewise contains the strongest testimony to the Rajah's loyalty, and the good services he performed for the British Government during the mutiny. Paragraph 17. "But although no allusion is made in your Despatch to the Sovereign of Mysore, it appears to me that that prince possesses a very strong claim to have his wishes and feelings considered by us in dealing with this subject; and that we shall do that which is both ungenerous and impolitic if we set these aside." Paragraph 24. "It is unnecessary for me to say that the Rajah's allusions to the loyalty of himself and of his people, and to the example and aid thereby given to the native subjects of the Crown in Southern India, are quite just. Mysore was traversed in all directions during 1857 and 1858 by Mahratta and Brahmin emissaries, but the people of that country remained tranquil." Paragraph 25. Lord Canning here admits, "That the Rajah is well entitled to point, as he does point, with pride, to the actual condition of his dominions. The administration, although in many respects capable of amelioration, deserves, as has been repeatedly acknowledged, the character given to it by the Court of Directors in 1838, of a 'beneficial and improving system;' and I cannot think that the nearness of supervision or any other convenience which would result from

* Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 10 May 1860.

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"of the ancient house of the Rajahs of Mysore," he urges that "motives of policy, moral considerations, and sentiments of generosity and humanity, favoured the restoration of the ancient family of Mysore. Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited sufferings, rendered them peculiar objects of compassion and respect; nor could it be doubted that their Government would be both more acceptable and more indulgent than that of the Mahomedan usurpers, to the mass of the inhabitants of the country, composed almost entirely of Hindoos."

"These considerations induced me to adopt the resolution of preferring the descendants of the Rajahs of Mysore to the heirs of Tippoo Sultan."—Letter to Court of Directors, dated 3rd August 1799. Ibid. vol. ii. p. 81.

† I state this as a fact, because the Governor General had previously, in a Despatch dated 6th December 1859, informed the Secretary of State for India that, "Upon the general, and somewhat complicated subject of adoptions, and the recognition of them, I shall before long address you." The result of Lord Canning's deliberations on this important question as affecting succession in the native states and principalities of India, is embodied in his Lordship's celebrated Despatch of the 30th April 1860, which, after having been approved of by Her Majesty's Government, was published for the information of the princes, chiefs, and peoples of India in the "Calcutta Government Gazette" of the 22d December 1860, with the following significant heading:

Camp, Benares, 10 December 1860.

"The following Despatches upon the subject of adoptions, as affecting succession in the native states and principalities of India, are published by order of his Excellency the Governor General;" and among the Despatches is included one from the Secretary of State for India, which states:

"I have the gratification to inform you that I am commanded to communicate to you Her Majesty's approval of the principles which they (Lord Canning's Despatches regarding adoptions) enforce, and the recommendations which they contain." Letter, dated 26th July 1860.

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from a transfer of the superintendence of that system to Madras is worth purchasing at the cost of offending and alienating the sovereign of the country, especially when, by a little patience, the desired end will, in all human probability, be obtained without any such consequence."

But what "desired end" is here alluded to? The 26th paragraph, to the close of Lord Canning's letter of the 30th March 1860, supplies the answer to this question. Undoubtedly "the desired end" is, that on the demise of the Maharajah of Mysore, his dominions should, by his own voluntary act, devolve to the British Crown. If we keep the Rajah in good humour, Mysore, says the Viceroy, will pass into our hands, for in that case the Rajah will not adopt. If, on the other hand, we alienate and offend him, "the desired end" will not be accomplished. Mysore will be lost, for the Rajah will adopt; and under my own adoption policy it will be impossible to deny to his adopted son the succession to his father's possessions. I defy any one to make sense and consistency of the remarks of the Governor General in the 26th and following paragraphs of the letter I am quoting, which, for easy reference, are transcribed in the margin,* without admitting that at that time his Lordship felt that under the adoption policy, inaugurated by himself only a month afterwards, the Maharajah could adopt; that the British Government could not resist his right to do so; and that, by its exercise, the attainment of "the desired end" would be defeated. By a comparison of dates, therefore, it seems to me clear that Lord Canning had no idea of excluding the Rajah from the benefits of his adoption policy by resorting to such a quibble as that the Rajah is not "now governing his own territory." This would indeed be availing ourselves of our own wrong, because, as already shown under the fourth head of this Dissent, by his own admission, Lord William Bentinck assumed the administration of Mysore, not on account of the East India Company, but for and on behalf of the Rajah. It would be as unjust to deprive his Highness of any of his sovereign rights on this plea as it would be had the British Government assumed the administration of Mysore in consequence of the Rajah being a minor.

My views on the great question of Adoptions in India remain unchanged. They may be erroneous, but were formed after much and conscientious research. It was my belief that the paramount Authority in India had always possessed the power to sanction or refuse permission to adopt in cases affecting the succession in native states and principalities in India, and more especially as regarded those created by itself. As far, however, as private property is affected, I held that the right of adoption is unlimited. I would not myself have renounced the power. I think its retention for exercise in special cases would have been wise, even if accompanied by an explicit declaration that our policy in future would be to sanction adoptions as a rule, and to refuse as an exception. We have, however, seen fit to give to the native princes of India of the class to which the Maharajah of Mysore belongs, an absolute and indefeasible title to adopt. In Lord Canning's own† words, we have given to every chief above the rank

† Letter dated 30 April 1860, para. 33.

* Para. 26. "As bearing upon the price which we shall pay for forcing this measure upon Mysore, I invite your attention to the following facts:"

Para. 27. "The Rajah of Mysore is an old man, past 60, and of a family notoriously short lived. He has no son, and has adopted no heir. It has been supposed that he will bequeath his kingdom to the British Government. I say, 'supposed,' because there is no formal or official evidence of his purpose; but I know for certain, that such was his intention, because early in 1858, and whilst Upper India was still in full rebellion, the Rajah seized an opportunity of conveying to myself through an entirely private channel, not only the strongest protestations of his loyalty, gratitude and devotion to the Government, but a distinct and earnest declaration, more than once repeated, of his wish, that everything he possessed, should, at his death, pass into its hands."

Para. 28. "I beg you to compare this declaration with the passage in his letter now enclosed, in which the Rajah expresses grave fears that the measure announced from England will interfere with the claims which he and 'his heirs' have, for the restoration of the Government of his country."

Para. 29. "It may be very little desirable that more provinces should be added to those which are under the absolute rule of the Queen in India, but the case of Mysore lying in the midst of the Madras Presidency, and already bound to us in a way which is not convenient or satisfactory, is quite exceptional, and the bequest of that country in full sovereignty to the Crown by the free will of its ruler, and in a spirit of loyal attachment to the British power, is a consummation, which, in the interests of all concerned, no one would wish to see defeated."

It is worthy of observation, that Lord Canning's predecessor, the Marquis of Dalhousie, appears to have been equally impressed with the idea, that the Rajah of Mysore would not adopt. In a minute, dated 16 January 1856, reviewing Sir Mark Cubbon's report on the administration of Mysore, for 1854-55, his Lordship offers the following remarks:—

"The Rajah of Mysore is now 62 years of age. He is the only Rajah who, for 20 generations past, as he himself informed me, has lived to the age of 60 years. It is probable, therefore, that his life will not be much further prolonged. He has no legitimate son or grandson, nor any lawful male heir whatever. He has adopted no child, and has never designed to adopt an heir; on the contrary, General Cubbon informed me that when sometimes pressed by those about him to adopt, the Rajah has been used to reply, 'No, I have no male child of my own, I will not adopt, I will be the last Rajah of Mysore.'"



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rank of jagheerdar an assurance "that the paramount power desires to see his Government perpetuated," and a solemn pledge "that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo law (if he be a Hindoo), or to the customs of his race, will be recognised, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him so long as his house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties or grants which record its obligations to the British Government." The present case, perhaps, proves that it was unwise to make these pledges, for I am free to admit with Lord Canning that the acquisition of Mysore is a "desired end." But we have, I conceive, placed its attainment, at all events for the present, beyond our reach. Our reputation for good faith must irretrievably suffer if, on this, the very first occasion for practically testing our sincerity when our own interests are affected, we repudiate altogether the pledges we have voluntarily entered into, and refuse to act on the principles enunciated in the Queen's proclamation, reiterated afterwards in Parliament, and finally announced with great pomp and ceremony by the Governor General to the assembled chiefs during his viceregal progresses in 1858–59. It may, indeed, be in some respects inconvenient to act in this case as honour and good faith demand, but, assuredly, we cannot depart from the policy of our own deliberate choice without exposing ourselves to the reproach that no pledge, no declaration, however formal, will be held binding when found to interfere with our real or presumed interests.

Eleventh. Because Lord Canning's decision, conveyed to the Maharajah of Mysore, in the Khureeta of the 11th March 1862, and which our Despatch confirms, is not only repugnant to the adoption policy already noticed, but equally so to the formal declarations made by his Lordship in the public durbars held* during his progress through Central and Upper India, after the suppression of the mutiny, to the effect that the British Government desired to perpetuate in undiminished power and prosperity the houses of those native princes and chiefs who, throughout the recent period of trouble and disaster, had been true to their allegiance to the paramount state. No one will dispute that the Maharajah of Mysore stood in the foremost rank of loyal chiefs. Sir Mark Cubbon's testimony on this point has already been given, and in his Khureeta, dated 30th March 1860, to the Maharajah, Lord Canning informed him:—

"Your Highness may be sure that the expression of your sentiments and wishes will always be received by me with the truest respect, and that I do not need to be reminded of your loyalty and hearty attachment to the British Government, or of the strong claims which you have to its consideration."

The assurances of the Governor General have been repeatedly and emphatically endorsed by Her Majesty's Government,† and undoubtedly the annexation of Mysore will be viewed by the princes of India as a violation of the Queen's proclamation issued when the administration of India was transferred to the Crown, and in which, after stating that all treaties and engagements of the East India Company were accepted and would be scrupulously maintained, it is graciously announced:

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions, or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, shall enjoy that prosperity and social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government."

Twelfth. Because I am not of opinion that the extinction of the Mysore State and its absorption into the Anglo-Indian Empire will be popular, or, as stated in the Despatch, that the people of Mysore, generally, will consider this annexation to

* See, in particular, Lord Canning's Despatches, dated Camp, Lucknow, 29th October, and Camp, Agra, 6th December 1859. In the last his Lordship observes:—"The value of the assurance was, I have reason to believe, greatly enhanced in the estimation of those to whom it was in this instance addressed, by the fact that it was given to them by the head of the Government in person, and in the presence of a large assembly of native chiefs and of high officers of the British Government."

† Time presses, and one example must suffice:—"In the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraphs of your Excellency's letter of the 30th April" (paragraphs 32 to 35) "I entirely concur. It is not by the extension of our empire that its permanence is to be secured, but by the character of British rule in the territories already committed to our care, and by practically demonstrating that we are as willing to respect the rights of others as we are capable of maintaining our own."—Secretary of State for India, to Lord Canning, dated 26 July 1860.

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to be conducive to their interests and welfare.* We have, in fact, strong evidence to prove that a large portion of the Mysore population, and more particularly the higher classes, would prefer native to British rule. In reply to the Governor General's Circular, dated 26th February 1858, requiring a report on the conduct of parties during the mutiny, Sir Mark Cubbon reported, that "the Brahminical caste (very powerful), even those in the actual employ of Government, were discontented and hostile; the heads of religious institutions, the great Sowcars, the petty Poligars and heads of villages, who subside with reluctance into their proper and ancient position of the wealthiest and most influential ryots of their respective neighbourhoods, are all against our rule, and disaffected towards the British Government." The Commissioner added: "In watching over such a community, there had been a constant call for information, and much had been obtained, proving beyond doubt the existence among the classes above named, of a spirit exceedingly hostile to the British Government; evinced in carrying on correspondence with the malcontents in the north, in the favourable reception of emissaries of mischief from that quarter; and in the convening of treasonable meetings at their own houses, for the purpose of plotting the subversion of our power."

It is my belief that, could the people of Mysore be polled, a large majority would vote in favour of restoration, and the maintenance of native rule; and as far as the princes and chiefs are concerned, I am satisfied that the absorption of the Mysore state would be construed by them as a repudiation of all the pledges and assurances we have, during the last five years, so lavishly bestowed, and defeat one of the main objects of Lord Canning's renunciation of the right to interfere with adoptions, namely, as he himself explained, to satisfy the princes of India, "at once and for ever, that we are not lying in wait for opportunities of absorbing territory, and that we do deliberately desire to keep alive a feudal aristocracy where one still exists. It would establish this most conclusively, and bring it home to many more minds than the promises and declarations recently made in Durbar to the powerful chiefs to whom we are under special obligations."—Letter on Adoption, dated 30th April 1860, paras. 24 and 26.

Thirteenth. Because I do not think that the Despatch can be said to give an impartial account of our past relations with the Mysore state, or is altogether fair towards the present Rajah. It brings prominently before the reader various extracts from the records of olden times which tell against his Highness, by referring to the errors and vices of his youth, sufficiently atoned for, most people will admit, by the penalty inflicted in 1831, and continued up to the present time. On the other hand, it either omits or passes by with brief notice, other public records, and for the most part of more recent date, which tell greatly in his Highness's favour. The state of Mysore in 1863,† is far different from what it was when Sir Thomas Munro in 1825, and Sir Mark Cubbon in 1847, recorded the opinions against the Rajah quoted in the Despatch (paras. 10 and 30). But, as regards the latter officer, it is matter of notoriety that his opinion had changed, and that had he lived; he would have advocated restoration to the Rajah of the management of his country. And that he contemplated restoration may be inferred from the fact, that so recently as the 18th November 1859, Sir Mark Cubbon‡ noticed the difficulty of obtaining land by purchase in Mysore, "in fee simple, and for ever discharged from all demand on account of land revenue, seeing that the sovereignty of Mysore is still vested in the Rajah, and that the powers of administration are exercised in trust on his account." But the public records of former times are not altogether adverse to the present Maharajah of Mysore, but on one very particular

† *See*, in support of this, Sir Mark Cubbon's Reports on the Administration of Mysore, especially that for 1854-55.

‡ *See* Parliamentary Papers, East India—Sale of Waste Lands. Return to two Addresses of the House of Lords, dated 27 March 1863.

* The Rajah, in his appeal to the Governor General of the 23d February 1861, represents that it is "the universal desire of my people," that he should be restored to his sovereign rights, of which he had been temporarily deprived. I fear, however, that we shall not obtain much credit for the sincerity of the anxiety we profess to feel for the future welfare of the people of Mysore. When circumstances render it expedient, we do not hesitate to transfer from British to native rule, those who have enjoyed the benefits of our Government, not only unconditionally, but heedless of the remonstrances of the parties interested. For instance, we lately ceded the district of Sohagpore to the Maharajah of Rewah, and the district of Kasheepore in Rohilcund, to the Nawab of Rampore, as a reward for the services those chiefs performed during the mutiny. A more remarkable case, however, has just occurred. The petty State of Shorapore, the population of which is chiefly Bedurs, a race of Hindoos, has been unconditionally ceded to the Nizam's Government, a Mahomedan state; than which of course nothing can be more distasteful to the people of the former.



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particular occasion, speak highly in his praise, and of the important services he had rendered to the British Government. I have already quoted* the favourable testimony recorded by Sir Mark Cubbon and Lord Canning as regards the eminent service he performed during the mutiny; and I observe that the Marquis of Hastings, in an autograph despatch to the secret committee, dated the 11th July 1825, finds great fault with the treatment which the Rajah had received from the Madras Government, which he represents to have been ungracious, and in prescribing a more generous and conciliatory policy, states that his Highness then as now performed good and loyal service.

* For these *see* 5 and 11: Heads of Dissent.

"This policy (he observes) I have wished to see extended to the Court of Mysore, and I have now augmented motives for the solicitude in my sense of what is due to the Rajah for very zealous and efficient assistance contributed by him during the late military operations.

These are my principal reasons for dissenting from the decision conveyed to the Government of India in the Mysore case. There are also certain paragraphs of the Despatch from which I disagree on other and special grounds. For instance, paragraph 7. If it is intended that Lord Wellesley had a sinister object in wording the Partition Treaty in the manner here pointed out, I dispute the fact, for, on reference to his published correspondence (vol. iii. p. 525) it will be observed that, when defending himself from the charge of having violated the Act of 1793, which declares that "the pursuit of schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India is repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of the nation," his Lordship anticipated the accusation, and denied it. "This treaty has not yet been quoted to prove the existence of a systematic plan of territorial acquisition inconsistent with the policy of 1793." Again (paragraph 13) we are scarcely justified in charging the Rajah with neglecting the advice of the British Government, when, in fact, the records of the time prove that we ourselves violated the treaty by declining to exercise the powers of control and supervision over the Rajah's Government which the treaty undoubtedly conferred upon us. The Committee appointed in 1833 observed, in the 95th paragraph of their Report, "with respect to so much of this statement as regards the Resident, it is to be remembered that he was prohibited by his instructions, not only from the public reception of complaints from the subjects of Mysore, but from the avowed support of the cause of those whose grievances might become known to him." Again, with reference to paragraph 22, immediate restoration was certainly refused, but at the same time hopes were held out to the Rajah that his kingdom would, at some future time, under certain conditions, be restored to him. Again (paragraph 24), it was not necessary to insert such a stipulation. The treaty only provides for temporary occupation for one specific object, the security of the subsidy; and it follows, as a matter of course, that when that object is secured we are bound to restore. Again (paragraph 28), I cannot concur in this reasoning. As already remarked, the treaty no where contemplates permanent occupation, which would be only one step removed from annexation. What Lord Wellesley intended, and very properly intended, was that, should the case arise contemplated in the treaty, which would alone justify our assuming the administration of Mysore, the British Government should possess undivided authority, whereby the evils of divided authority, which had been experienced in our previous dealings with native States, would be avoided. Lastly, in regard to paragraph 29, I am of opinion that every claim possessed by the people of Mysore to the protection of the British Government might be most fully met and secured, by imposing due and proper conditions and restrictions on the Maharajah of Mysore when his territory is restored to him.

For all these reasons I am of opinion, in the words of the Rajah in his last appeal to Lord Canning†, that "the avowed object for which the government of his country was temporarily assumed has long since been accomplished; that there is no justifiable pretext for its further retention." I think we should cast aside all considerations of what may be deemed political expediency, and at once give full weight to the numerous pledges and assurances recently given to the princes and chiefs of India, by restoring to the Maharajah of Mysore the government of his country, under such conditions and limitations as will effectually secure the welfare of his people, and the benefits they have derived from being so long placed under the able administration of the late Sir Mark Cubbon and the officers of the Mysore Commission.

† Dated 23 Feb. 1861.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

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(Foreign Department—Political.—No. 17.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M.P. and G.C.B.; dated Fort William, 22 January 1864.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 48, dated 17th July last, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter to the address of the Commissioner of Mysore, and of the khurreeta which accompanied it, communicating to the Maharajah the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the question of the restoration of the administration of Mysore to his Highness.

2. We have requested Mr. Bowring to deliver the khurreeta with all the forms usually observed on such occasions, and have directed that nothing should be omitted which can be done consistently with the instructions given him, to soothe the painful feelings with which the Maharajah must receive the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

We, have, &c
(signed) *J. Lawrence.*
*R. Napier.*
*H. B. Harington.*
*H. S. Maine.*
*C. E. Trevelyan.*
*W Grey.*

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From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C. B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 641); dated 31 December 1863.

HIS Excellency the Governor General directs me to forward to you the enclosed Despatch, No. 48, dated 17th July 1863, containing the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the claim advanced by the Maharajah to be reinstated in the administration of the Mysore territories.

2. Her Majesty's Government have decided that the administration shall continue to be conducted, as at present, by British officers; this decision is conveyed to his Highness in the accompanying letter from His Excellency the Governor General, which you are requested to deliver with all the forms usually observed in delivering khurreetas from his Excellency to the Maharajah. If khureetas from the Viceroy are usually delivered by the Commissioner in person, the one sent on this important occasion should not be made an exception; but you will be careful to omit nothing which you can do, consistently with the above instructions, to soothe the painful feelings with which the Maharajah must receive the decision of Her Majesty's Government. On this subject I am to draw your special attention to the concluding paragraph of the Despatch of the Secretary of State.

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KHUREETA to His Highness Maharajah *Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadoor*, Rajah of Mysore; dated 31 December 1863.

My honoured and valued Friend,

IT is my duty to inform your Highness that your appeal against the decision of the Government of India, which was conveyed to you in Lord Canning's khurreeta, dated 11th March 1862, was duly forwarded to the Secretary of State in Council, and that the commands of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the administration of the Mysore territories have now been received. Her Majesty's Government, in arriving at their decision, have been influenced by an anxious desire to do justice to all those who will be affected by it, and have felt that every consideration is due to your Highness on account of your age and your loyalty to the British Government. At the same time Her Majesty's Government, after weighing fully and carefully all the arguments adduced by your Highness, have decided that your title to the territories of Mysore rests solely upon the exercise by the British Government, in your favour, of an undoubted right of conquest; that the Subsidiary Treaty of 8th July 1799, contains no conditions under which the administration of your Highness's possessions, if once assumed by the British Government, was to be restored to you; that, while the orders from time to time issued by the Government of India and the Home Government indicate a wish that no steps should be taken or expressions used which



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would interfere with the free exercise of their discretion in any future circumstances which might arise, the expression of these sentiments constitutes no obligation on the part of the British Government to reinstate your Highness, and gives your Highness no right to such restoration.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the assumption of the administration of your Highness's territories in 1831, was in accordance with the provisions of the subsidary treaty; that your Highness cannot, as of right, now claim its restoration; and that the reinstatement of your Highness in the administration of the country is incompatible with the true interests of the people of Mysore.

I am, therefore, commanded by Her Majesty's Government to inform your Highness that Her Majesty's Government have determined not to interfere with the decision which has been communicated to your Highness by Earl Canning and confirmed by Lord Elgin, and that the administration of Mysore shall continue to be conducted, as at present, by British Officers.

(signed) *W. T. Denison.*

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(Foreign Department—Political—No. 43.)

## The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 6 April 1864.

From Secretary of State (No. 48, dated 17 July 1863).
To Secretary of State (No. 17, dated 22 January 1864).

WITH reference to the letters noted on the margin, we have the honour to transmit herewith the enclosed correspondence with the Commissioner of Mysore, consequent on the final decision of Her Majesty's Government on the claim of the Maharajah to the restoration of his State.

2. You will learn, from a perusal of our letter to Mr. Bowring, No. 333, dated 29th March, how we purpose to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in the last clause of your Despatch, No. 48, dated 17th July last.

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From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William (No. 10); dated Camp, Nursipore, 18 February 1864).

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that I delivered in person, on the 3d instant, the khurreeta from his Excellency Sir W. Denison, K.C.B., to the address of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, which was enclosed in your letter (No. 641), dated 31st December 1863.

2. Although the Maharajah had long ago learnt from other sources that his claim to re-assume the administration of his territory had been rejected by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, it is not surprising that he should receive with feelings of anger and emotion the official announcement of this decision. Considering, however, that the orders of Government have finally extinguished the hopes and aspirations of nearly three years, and have terminated a struggle which has cost his Highness large sums of money, and kept up a perpetual agitation in his mind, his demeanour, on learning thus officially that the main question was set at rest, was far more composed than I could have anticipated.

3. His Highness is by nature wavering and inconstant, led away by trifles and swayed by any passing incident which may call off his attention from matters of importance. As an illustration of this, I may observe that, in the course of our conversation regarding the decision of Government against his claim, the Maharajah suddenly changed the subject, and began to joke about a certain retired officer of the Madras army; returning for a time to the question before us, he again broke off to talk jocosely about an officer in the commission: such has been his character through life. It is not to be supposed, however, that he does not feel acutely the humiliation of his position, and regret the means that he has employed to further his ends; but he is unable to concentrate his attention for a prolonged time on any subject, however important it may be; and his feelings being transient, he is happily preserved from brooding constantly over the defeat which he has sustained. To this it may be added that, being now 70 years old, it is not unnatural that his interest, even in his own affairs, should sometimes flag, and that it is necessary for mercenary retainers to furnish a continual stimulus to his excitement and regret.

4. Being well aware of the general purport of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch, if indeed his knowledge of its contents was not even more complete, his Highness had long ago conned over in his mind what requests he might prefer with a prospect

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prospect of their being successful, on his being informed that he would not be permitted to grasp again the reins of power. On my mentioning the tenor of his Excellency Sir W. Denison's letter, the Maharajah made some remarks which evinced a tendency to dispute the justice of the decision of Her Majesty's Government against his claim, and to re-agitate the subject; I therefore informed his Highness that I regarded the instructions of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State as finally terminating the whole matter, and that if his Highness were well advised, he would abstain from any further contention on the point. His Highness, while making a satirical observation that none of his people were competent to give advice which could be of any use, replied that, of course, he submitted to the orders of Government and placed them on his head, and that the Commissioner must now give him assistance in supporting such requests as he might make. I observed that, if his Highness accepted as final the orders now conveyed, I would consider any requests that he might prefer, and give him my opinion regarding them; but that, on the other hand, if his Highness re-opened the question of his claim to administer the government of his country, he must look for no aid from me.

5. Thereupon his Highness took out a paper, on which he had noted some points which he wished to urge, and which will be found below in the words which his Highness used in conveying them to me subsequently by letter; they comprised, firstly, a request that a Resident might be appointed as in former days; secondly, that the deposit surplus should be made over to his Highness; thirdly, that any annual surplus which may accrue should be paid to him; fourthly, that his right to adopt should be recognised, and that the Government should guarantee that Mysore should permanently remain a native State; and fifthly, that a landed estate should be secured to some of his illegitimate grandchildren.

6. It will be observed as a significant fact, proving the engrossing thought of himself only in these demands, that the Rajah did not evince any anxiety about the future of his many dependants and retainers, or even of his own numerous connections; no allusion was made to the hundreds or thousands of servants who have served him faithfully for so many years, but the whole scope of the memorandum was concerning his rights, his honour, his dignity, and his name. Making all due allowance for his irritated feelings, I cannot but consider that the Rajah's requests are purely selfish, and that the future of the country, his relations, and his followers, is of far less moment to him than his own personal position.

7. The paper above referred to was a mere memorandum, which I did not offer to receive. The Rajah said that he wished me to mention to the Government that he solicited consideration of the particular points touched upon in it; I replied that I would, of course, submit to Government any requests which his Highness might make, but that I could not support demands which appeared to me altogether unreasonable and extravagant, and of the favourable reception of which by Government there was not the remotest chance.

8. His Highness then diverged to other subjects of conversation; but before I took my leave, he promised to let me know his real views in writing within a few days.

9. The same afternoon the Dewan, Nursuppa, came to call on me, and said that the Rajah was greatly distressed after the interview above recited, and that he had had great difficulty in restraining his master's indignation; he had little to add, however, to what the Rajah had himself stated, except a *naïve* proposal that the adjustment of his Highness's debts should be entrusted to him, 20 lakhs of rupees being paid to him out of the deposit surplus for the purpose. To this suggestion I replied that when a similar course was adopted in the time of Colonel Stokes, the last Resident, the result did not redound much to the credit of the parties who were employed by the Rajah to adjust the debts; I reminded him, too, that the Rajah's debts are not of a State character, but are purely personal obligations, for the liquidation of which the Rajah's fifth share of the revenues and his personal property are alone liable. I may here observe that when Mr. (Sir J. P.) Grant was deputed to Mysore in the year 1844 for the settlement of the claims preferred against his Highness, all obligations of the State, as contra-distinguished from his Highness's personal debts, were carefully separated and disposed of at the time by the Commissioner, while Mr. Grant adjusted the Rajah's obligations; it is clear, therefore, that all claims against the Mysore Government were then and there settled, and that none of the Rajah's present creditors can prefer a claim that is valid against the State. This ruling was repeatedly announced to creditors of the Rajah by the late Sir Mark Cubbon, and in the justice of his views I feel bound to concur. It might show a want of consideration to the Rajah at his time of life, and in the present aspect of affairs, to issue a notification to the above purport, but I submit that there is no reason whatever to hold out to any of the creditors the slightest expectation that the British Government will now, or at any time, hold itself responsible for the payment from Mysore revenues of debts contracted by the Rajah since Mr. Grant's adjustment of his affairs.

10. The Rajah's debts are estimated at 40 lakhs, irrespective of one unsettled claim for 14 lakhs or more, which his Highness declares will amount, if sifted properly, to only 5 lakhs, or thereabouts. The assets consist of 10 or 11 lakhs of Government securities, and whatever personalities, in the shape of jewels or other property not claimed for the State, may be in his Highness's possession. The debts are believed to be of various kinds; some for cash lent, others for provisions supplied, others again for jewels and cloths; but no list of them has ever been furnished, nor does it seem to me desirable to call for one, as were a



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demand to that effect made, it would probably instil hopes that the British Government was disposed to recognise their validity.

I see no option, therefore, but to await the issue of events, and meanwhile to disavow steadily that any recognition of the debts is binding on the Mysore Government.

11. Should his Excellency the Viceroy in Council be of opinion that any particular consideration should be shown to the Rajah's creditors, I beg that I may receive instructions on the subject, as it is to be apprehended that, when it becomes generally known that his Highness will not be permitted to resume in his own person the administration of Mysore, various claims will be preferred against him by the less forbearing creditors to whom he is indebted.

I may observe here that his Highness has not at any time expressed a wish that the Commissioner should render him assistance in the adjustment of his debts, while, on the other hand, complaints of their non-payment have been comparatively rare; it can scarcely, however, be expected that this should now continue to be the case.

12. With regard to the points to which my attention has been especially directed by Government, I beg to submit the following remarks:—As the Province of Mysore has for nearly three years been kept in a state of agitation and uncertainty respecting the Rajah's claim to recover the administration of the territory, and as the wildest and most improbable reports have been circulated regarding its final issue, I originally proposed to put forth a proclamation, announcing to the people generally the fact that the Government had decided that his Highness would not be allowed to re-assume the reins of power. To some extent this course was desirable also in the case of the native officials, many of whom, and especially the elder men and a few influential persons whom I need not name, held a divided allegiance, which is scarcely to be wondered at, and had shared in the intrigues which have been going on for some time past. To have issued the proclamation referred to would, however, have proved extremely galling and painful to the Maharajah; and as I understand it to be the desire of Government to spare his Highness any mortification which might without detriment be avoided, I have contented myself with forwarding to the Superintendents copies of the orders received, which will thus become gradually known publicly, though in a manner which cannot be offensive to the Maharajah's feelings.

13. I come now to the consideration of the points urged by the Maharajah, which are *verbatim*, as follows, in a letter which his Highness has addressed to me since my interview with him:—

"That a Resident should be appointed to my country, and he should himself administer the government of the territory in my name, causing the important matters connected with it to be conducted by me.

"The amount belonging to my State, which is now collected in the Commissioner's treasury, should be made over to me.

"The annual net revenue of the country, after deducting the reasonable charges of the State, should also be paid to me in future.

"I should be permitted to adopt a son and heir to inherit my country; my country should be continued and maintained as a native State for ever; and the river of my State should not be carried into that of (*sic*) the ocean of the British."

"The Chamrajnuggur talook, which was given by me as a jagheer to my late son, Nunjraj Bahadoor, should be confirmed to his heirs."

14. The first request, namely, that a Resident should be appointed, appears to me groundless, and not compatible with the true interests of the country; neither would such an appointment conduce in reality to the dignity of the Maharajah, for at the present moment all acts of government are already done in his Highness's name, the official designation "Commissioner for the government of the territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore" denoting with sufficient precision the nature of the authority exercised by the British officers serving in the province. The Maharajah does not say in so many words that he wishes a separate officer to be nominated, but his Highness's desire to see the post of Resident resuscitated appears to arise from a disposition to have a counterpoise to the Commissioner. The system of double and divided authority which existed from 1831 to 1842 failed completely, and the complications and disputes which it occasioned led to the determination of Lord Ellenborough to abolish the post of Resident in the latter year: its revival would be misconstrued, and would, in all probability, lead to future misunderstandings.

The Rajah, in conversing with me on the subject, also used the word "minister" as a suitable term for the chief official employed by the British Government in his territory; but the expression "Commissioner" appears to me more significant, while from the usage of 30 years it is familiar to the people. His Highness's desire to participate in the conduct of the more important matters of administration is, I need scarcely observe, altogether objectionable, as it would be impossible to carry out such a procedure in practice, while it is opposed to the tenor of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's instructions.

15. His Highness's second request, namely, that he should receive the accumulated surplus of ready money now in deposit, and amounting to 102 lakhs or thereabouts, is one which I cannot conceive that the Government would be disposed to entertain favourably: the surplus is the fruit of the thrift and economy practised during many years by the late Sir

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Sir Mark Cubbon, by whose vigilant supervision an impoverished and distracted country was restored to order and a flourishing condition, and by whose unwearied exertions this large sum was mainly accumulated; not a fraction of it was saved by the Maharajah. The few savings that his Highness at one time effected out of his fifth share of the revenues were invested in Government securities, of which he originally held 18 lakhs of paper. Owing, however, to the heavy drain upon his resources which the recent struggle to recover the administration of his territory has entailed, the amount now standing to his credit is said to have dwindled down to only 11 lakhs. Were any portion of the surplus in deposit paid to the Maharajah, I am afraid that, instead of being applied to the extinction of debt, it would fall into the hands of unscrupulous and greedy hangers-on of the Court, and that the debts would remain as large as before. If the Government is disposed to deal liberally with his Highness in this respect, I should not advocate the payment of a larger sum than five or six lakhs, and if given, it would be useless to attach any stipulation that debts should be adjusted out of the amount, as such an injunction would certainly be evaded.

16. As regards the surplus which may accrue from one year to another, I see no special objection to this being paid to the Maharajah should the Government so direct; but I must repeat that his Highness is, and always has been, most reckless in his expenditure, partly from indifference, and partly from his being of a generous disposition, which delights in giving; the money would, therefore, disappear as soon as it was placed in his hands.

17. His Highness's claim to adopt an heir is a point which it would be unbecoming in me to discuss, unless directed by Government to submit an opinion.

For the same reason I think it unnecessary to advert in detail to the fifth request preferred by the Maharajah, though I would observe that the illegitimate grandsons of his Highness are not recognised by the Rajbindes as possessing any special claims to consideration, so that it would not be difficult to provide them with a suitable maintenance hereafter. His Highness had two illegitimate sons, one named Chamraj, and the other Nunjraj, both of whom are deceased; the former left two legitimate and one illegitimate son; the latter, one legitimate son; these individuals have no fixed allowances from the Maharajah at present, but they live at his Highness's expense, everything being found for them. The Maharajah evinces no particular affection for any of them, excepting Deva Parthiva, the son of Nunjraj, whose marriage was celebrated last year.

18. The position of the Maharajah's blood relations, his officials, retainers, and servants of all kinds, presents considerable difficulties. All of these people have a deep and personal interest in the future; their long and faithful service from father to son, not to speak of the claims of those who are more or less closely related by various ties to the Maharajah, entitles them to consideration, and I think that some assurance should be held out to them that they will not be subjected to want or degradation. The allowances now paid by the Rajah to his Rajbinde connections should be maintained, the amount being trifling, and the pay of all his Highness's troops and servants who may be fit for service and cannot be provided for should, I consider, be continued to them for a reasonable period, while those who are worn out should be pensioned by Government.

A complete list was submitted to Government by Colonel Stokes in 1836, and I understand that the number of persons is very nearly the same that was shown in the schedule then prepared; they may amount to 10,000 souls, all of them receiving allowances from the Maharajah's privy purse.

19. In submitting for the information of Government the above details, I trust that I may be pardoned for expressing an opinion upon some of the requests preferred by the Maharajah, my object having been to put the Government in possession of facts which may possibly be of service in deciding authoritatively to what extent his Highness's wishes are deserving of consideration.

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From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 333); dated Fort William, 29 March 1864.

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the Viceroy and Governor General in Council your Despatch, No. 10, of the 18th ultimo, in which you report the delivery, on the 3d February, to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, of the khureeta from his Excellency Sir W. Denison, K.C.B., which was enclosed in my Letter, No. 641, of 31st December 1863.

2. Considering the nature of the communication which it was on that occasion your duty to make, namely, the final rejection by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State of the claim of the Maharajah to be allowed to re-assume the administration of the Mysore territory, it has been satisfactory to his Excellency to learn from your report that the announcement was received by his Highness the Maharajah with more composure than might have been anticipated. Although in no way responsible for the delusive hopes which have encouraged the Maharajah during the last few years to dissipate large sums, and to nurse aspirations doomed to disappointment, yet it was always with deep regret that the Govern-



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ment of India saw the Maharajah a prey to a long-protracted agitation as little favourable to his own real interests as to the welfare of the Mysore territory.

3. The final termination of this profitless struggle, whilst setting at rest his Highness's mind on the chance of any change in the present administration of the Mysore territory, will now afford an opportunity for his Excellency in Council to evince that, however adverse to his Highness's wishes the decision of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, that decision arose from no unfriendly feeling, the Government being desirous of treating the Maharajah with the utmost practicable liberality and consideration. With this view the Governor General in Council, after having given much attention to the different requests preferred by his Highness, has directed me to intimate the following instructions:—

4. To the first request, that a Resident should be appointed, and that he should administer the Government of the Mysore territory in the name of the Maharajah, causing the important matters connected with it to be conducted by his Highness, his Excellency the Governor General in Council declines to accede. The proposal is in opposition to the spirit of the instructions of the Secretary of State, and experience of the complications and difficulties which arose from the system of having the concurrent authorities of a Resident and a Commissioner led, more than 20 years ago, to the abolition of the appointment of Resident, which his Highness now seeks to resuscitate: such an arrangement would certainly do no good, but be productive of confusion and inconvenience. It is essential, in his Excellency's opinion, that there should be only one political and civil authority in Mysore, and this authority should be the Commissioner of the province. The Governor General in Council can allow of no change in the existing form of the administration, which, at the same time that it is well adapted to the best interests of the country, sufficiently consults the dignity of the Maharajah by having its head entitled "Commissioner for the Government of the territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore."

5. The second proposal is, that the whole surplus belonging to the State, now in the Commissioner's treasury, should be made over to the Maharajah. This accumulation, the fruits of the economy and frugality of Sir Mark Cubbon's administration, amounts to about 102 lakhs of rupees; and the Governor General in Council, bearing in mind that the revenues of the Maharajah are large and ample for the adequate support of his dignity, had they been properly administered, cannot consent to leave the disposal of so large an amount of treasure as is now in the coffers of the State at the discretion and disposal of his Highness.

6. At the same time his Excellency in Council is well aware that the Maharajah, by his weakness and mismanagement, has again, notwithstanding former aid in the time of Colonel Stokes, and the disposal of State debts in 1844, when Mr. Grant adjusted his Highness's obligations, become deeply embarrassed. His Excellency is aware that all claims against the Mysore Government having formally been settled, none of the Maharajah's present creditors have the smallest reason to expect that any title to payment from Mysore revenues of debts contracted by the Rajah since Mr. Grant's adjustment of his affairs can be admitted as a right; yet, as it must be in a high degree vexatious to his Highness to be subject to constant importunity for the payment of those debts, and as the Governor General in Council is desirous of aiding the Maharajah to free his position from the annoyance of such of his creditors as may appear fair and reasonable in their demands, his Excellency is prepared to sanction the appointment of an officer to receive and to scrutinise all such claims, and to enter into arrangements for commutation of the whole and the early liquidation of the commuted amount; it being clearly understood that parties not agreeing to such terms would get nothing whatever; and that no debts incurred subsequently to the commutation would, under any pretence whatever, meet with similar consideration and treatment at the hands of Government. As it has since 1844 been repeatedly announced that none of the Rajah's present creditors have any claim that is valid against the State, and as they have therefore, with their eyes open and with perfect cognizance of the non-liability of the State, allowed such debts as exist to be contracted, it will entirely depend on the spirit of reason and moderation which they may evince when the investigation takes place whether the Government will carry into effect any system of commutation at the expense of the State treasury. The grant, if made, will be a pure boon, and, with respect to the debts of the Maharajah, will be an absolutely final measure. It will be necessary, therefore, that both these points be clearly understood by all parties concerned.

7. In fulfilment of these instructions you are authorised to commence the scrutiny and payment of the debts, and directed to submit monthly reports of progress.

8. In effecting such a commutation his Excellency in Council does not anticipate that more than about one-fourth of the accumulated deposit would be requisite. With the balance invested in Government paper it is the intention of the Governor General in Council to form a fund for the support, after his decease, of the many relatives and dependants of the Rajah; in numbers they are said to amount to some 10,000 persons, and although many cases will fairly be disposed of by the payment of moderate gratuities, still a good number may be expected to remain, for whom more permanent means of livelihood ought to be supplied. The annual surplus which accrues will continue, up to the demise of the Rajah, to be added to the main deposit, and will be dealt with on similar principles, and as part of the

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the accumulated treasure will swell the resources from which provision can hereafter be made for the connections and retainers of the Maharajah. Although the Governor General in Council feels himself unable to comply literally with the second and third requests which his Highness has preferred, namely, that the surplus, both that already in the treasury, and also such as annually may accrue, should be paid into the Maharajah's own hands, yet his Excellency in Council is convinced that the appropriation to which the surplus revenue of the State collected during the life of the Maharajah is thus destined, cannot fail to be a source of gratification to his Highness, and that he will learn with satisfaction, the purpose to which it is to be devoted.

9. With respect to the fourth request, the Rajah has a full right to adopt so far as his private property is concerned, but His Highness must be distinctly informed that no authority to adopt a successor to the Raj of Mysore has ever been given him, and that no such power can now be conceded to him.

10. With regard to the fifth request, you are authorised by the Governor General in Council to intimate to the Maharajah that the Chamrajnuggur talook, the revenue of which you state to be about one and a half lakh of rupees, will be confirmed as a jagheer to whichever of his grandsons he may select, the grant being subject to the usual conditions of loyalty and good conduct.

11. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council considers it inexpedient to issue any proclamation; such a measure would be productive of unnecessary annoyance to the Rajah, and might be construed into a want of consideration for his dignity and position. The Governor General in Council prefers that the leading people of the country learn the course of policy which the British Government think it right to pursue in a way less galling to the feelings of the Maharajah. They may be given to understand, without recourse to proclamation, that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to make any change in the existing administration of Mysore, and that the claim of the Maharajah to be restored to power having been rejected by the Secretary of State, there is no longer room to entertain any doubt of the final settlement of this much-agitated question. Whilst the knowledge of this decision should set at rest the public mind, the measures now ordered by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council will allay any apprehension on the part of the many connections and dependants of the Maharajah lest the necessities of their position should be overlooked. His Excellency relies with confidence upon the tact and judgment of yourself and of the officers acting under your instructions to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the general community, or any alarm on the part of the numerous retainers of the Maharajah.

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(Foreign Department—Political—No. 4.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 31 May 1864.

In continuation of the correspondence forwarded with our Letter (No. 43), dated 6th ultimo, we have the honour to transmit for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Mysore, and of our reply, approving of the measures adopted by Mr. Bowring to carry out the instructions of Government relative to the settlement of the affairs of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

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(Political, No. 7.)

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General; dated Bangalore, 10 May 1864.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copies of the correspondence marginally noted, showing the steps taken by me to communicate to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the orders conveyed in your letter, No. 333, dated 29th March, together with his Highness's reply to my letter.

From Commissioner Rajah (No. 195), of 14 April 1864.
From Rajah to Commissioner (No. 66), o 7 May 1864.

2. The Maharajah's reply is, it will be observed, so worded as to enable his Highness to take advantage of any opportunity which may present itself in future, for reeating his



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request; but it may be questioned whether the phrase employed at the close of the letter have any special significance.

3. In obedience to the orders of Government, all creditors have been summoned to file their claims in the Commissioner's Office, according to the terms of a notification of which I submit a copy. I purpose to confide the duty of making the preliminary scrutiny to Mr. Ricketts, the first Judge of the Court of Small Causes, who, from his intimate acquaintance with the languages of the country, and his experience in investigating matters of account, is peculiarly well fitted for the duty. The second Judge, Mr. Newbon Krishen, assisted Mr. (Sir J. P.) Grant, in the investigation previously made into the Rajah's affairs, and will be able to render valuable aid from his knowledge of the settlement of his Highness's debts made in the years 1844–47.

4. Only one or two claims have as yet been preferred, but I have no doubt that in a short time a great many will be filed. The delay on the part of the creditors may be assumed to arise, partly out of consideration for the Rajah, and partly from hesitation whether the chances of liquidation are better if the claims are commuted under the terms of the notification, or if the claimants trust to the Rajah adjusting their dues from his fifth share. There is little doubt, however, that the risk run by the latter course is so great, that few creditors will be contented with it; and I conclude, therefore, that self-interest will prevail, and that all the claims will be filed shortly.

5. As the claims of the Maharajah to the deposit surplus have been decided against him, I have remitted to Madras for the purpose of investment in 4 per Cent. Government paper, the sum of 30 lacs, arrangements having been made with the Bank of Madras to buy paper to this amount at the several Presidencies, so as to avoid as much as possible any derangement of the money market, by purchasing the whole amount at Madras itself. I would suggest, for the favourable consideration of Government, that the interest on the above sum, as well as that on any additional amount which may be similarly invested, should be paid to the Maharajah; an arrangement which, I have reason to believe, will be very satisfactory to his Highness's feelings.

6. Measures have been taken to make known the intentions of the Government regarding a provision hereafter for the Maharajah's connections and dependants. The instructions on this subject will have a very beneficial effect upon the disposition of the parties concerned; but in conveying to them the purport of the orders of Government, I have taken precautions to ensure this being effected without giving umbrage to the Maharajah, and therefore without recourse to proclamation. The knowledge of the guarantee held out by Government will reach those who have an interest in the matter rather more slowly, but quite as effectually as if a proclamation on the subject were issued.

7. The Maharajah has not expressed any wishes as yet regarding the particular grandson whom he may desire to see possessed of the Jagheer of Chamrajnuggur, but there is little doubt that his choice will fall on Deva Parthiva, the only son of the Rajah's younger illegitimate son, Nunjraj Urs. I presume that no action is required in the matter until the Maharajah makes known his wishes.

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(No. 195.)

**The Commissioner of Mysore to his Highness Maharajah *Kristna Raj Wudyar Bahadur*, Rajah of Mysore; dated 14th April 1864.**

Your Highness,

HAVING received the instructions of the Supreme Government on the subject of the requests preferred by your Highness in your letter to me of the 11th February, I do myself the honour to communicate to your Highness the final orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

2. His Excellency in Council, being desirous to evince, that however adverse to your Highness's wishes may have been the decision lately conveyed to your Highness, that decision arose from no unfriendly feelings, has given much attention to the different requests now preferred by your Highness, being actuated by an earnest desire to treat your Highness with the utmost liberality and consideration.

3. Your Highness's request that a Resident should be again appointed, and that he should administer the government of Mysore in your Highness's name, is one to which the Governor General in Council must decline to accede, as the proposal is opposed to the spirit of the instructions of the Right honourable the Secretary of State, and the Governor General in Council can admit of no change in the existing form of the administration, which, while well adapted to the best interests of the country, consults the dignity of your Highness, by having its head entitled "Commissioner for the Government of the territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore."

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4. Although the Governor General in Council is unable to comply with your Highness's demand, that the deposit surplus should be placed at your disposal, his Excellency is anxious to aid your Highness in freeing you from the load of debt which now presses so heavily upon your Highness; and although the Government are well aware that none of your Highness's creditors have the smallest reason to advance a claim to adjustment from the revenues of the State as a right, his Excellency in Council has sanctioned the appointment of an officer to receive and scrutinize all such claims, and to enter into arrangements for the commutation of the whole, and the early liquidation of the commuted amount; it being clearly understood that parties not agreeing to the terms prescribed will get nothing, and that no debts incurred after the present date will, under any pretence whatever, meet with any consideration from the Supreme Government. The scrutiny into and liquidation of the debts will take place at Bangalore, and I purpose issuing at once a notification that all claims must be preferred and filed within three months from 1st May, in the Court of the officer who may be selected to examine the accounts. As all the claims will be submitted to the Commissioner, and after analysis, be forwarded monthly for the information of Government, your Highness may be assured that due precautions will be taken to effect the prescribed commutation on reasonable terms. But I would suggest to your Highness that it would be desirable that from 1st May your Highness should withhold the payment of interest on all back accounts, and should distinctly direct all claimants to apply to the officer above mentioned. As I shall give the widest publicity to the notification, announcing the reasonable resolution of the Supreme Government, your Highness will do wisely to abstain from the payment of any demands except those of a current nature legitimately payable out of your Highness's income for 1863–64. It may be anticipated, that under this arrangement your Highness's income will amply suffice for the payment of all present expenditure, and the system of granting niroops on the Commissioner for payment, will cease henceforward.

5. In forwarding to the Government your Highness's request, I took the liberty to advert to the position of your Highness's numerous connections, followers, servants, and troops; and I pointed out the advisability of holding out to them a promise of a future provision. I am thankful to say that the Government has treated this request with great liberality and consideration. I am instructed to inform your Highness that although his Excellency the Governor General in Council is unable to comply literally with the second and third claims preferred by your Highness, viz., that the surplus, both that already in the treasury, and that which may accrue annually hereafter, should be paid into your Highness's own hands, the Government have determined that after the adjustment of your Highness's debts out of the surplus money now in deposit, the balance shall be invested in Government paper, to form a fund for the support of the relatives and dependants of your Highness. The annual surplus will be applied to the same purpose, and will tend to swell the resources from which this provision will be made. His Excellency in Council is convinced that this application of the surplus fund cannot fail to be a source of gratification to your Highness, and that you will learn with satisfaction the liberal intention of Her Majesty's Government.

6. With respect to your Highness's fourth request, I am directed to observe, that your Highness has a full right to adopt, so far as your Highness's private property is concerned, but your Highness must understand distinctly that no authority to adopt a successor to the Raj of Mysore has ever been given to your Highness, and that no such power can be conceded.

7. In connection with your Highness's last request, I am instructed to state, that the talook of Chamrajnuggur will, as solicited by your Highness, be confirmed as a jagheer to whichever of your Highness's grandsons you may select, the grant being subject to the usual conditions of loyalty and good conduct.

8. It remains for me to point out to your Highness that the orders now received from the Supreme Government, finally terminate the question of your Highness's claims. The decision of his Excellency in Council will perhaps in some respects be a disappointment to your Highness; but its effects will be alleviated by the knowledge that your Highness will henceforward be free from pecuniary embarrassment, and by the assurance that due care and forethought have been taken for the independence and welfare of your Highness's numerous relatives and friends, an arrangement which I am sure your Highness will view with unmixed satisfaction.

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(No. 66.)

To the Commissioner for the Government of my Territories.

Sir, Palace, Mysore, 7 May 1864.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 195, of the 14th ultimo, conveying the decision of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India respecting my claims, I beg that you will convey my grateful thanks to his Excellency for granting a portion at least of my prayer, and I will not deny that the immediate relief from my present embarrassments is satisfactory. But the feeling of gratitude I entertain towards his Excellency for



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his prompt attention to my letter, and partial redress of my grievances, is not unmixed with sorrow and disappointment at the more important points of my prayer having been refused. Whilst, therefore, accepting with gratitude what his Excellency has been pleased to grant, I beg to state that, in doing so, I do not relinquish any of my former claims.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Roojoo Strukrishira,*
in Canarese.

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NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that under instruction received from the Government of India, an officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all debts contracted by his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, since the adjustment of his affairs by Mr. Grant, up to the date of this notification, and that all claims on the part of creditors must be presented and filed in the office of the Commissioner of Mysore, within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of claims against his Highness, will be made known by the officer appointed for their investigation; but it is to be distinctly understood that all creditors who do not file their claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of claims within the period prescribed will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

(signed) *L. Bowring,*
Commissioner.

14 April 1864.

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(Foreign Department—Political, No. 90.)

From Colonel *H. M. Durand,* Secretary to the Government of India, to the Commissioner of Mysore; dated Simla, 27 May 1864.

IN reply to your letter dated 10th instant, No. 7, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council approves of the mode in which you have carried out the instructions of Government relative to the settlement of the affairs of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

2. His Excellency in Council agrees to the interest of all investments of surplus revenue being paid to the Maharajah, and desires that you will report when the 30 lacs have been invested. It is the intention of Government that 20 lacs more should be similarly invested.

3. With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state that it is not necessary that the Maharajah should decide on the particular grandson on whom the jagheer of Chamrajnuggur shall be conferred. This may be left open as long as his Highness may think proper.

4. You should take care that all the arrangements are carried out in a manner which shall, as far as practicable, be in accordance with the reasonable wishes of the Maharajah, and with a due regard to his Highness' dignity.

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(No. 45.)

Sir *Charles Wood* to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 30 July 1864.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council the important correspondence enclosed in the letters of your Excellency's Government, noted on the margin,* relating to the manner in which it is proposed to give effect to the instructions contained in my Political Despatch of the 17th July 1863.

2. In that Despatch, whilst communicating to your Excellency's Government that

* Foreign Letter, dated 22 January (No. 17) 1864.
Foreign Letter, dated 6 April (No. 43) 1864.
Foreign Letter, dated 31 May (No. 4) 1864.

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that a conclusion had been arrived at by Her Majesty's Government adverse to the wishes expressed by the Maharajah of Mysore, that the administration of the territories should be replaced in his hands, I requested that the decision might be conveyed to him in such a manner as might be least painful to the feelings of his Highness; and I stated that any arrangements which, without involving a change in the present system of the administration, would contribute either to his dignity or his comfort, would, if recommended by your Excellency in Council, meet with the cordial approval of Her Majesty's Government.

3. In consequence of this intimation, your Excellency's Government instructed the Commissioner, Mr. Bowring, to ascertain from the Maharajah in what manner the wishes of Her Majesty's Government could be complied with, so as to give most satisfaction to his Highness. In answer to this communication, the Maharajah has made certain requests, referring, in the first place, to the mode of administering the territory of Mysore; secondly, to the pecuniary arrangements which he wished to have made, both as to the surplus already in the treasury, and that which may annually accrue; thirdly, to the right of adopting a successor; and, lastly, to the confirmation to one of his grandsons of the talooka of Chamrajnuggur.

4. I approve of the answers which you have given to the Maharajah on the subject of the administration of the country, and of the arrangements which you have made for the payment of his Highness's debts, and for the application of the present accumulations and future surplus of the revenues of Mysore, after providing for what may be required for the due improvement of the country.

5 With regard to the question of adoption, I will only observe, that you could not recognize more than the Maharajah's right to adopt, so far as his private property was concerned.

6. I approve of the arrangement which you have made for conferring on any one of the Maharajah's grandsons whom he may select, the jagheer of Chamrajnuggur in perpetuity.

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## Dissents of Members of the Council of India.

### Dissent of Sir *Frederick Currie*, 9 August 1864.

I dissent from the Despatch to the Government of India, No. 45, dated 30th ultimo, "relating to the manner in which it is proposed to give effect to the instructions contained in the Political Despatch of the Secretary of State in Council, dated 17th July 1863," regarding the administration of Mysore. Because, I consider the terms and tenor of the Despatch as approving and confirming all the proceedings reported by the Government of India in the communication received from that Government, to which the Despatch in question is a reply. It is true that the fourth paragraph, in express terms, only approves the answers given by the Viceroy in Council, on the subject of the administration of the country, the arrangements for the payment of the Rajah's debts, and the application of the present accumulation and future surplus of the revenues of Mysore; while, in reference to the answer of the Viceroy to the Maharajah, negativing, in distinct and positive terms, his right to adopt an heir to the principality, a different phraseology is advisedly used. But I affirm that the terms of paragraph 5 of the Despatch, read with the context, and in the absence of any allusion even to the contrary, do convey the full approval of the Secretary of State in Council to the decision by the Viceroy, relative to the adoption to the Principality, in common with the other decisions and arrangements, reported in detail by the Government of India, in their Despatch of the 6th April, for the information and confirmation of the Home Government. And that such construction was declaredly attached to the Despatch by the majority of the Council, who voted for the draft, because they considered it as closing the question of adoption to the Principality for ever.



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2. Because the right of the Maharajah of Mysore, to adopt a successor to his Principality, is inherent in his position as a Hindoo prince, as acknowledged by law, usage, and precedent, and is specially secured to the Mysore State by the terms of the "Partition Treaty of Mysore," executed in 1799, and the "Treaty of Mysore," of the same year.

The prohibition of the Rajah to adopt a successor, with a view to the annexation of the province to the British Possessions at his death, as is contemplated by the proceedings now sanctioned, and by the Despatch of the Secretary of State in Council, dated 17 July (48) 1863, to which I have recorded a dissent, dated the same day, is illegal and unjust, is a breach of faith, and a violation of the treaties above referred to.

3. The right of the Hindoo princes of India to adopt successors to their territories, in accordance with Hindoo law and family usage, was invariably respected, until the case of Sattara, in the commencement of Lord Dalhousie's administration (the cases of Scindia, Holkar, and Jodpore, in the preceding administrations of Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, are instances). The decision in the Sattara case, whatever its merits may be, undoubtedly caused surprise and alarm throughout the length and breadth of India; and when this was followed by the proceedings of the Government of India in the cases of Kerowlee, Nagpore, Jhansee, &c., during the same administration, that surprise and alarm became consternation and dismay. Shortly after came the mutiny, and the disorganisation which accompanied it. On the restoration of order, some special measures were deemed necessary by Lord Canning, who had succeeded Lord Dalhousie, to allay the alarm, and remove the belief, engendered by the proceedings above alluded to, the annexation of Oude, &c., that every pretext, however subtle or futile, would be taken, to attach and absorb all the remaining chiefships and principalities of India. Accordingly, the Viceroy, in communication with the Home Government, determined on the promulgation of a solemn assurance that, henceforth, the rights of adoption according to Hindoo law and usage in Hindoo principalities, and of succession in Mahommedan States, according to Mahommedan law and family custom, should be scrupulously respected. A circular to this effect was consequently issued, which caused considerable sensation, and its justice and policy were much lauded by the European and Native press. If on this, the first occasion, since the promulgation of this celebrated assurance, of an adoption to any chiefship of consideration and value, the adoption is disallowed, in order that the province may be appropriated by the British Government, what will be the opinion, in the native mind, of British faith and British honour? Will not the chiefs of India believe that the promise of the Viceroy was made in an hour of weakness and danger, to be disregarded when power should be restored, and the danger had passed away?

But I said above, that, in the case of Mysore, there are special treaties which demand the perpetuation of the Hindoo dynasty in that province; treaties which involve other interests than those of the British Government and the Mysore family. It would be well to review the exact position in which we stand in respect to Mysore. When the allied armies of the British Government and the Nizam of Hyderabad conquered the territories of Tippoo Sultan, at the close of the last century, the division and disposition of the conquered territory were a matter of serious consideration to Lord Wellesley. It was deemed inexpedient that the whole of the portion which would fall to the Nizam should be added to the already extensive possessions of that prince; and not to our advantage that we should occupy the whole of what would fall to our share. Equally inexpedient did it appear to Lord Wellesley (as we learn from the correspondence of that period) that any arrangement for the possession of those territories, by a descendant of Tippoo Sultan, should be made, as that would continue Mahommedan influence in the Deccan, as much as if they were added to the dominions of the Nizam. It was therefore agreed, by the allies, that the districts now forming the Province of Mysore, the greater part of which had formerly constituted a separate principality under a succession of Hindoo princes, should be assigned for the restoration of the Hindoo Raj to be possessed and governed by the representative (at that time an infant) of the ancient chiefs of the Mysore Principality: the remainder of the conquered territories being divided, equally, between the British Government and the Nizam. Accordingly, the treaty of 1799, commonly called "The Partition Treaty of Mysore," was executed by the allies, embodying

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embodying these conditions, as described in schedules annexed thereto; and it was declared that these arrangements were to be maintained by the heirs and successors of the contracting parties in perpetuity, or, in the words of the treaty, "as long as the sun and moon shall endure."

It was further stipulated, by the ninth article of the above treaty, that, "for the effectual establishment of Maharajah Mysore Krishna Rajah, in the government of Mysore, that his Highness should be assisted by a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East India Company, according to the terms of a separate treaty, to be concluded between the said East India Company and the Maharajah." Accordingly, a separate treaty was entered into and executed by the British Government and the Maharajah, prescribing the mode in which his Highness was to be maintained in his government, and to be advised and assisted in his administration by the British Government, and it was specially stipulated that these arrangements should be binding "as long as the sun and moon shall endure."

My views as to the conditions of this latter treaty are contained in my dissent, recorded 17th July 1863, to the Despatch of the Secretary of State in Council, dated 17th July of that year.

It is to be borne in mind that the chiefs and princes of India have recently been solemnly assured that Her Majesty the Queen will respect and maintain, in all their integrity, the conditions of all the treaties of the preceding Government.

For the above reasons, I repeat that the annexation of Mysore to the British territories, which I look on as a measure determined by the Despatch of 17th July 1863, and the Despatch now dissented from, together with the administrative measures recently adopted and approved, is an act in itself unjust and illegal, and a violation of special treaties, which the British Government have solemnly bound themselves to maintain inviolate.

I am as sensible as any one can be of the great value to us of the rich province of Mysore, but I am satisfied if we can only acquire it by a breach of faith, and the violation of laws, we shall be better without it.

(signed) *F. Currie.*

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DISSENT of Sir *John P. Willoughby*, 1 September 1864.

I CONCUR in a considerable portion of this Dissent, but having already recorded at length a Dissent on the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, in Council, dated the 17th July 1863, declaring in fact that the administration of the Mysore territory is irrevocably vested in the British Government, I now only deem it necessary to record my dissent from the Despatch of the Secretary of State, in Council, dated the 30th July 1864, virtually, if not actually, confirming the decision of the Governor General of India, against the right of the Rajah of Mysore, to adopt a son who shall succeed to the Principality. In my former dissent I anticipated that this would be the result of the determination of Her Majesty's Government, to negative the request of the Rajah for the restoration of the administration of his country; and stated that, in my opinion, prohibiting an adoption would be a grievous violation of Lord Canning's pledges and proclamation on the subject. In the words of Sir F. Currie, "the chiefs of India will now believe that the promise of the Viceroy was made in an hour of weakness and danger, to be disregarded when power should be restored and the danger had passed away." On the general question of adoptions in India, my opinion varies in some respects from that of Sir F. Currie, and more especially as regards the case of Sattara; but my views, shared by many others, were authoritatively set aside by the late Lord Canning's manifesto on the subject.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

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(Foreign Department—Political, No. 66.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., dated 31 August 1864.

WE have the honour to forward to Her Majesty's Government a Petition bearing 7,347 signatures, which professes to be an expression of the wish of the inhabitants of Mysore that the Maharajah should be permitted to adopt an heir



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to the Raj. For information regarding the manner in which the petition was prepared, and the value to be attached to the signatures, we refer you to the Commissioner's letter of the 1st July. As an indication of the feelings of the people of Mysore, generally, we believe the petition to be of little value. It seems to us rather to be an attempt, on the part of the Maharajah and his dependants, by an appeal to the English feelings in favour of a numerously signed petition, to gain what has been refused on the merits of the case.

2. Divested of much verbiage, the prayer of the petition rests on the following grounds:—that the assumption of the administration of Mysore by the British Government in 1831 was professedly only temporary, with a view to the eradication of the evils which had sprung up under the Maharajah's rule; that the special grounds which necessitated the measures adopted in 1831 no longer exist; that under the treaties with the British Government and the guarantee of Her Majesty's Proclamation, the Maharajah has the right to adopt; and that the Hindoo law recognises no distinction between succession by adoption to private property, and to the Raj, but that an adopted son succeeds of right to both alike.

3. The correspondence ending with your Despatch No. 48, dated 17 July 1863, so fully disposes of any claims of the Maharajah, either by inheritance or by the subsidiary treaty of Mysore, that we need do little more than refer to it. By the favour of the British Government, and in the exercise of its sovereign right acquired by conquest, the Maharajah was raised from a prison to the government of a large principality, subject to conditions which, if fulfilled by him, would have been the safeguard of his authority and the guarantee of the continuance of a native rule in Mysore. By 20 years of misrule, by extravagance, venality, and oppression, resulting in the rebellion of his subjects, who, but for the interference of the British Government, would have shaken off his authority, the Maharajah violated the conditions which were the basis of his dominion, and forced the British Government to the exercise of the sovereign power, which, under the 4th Article of the subsidiary treaty, they had retained, of superseding the Maharajah's rule, and of carrying on the government of Mysore in their own name and by their sole authority. By no act or promise, actual or constructive, have the British Government ever revived the Maharajah's forfeited rights, or given ground of hope that they would be revived.

4. The Maharajah having no right by inheritance, or by treaty, or by promise, to be restored to power, the reference to Her Majesty's Proclamation is irrelevant. The Maharajah can have no claim to transmit by adoption rights which he does not possess. Nor, it is plain, can the Maharajah have any claim under the general right of adoption guaranteed by Lord Canning to Hindoo chiefs governing their own territories. For 30 years the Maharajah had ceased to govern; and while, in accordance with the expressed intention of Lord Canning's Despatch that the assurance should be conveyed to each chief individually, a sunnud guaranteeing the right to adopt was granted to every chief governing a state "no matter how small," a sunnud was advisedly withheld from the Maharajah of Mysore.

5. The position taken up by the petitioners regarding the right of an adopted son to succeed to the principality as well as to private property, is so obviously inapplicable to the case, that we do not think it necessary seriously to enter on its refutation.

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(Political—No. 41A.)

From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Bangalore, 1 July 1864.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a petition which has been forwarded to me by certain residents of the town of Mysore.

2. This paper has been secretly prepared, and the signatures attached to it do not carry with them much weight, being chiefly those of the Maharajah's retainers, and of traders in the

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the town who have dealings with the palace. In the former category are the names of the Europeans and East Indians, with possibly one, or at most two, exceptions.

3. I need scarcely observe that petitions of this nature are easily framed, and that from the secret manner in which it was prepared, and the absence of the signatures of the really respectable inhabitants of Mysore, it cannot be considered as representing public opinion.

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To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John Laird Mair Lawrence*, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

May it please your Excellency,

WITH reference to the accompanying petition addressed by the inhabitants of this place and in its vicinity, I beg leave most respectfully to state that they (as well as those of other provinces of Mysore, who are anxious to share in the national pride and honour of addressing your Excellency on the topic which forms the subject of the petition) have selected and nominated me as their secretary to receive any answer which your Excellency may be pleased to vouchsafe.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Nanabhoy Nussurwanjee*,
Secretary to the Inhabitants of Mysore.

Mysore, 26 June 1864.

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To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John Laird Mair Lawrence*, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Mysore.

Showeth,

RELYING as we do on your Excellency's honour and justice, we venture to approach your Excellency with this petition, on a subject which nearly concerns the honour, credit, and happiness of ourselves and our children for all time.

Many years ago, when most of us were but children, we heard that his Highness the Maharajah of our country had been relieved of the direct government of Mysore by the British Government, for what reasons it is not our business here to speak; but we never for a moment contemplated the possibility of the absorption of the kingdom of Mysore in the British territory.

We firmly believed that the interference of the British Government in the administration of the country, was but a temporary measure ordained for the benefit of the Maharajah and his subjects, and we confidently looked forward to the day when, under the auspices of British protection, which under God we always wish to enjoy, and under the benign influence of those enlightened principles of government which have been already introduced, and which will, from time to time, be introduced into the country as a consequence of that protection, we should be restored to the proud position of having the direct and actual, as well as the virtual government of our country vested in, and conducted by, the hereditary and titular sovereign of our own class. In short, we all along flattered ourselves with the belief that the hand which thought proper to interfere on the 18th October 1831, in regard to the administration of our country, was nothing but the same fostering hand of a benevolent guardian power, which, in pursuance of the wise decrees of an unerring Providence, interfered more than half a century ago, not only to deliver the ancient Hindoo kingdom of Mysore from the temporary grasp of an ambitious usurper, but also freely and disinterestedly to vouchsafe protection to it from all future dangers and disasters, and to insure to it life for all time to come, not only throughout the life of our present Maharajah, but of all his heirs and rightful successors; we accordingly believed, with unmixed confidence, that the object of this guardian power in its subsequent interference as aforesaid, was really, as it was avowedly, the cure of the maladies which, to a more or less extent, had by various causes been engendered in the constitution of its dependent state and the restoration of the latter to health, not its annihilation and its entire removal from the face of the earth.

Two or three years since we were informed that our Maharajah did express a wish to the British Government, to obtain a more direct share in the government of his country. The news was received by all of us with great joy and satisfaction; but we did not think it necessary to give any external aid by an expression of our sentiments, as the justice of the Maharajah's request was as palpable and undeniable as the absence of those special grounds which necessitated the measure adopted by the British Government in 1831. We were likewise made aware some months ago, that the British Government declined to accede to our Maharajah's request, but even then we did not see any necessity for an expression of our sentiments, as, in deference to the superior wisdom and judgment of the British Government, we brought ourselves to believe that the proper time was, perhaps, not yet come, to restore the direct government of his Raj to our Maharajah, how much soever such restoration might have been the ultimate object of the British Government, as well as the fond hope of ourselves. We did not, indeed, consider ourselves justified in putting any such meaning upon the said refusal of the British Government, as to construe it to have been an



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index of a desire on its part to make the country of our Maharajah entirely an integral part and parcel of the British Indian Government, and to doom an ancient Hindoo dynasty, dear to us as our own lives, to extinction. In fact, we rejected all such ideas with disdain, not only as being unworthy of the noble liberality of the British character, and utterly opposed to that special generous treatment which our Maharajah originally experienced at the hands of the British Government, and for which we are extremely grateful, but as one diametrically antagonistic to what we have been informed, and firmly believe to be the tenor of the treaties between our Maharajah and the British Government, the avowed object of the arrangement which was made in 1831, the real character of the conduct of the British Government in the administration of this country and the disposal of its revenues, and last, though not the least, it is entirely subversive of the sacred guarantee vouchsafed to India, in the recent proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

But, alas! in the midst of our unbounded confidence and faith in British honour and justice, and even the express guarantee of the mightiest, most gracious, and most righteous Queen, all our hopes and prospects have in a moment been dashed to the ground, and we are plunged into the utmost depth of sorrow and dismay, in consequence of a report which we had the misfortune to hear a few days ago, to the effect that our Maharajah was informed by your Excellency that he must not adopt an heir to the Raj of Mysore, though he may adopt a son for himself.

We, in the first place, beg to be pardoned by your Excellency when we state that we do not understand how a distinction could properly or legally be made in regard to the right of our Maharajah to adopt, according as such adoption may be, for himself, or for his Raj. If he adopts, the adopted son becomes at once his heir and the heir of the Raj too. Even the Maharajah himself, with his own consent, or by any act of his, cannot, we submit, divest such his heir of his indefeasible and hereditary right, bestowed upon the heir by God and the Shastras. If the Maharajah had a son begotten, and he wished to disinherit him of his Raj, would he be justified or permitted to do so? and much less, would any other be justified in preventing the heir from the enjoyment of his right? What distinction then can be drawn between a begotten son and an adopted son of a Hindoo servant? More arguments would be superfluous, when we consider that we are addressing ourselves to a Viceroy possessing great Indian experience, and profound acquaintance with the laws, usages, and customs of Hindoos, particularly Hindoo sovereigns, chiefs, and princes.

In the next place, we humbly but emphatically beg to affirm, that we never entertained any doubt as to the right of our Maharajah to adopt; neither did the world entertain any such doubt; and if we were already positive as to the right of our Maharajah, we were much more so after the issue of the gracious proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Indies.

Can what we have heard be true? This is a question which occurs to us, or which we would fain put to ourselves, and which we would likewise fain answer decidedly in the negative as constantly as the question is so put. Indeed, we cannot bring ourselves to credit the report which threatens us with the deprivation of our right to be governed by our titular sovereign, not only because such act is in every way contrary to the legitimate expectations we had been led to form, from the real aspect, antecedents and other circumstances of the peculiar relation which our Maharajah and his Raj bear to the British Government, but also because it is entirely irreconcilable with the hopes which, in common with the rest of the people of India, we confidently entertained from that unflinching and exemplary respect which you, the present head of the British Government in India, and distinguished for showing to truth and justice, and from that candid and magnanimous regard and sympathy you have been universally understood to evince towards the rights, claims, and feelings of the native princes and chiefs of India. But if, alas! unfortunately for us and for our country, the rumour happens to be true, nothing can be more terrible than the sentence it communicates to us. Nothing can exceed the disappointment which it brings to every breast, and no words can paint the great grief with which we, forlorn and hopeless, shall ever remember the fatal day when this awful sentence came down upon us. For what will its effect be but the eventual descent upon our country of the tremendous blow of annexation. What, we repeat, could the effect be but to doom an ancient and very important native kingdom to extinction. Nagpore is gone; Tanjore is gone; the Carnatic is gone, and now Mysore, almost the only Hindoo Raj of consequence remaining, a kingdom which for centuries has held a good position, and with which for centuries we had identified ourselves, in which our dearest hopes were centred, and upon which our pride and honour so materially depend, is about to follow. We beg to assure your Excellency that we are not insensible of the wisdom and beneficence of the British Government, and of the important benefits we have received from their connection with this country; but when we see that these benefits are to be ultimately accompanied by the loss of the individuality of this our country, and to culminate in the annihilation of an ancient and most important Hindoo Raj of our Maharajah, we confess we cannot but consider our fate to be the most unhappy and calamitous that could befal us in this world. If we have written strongly, it is because we feel strongly; and we trust that your Excellency will pardon us. We mean no disrespect to Her Majesty's noble representative. But we should be unworthy of the name of men, devoid of every feeling of national pride, if we could witness unconcerned the degradation and extinction of the ancient and noble family of our Maharajah, whose faults, if any—and who is free from them?—are immeasurably outnumbered by his virtues; and if we could see almost the only native Hindoo kingdom of importance and antiquity in the south of India passing away, without raising our humble voices to stay its doom.

We

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We, therefore, earnestly implore your Excellency, if any interdiction has been really issued by you against the exercise by our Maharajah of his indefeasible right to adopt an heir to the Raj, to reconsider the question in all its bearings, and to recognize the adoption by him of an heir to the ancient and hereditary Raj of Mysore.

In conclusion, we have only again to assure your Excellency that, in addressing this our humble petition to Her Majesty's Viceroy, we do so with every feeling of respect and loyalty to the British Government, and with the utmost reliance on the protection, support, as well as of the justice of the British Nation.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(signed) *Hiranapa*,
*Dinanath Lala*, and
Seven thousand and three hundred and forty-five others.

Mysore, 16 June 1864.

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(Foreign Department—Political.—No. 351.)

From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Commissioner of Mysore; dated Simla, 11 August 1864.

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor General in Council the petition from the inhabitants of Mysore, forwarded with your letter No. 41 A, dated the 1st ultimo.

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(Foreign Department—Political.—No. 391.)

From Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Commissioner of Mysore, dated Simla, 19 August 1864.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 351, of the 11th instant, I am directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to inform you that the petition having been considered, orders have been passed for its transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. You are authorised, in such manner as you may think proper, to make known this circumstance to the petitioners.

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(Foreign Department—Political.—No 83.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart.; dated 22 November 1864.

IN continuation of the correspondence forwarded with our letter, No. 66, dated 31st August last, we have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Mysore, enclosing a letter from Nana Bhoyee, in which he submits certain additional signatures in favour of the adoption of an heir to the State of Mysore by his Highness the Maharajah.

2. We also send a copy of the reply.

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From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Head-quarters, Simla (No. 102 A.); dated Bangalore, 7 October 1864.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 41 A., dated 1st July last, I have the honour to submit a letter to the address of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General from Nana Bhoyee, forwarding certain additional signatures regarding the adoption of an heir to the State of Mysore by his Highness the Maharajah.

2. The petition to which the names are attached bears date the 4th instant, but it is believed to have been prepared at the same time as that which accompanied my letter of 1st July. I say "believed," because it is known that at that time emissaries were dispatched from Mysore to each district of the province for the purpose of procuring signatures to the petition; and one of the native assistants has stated that the emissary to the Nugur division waited upon him privately, in the hope of obtaining his assistance.

3. Although it has been ascertained that the signatures were obtained in the manner indicated, and with the greatest secrecy, it has not appeared to me expedient to institute



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any inquiries why a creature of the palace, named Nana Bhoyee, a Parsee by origin, should be put forward as the representative of the people of Mysore, with whom he has no connexion, and among whom his name is entirely unknown. The fact that an individual of dubious character should be selected as the expositor of the opinions of the inhabitants of the province is sufficient to show the source whence the petition originates, and the unscrupulousness of the self-elected secretary.

4. It must be borne in mind, however, that, although this petition is a document prepared in an underhand manner, unattested by the signatures of the more respectable and influential members of the community, and therefore not entitled to consideration, the feeling of all Hindoos, whether in Mysore or in any other part of India, on the subject of adoption, is deeply rooted, and that it would have been a matter of no difficulty to obtain signatures to a *bonâ fide* petition of similar purport, and this simply on the abstract question of right. The only class of people who would hesitate to attest it is the agricultural, the ryots of Mysore having in former years suffered so severely from the rapacity of the Rajah's myrmidons, that the recollection of their oppression and greed is still fresh in the minds of the people.

5. Nana Bhoyee has received an endorsement that the petition forwarded by him will be submitted for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

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From *Nana Bhoyee Nusservangee*, Secretary to the Inhabitants of Mysore, to *L. B. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner of Mysore, &c. &c. &c.; dated 4 October 1864.

With reference to my letter of the 26th June last, I beg leave most respectfully to submit the accompanying petition, addressed by the inhabitants of the districts of Mysore, Hassen, Shimogah, Cadoor, and Toomkoor, to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and solicit that you will be pleased to forward the same to his Excellency.

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From *Nana Bhoyee Nusservangee*, Secretary to the Inhabitants of Mysore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John Laird Mair Laurence*, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India; dated 4 October 1864.

With reference to my letter of the 26th June last, I beg leave most respectfully to submit the accompanying petition, addressed by the inhabitants of the districts of Mysore, Hassen, Shimogah, Cadoor, and Toomkoor.

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Petition of the Inhabitants of the Districts of Mysore, Hassen, Shimogah, Cadoor, and Toomkoor, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *John Laird Mair Lawrence*, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India; dated 4 October 1864.

Relying as we do on your Excellency's honour and justice, we venture to approach your Excellency with this petition, on a subject which nearly concerns the honour, credit, and happiness of ourselves and our children for all time.

Many years ago, when most of us were but children, we heard that his Highness the Maharajah of our country had been relieved of the direct government of Mysore by the British Government, for what reasons it is not our business here to speak; but we never, for a moment, contemplated the possibility of the absorption of the kingdom of Mysore in the British territory.

We firmly believed that the interference of the British Government in the administration of the country, was but a temporary measure, ordained for the benefit of the Maharajah and his subjects, and we confidently looked forward to the day when, under the auspices of British protection, which, under God, we always wish to enjoy, and under the benign influence of those enlightened principles of government which have been already introduced, and which will, from time to time, be introduced into the country as a consequence of that protection, we should be restored to the proud position of having the direct and actual, as well as the virtual government of our country vested in, and conducted by, the hereditary and titular sovereign of our own class. In short, we all along flattered ourselves with the belief that the hand which thought proper to interfere on the 18th October 1831, in regard to the administration of our country, was nothing but the same fostering hand of a benevolent guardian power which, in pursuance of the wise decrees of an unerring Providence, interfered, more than half a century ago, not only to deliver the ancient Hindoo kingdom of Mysore from the temporary grasp of an ambitious usurper, but also freely and disinterestedly to vouchsafe protection to it from all future dangers and disasters, and to insure to it life for all time to come, not only throughout the life of our present Maharajah, but of all his heirs and rightful successors. We accordingly believed with unmixed confidence that the object of this guardian power in its subsequent interference, as aforesaid, was really, as it was avowedly, the cure of the maladies which, to a more or less extent had, by various causes,

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causes, been engendered in the constitution of its dependent state and the restoration of the latter to health, not its annihilation and its entire removal from the face of the earth.

Two or three years since we were informed that our Maharajah did express a wish to the British Government to obtain a more direct share in the government of his country. The news was received by all of us with great joy and satisfaction; but we did not think it necessary to give any external aid by an expression of our sentiments, as the justice of the Maharajah's request was as palpable and undeniable as the absence of those special grounds which necessitated the measure adopted by the British Government in 1831. We are likewise made aware some months ago, that the British Government declined to accede to our Maharajah's request; but even then we did not see any necessity for an expression of our sentiments, as, in deference to the superior wisdom and judgment of the British Government, we brought ourselves to believe that the proper time was perhaps not yet come to restore the direct government of his Raj to our Maharajah, how much soever such restoration might have been the ultimate object of the British Government, as well as the fond hope of ourselves. We did not, indeed, consider ourselves justified in putting any such meaning upon the said refusal of the British Government as to construe it to have been an index of a desire on its part to make the country of our Maharajah entirely an integral part and parcel of the British Indian Government, and to doom an ancient Hindoo dynasty, dear to us as our own lives, to extinction. In fact, we rejected all such ideas with disdain, not only as being unworthy of the noble liberality of the British character, and utterly opposed to that special generous treatment which our Maharajah originally experienced at the hands of the British Government, and for which we are extremely grateful, but as one diametrically antagonistic to what we had been informed and firmly believed to be the tenor of the treaties between our Maharajah and the British Government, the avowed object of the arrangement which was made in 1831, the real character of the conduct of the British Government in the administration of this country, and the disposal of its revenues, and last, though not the least, it is entirely subversive of the sacred guarantee vouchsafed to India in the recent proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

But, alas! in the midst of our unbounded confidence and faith in British honour and justice, and even the express guarantee of the mightiest, most generous, and most righteous Queen, all our hopes and prospects have in a moment been dashed to the ground, and we are plunged into the utmost depth of sorrow and dismay, in consequence of a report which we had the misfortune to hear a few days ago, to the effect that our Maharajah was informed by your Excellency that he must not adopt an heir to the Raj of Mysore, though he may adopt a son for himself.

We, in the first place, beg to be pardoned by your Excellency, when we state that we do not understand how a distinction could properly or legally be made in regard to the right of our Maharajah to adopt, according as such adoption may be for himself, or for his Raj. If he adopts, the adopted son becomes at once his heir, and the heir of the Raj too. Even the Maharajah himself, with his own consent, or by any act of his, cannot, we submit, divest such his heir of his indefeasible and hereditary right, bestowed upon the heir by God and the Shastras. If the Maharajah had a son begotten, and he wished to disinherit him of his Raj, would he be justified or permitted to do so? And much less would any other be justified in preventing the heir from the enjoyment of his right. What distinction then can be drawn between a begotten son and an adopted son of a Hindoo sovereign? More arguments would be superfluous when we consider that we are addressing ourselves to a Viceroy possessing great Indian experience and profound acquaintance with the laws, usages, and customs of Hindoos, particularly Hindoo sovereigns, chiefs, and princes.

In the next place, we humbly but emphatically beg to affirm that we never entertained any doubt as to the right of our Maharajah to adopt; neither did the world entertain any such doubt; and if we were already positive as to the right of our Maharajah, we were much more so after the issue of the gracious proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Indies.

Can what we have heard be true? This is a question which occurs to us, or which we would fain put to ourselves, and which we would likewise fain answer decidedly in the negative as constantly as the question is so put. Indeed, we cannot bring ourselves to credit the report which threatens us with a deprivation of our right to be governed by our titular sovereign, not only because such act is in every way contrary to the legitimate expectations we had been led to form, from the real aspect, antecedents, and other circumstances of the peculiar relation which our Maharajah and his raj bear to the British Government, but also because it is entirely irreconcilable with the hopes which, in common with the rest of the people of India, we confidently entertained from that unflinching and exemplary respect which you, the present head of the British Government in India, are distinguished for showing to truth and justice, and from that candid and magnanimous regard and sympathy you have been universally understood to evince towards the rights, claims, and feelings of the native princes and chiefs of India. But if, alas, unfortunately for us and for our country, the rumour happens to be true, nothing can be more terrible than the sentence it communicates to us. Nothing can exceed the disappointment which it brings to every breast, and no words can paint the great grief with which we, forlorn and hopeless, shall ever remember the fatal day when the awful sentence came down upon us; for what will its effect be, but the eventual descent upon our country of the tremendous blow of annexation. What, we repeat, could the effect be but to doom an ancient and a very important native kingdom to extinction. Nagpore is gone, Tanjore is gone, the Carnatic is gone, and now Mysore, almost the only native Hindoo raj of consequence remaining, a kingdom which for centuries



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has held a good position, and with which for centuries we had identified ourselves, in which our dearest hopes were centred, and upon which our pride and honour so materially depend, is about to follow. We beg to assure your Excellency that we are not insensible of the wisdom and beneficence of the British Government, and of the important benefits we have received from their connection with this country; but when we see that these benefits are to be ultimately accompanied by the loss of the individuality of this our country, and to culminate in the annihilation of an ancient and most important Hindoo raj of our Maharajah, we confess, we cannot but consider our fate to be most unhappy and calamitous that could befal us in this world. If we have written strongly, it is because we feel strongly; and we trust that your Excellency will pardon us. We mean no disrespect to Her Majesty's noble representative; but we should be unworthy of the name of men, devoid of every feeling of national pride, if we could witness unconcerned the degradation and extinction of the ancient and noble family of our Maharajah, whose faults, if any—and who is free from them?—are immeasurably outnumbered by his virtues, and if we could see almost the only native Hindoo kingdom of importance and antiquity in the south of India passing away, without raising our humble voices to stay its doom.

We, therefore, earnestly implore your Excellency, if any interdiction has been really issued by you against the exercise by our Maharajah of his indefeasible right to adopt an heir to the raj, to reconsider the question in all its bearings, and to recognise the adoption by him of an heir to the ancient and hereditary raj of Mysore.

In conclusion, we have only again to assure your Excellency that, in addressing this our humble petition to Her Majesty's Viceroy, we do so with every feeling of respect and loyalty to the British Government, and with the utmost reliance on the protection, support, as well as of the justice of the British nation.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Here follow Signatures.)

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From *J. T. Wheeler*, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Commisioner of Mysore (No. 468); dated Fort William, 5 November 1864.

With reference to your letter. No. 102A., dated 7th October, I am directed to request that you will inform Nana Bhoyee, that his petition regarding the adoption of an heir to the Mysore Raj by His Highness the Maharajah has been received.

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(Foreign Department—Political.—No. 46.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; dated Simla, 5 May 1865.

Sir,

In compliance with the special request preferred by his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, we forward copies of the papers noted on the margin.

From the Commissioner of Mysore, dated 28 January 1865, No. 161, and Enclosure.

From the Commissioner of Mysore, dated 3 February 1865, No. 163, and Enclosure.

2. The subject of his Highness's claim to be restored to power having previously been fully discussed and authoritatively disposed of by Her Majesty's Government, it is not our object, in forwarding these papers, to re open a question in our opinion already justly and correctly decided; and you will observe that in our reply to the khurectas of the Maharajah, it has been distinctly intimated to his Highness that, in transmitting to Her Majesty's Secretary of State copies of the above papers, we neither in any degree countenance his Highness's claim, nor advise the reconsideration of a question which is disposed of by the instructions contained in your Despatch, No. 48, of 17th July 1863, and by the action taken by the Government of India in the liberal fulfilment of your orders.

3. We are fully aware that the claims of the Maharajah received from the late Lord Canning all the careful attention which it was that nobleman's practice to devote to matters affecting the feelings and interests of native chiefs, and that the decision which his Lordship and the Council formed on the Mysore question was the result of much research and calm and mature consideration. In that decision the late Lord Elgin and Her Majesty's Government have also concurred. We therefore enter on a review of the Maharajah's claims with much unwillingness, being satisfied that such a discussion cannot benefit his Highness, while the tendency must be to unsettle the minds of the people, and to disturb the growing prosperity of the country.

4. Nor

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4. Nor do we think that the propriety of a firm adherence to this decision is at all shaken by the contents of the khureeta of protest now submitted, for it presents nothing new or not previously adduced in support of the Maharajah's various representations. Moreover, the khureeta announces that his Highness has resolved on making a direct appeal to Her Majesty, and has, with this view, deputed his confidential adviser and friend, Dr. Campbell, as his recognised agent and representative, to lay his suit in such manner as he may deem expedient before the authorities in England, who will have to adjudge his case. It might, therefore, almost appear supererogatory on our parts to touch at all upon this recapitulation of the grounds on which his Highness bases his claim, and thus essays to bring it to the direct notice of Her Majesty's Government. Still, as his Highness solicits our advocacy of the reversal of the decision communicated in Sir W. Denison's letter of the 31st December 1863, and as on our parts we find ourselves wholly unable to acquiesce in any advocacy of the kind, we think it may be satisfactory that you should be in possession of our views on some of the main points which the khureeta discusses, and should understand the grounds on which we have felt precluded from affording any support to the claims of his Highness.

5. In the 30th paragraph his Highness charges Earl Canning and Sir W. Denison with having forgotten the mode in which the subsidiary treaty originated, and the objects of those who were parties to it, where the grant to the Maharajah is treated as resting solely upon the British Government's right of conquest, and upon the cession made to the Maharajah by the British power. His Highness asserts that the conquest was the joint conquest of the British and the Nizam, and that the cession was the joint cession of the same parties; that with reference to this cession—"no doubt in reliance upon the English—very large powers of protection and, under certain circumstances, of government were accorded to them; but these powers were not so large as were given to Great Britain in 1815 in respect to the Ionian Islands."

6. Now, with reference to these arguments, which are pressed as of weighty importance, it may seem almost superfluous to remark, that at the time of the fall of Seringapatam and of the conquest of Mysore, the Nizam was in a state of subordinate alliance with the British Government, and had passed from the condition of an independent to that of a purely dependent ruler. The subsidiary force which co-operated on the part of the Nizam, was nothing else but a British force which, under the treaty of 1798, the Nizam had to entertain; and even the portion of the Nizam's own army which accompanied it was also under British officers. The whole combined, strengthened by Her Majesty's 33d Foot, was under the command of Colonel Wellesley, the superintendence of Meer Allum being nominal. As General Harris's own army was 20,000 strong, and the subsidiary force 6,500 strong, General Harris's combined army of upwards of 30,000 men was composed of 26,500 British troops, European and native, only the remainder being Nizam's troops under British officers. Lord Mornington with plenary power controlled the proceedings of the expedition. The conquest was therefore really a British one; and although from courtesy and views of expediency, the Nizam's government was spoken of as conjoint in the operations against Tippoo, and was allowed to share with the British Government in the advantages accruing from the successful termination of the contest, yet such phraseology was conventional, and misled no one, and least of all the Nizam. For the Governor General, whilst prepared to treat his subordinate ally with the utmost liberality, resented any pretension at interference in or with his arrangements, and, dictating to the Nizam the terms of the Treaty of Mysore, intimated, with stringent plainness, that if the Nizam should object to the basis and fundamental principles of the Treaty, Lord Mornington was perfectly prepared to carry the new settlement into effect by the aid of British arms alone.

Letter of instructions to Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick, dated 30 June 1799.

7. What the fundamental principles were on which the settlement was framed, was clearly enunciated, and in a form which entirely disposed of any pretension on the part of the Nizam to a right of equal partition of the British conquest. Such a claim the Governor General would no more admit than he would listen to any right on the part of the Nizam to interfere or participate in the prize property



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property taken by the troops at Seringapatam. His instructions to the officer charged with the negotiations, the resident at Hyderabad, were as follows :—

Dated 30 June 1799, S. C. 1 Oct. 1799, No. 57.

8. "I have always been disposed to pay not only every attention to the just pretensions of his Highness the Nizam, but even to exceed the limits of his strict rights in allotting the measure of his participation in the advantages of our late conquests, but I cannot admit the claim of his Highness to an equal partition of all or any of those advantages to be founded on any principles of justice or reason. His Highness cannot avail himself of the Treaty of Pungal to maintain this claim, because the Article of that Treaty relating to an equal partition of conquests could not be construed to apply to the late war. No other written or verbal agreement is existing to support such a claim on the part of his Highness. I have endeavoured to estimate his rights under the alliance by an entirely different, and, in my opinon, more equitable standard. My view has been to distribute the recent acquisitions of revenue between the two States in a due proportion to the efficient share which each has borne in the expense and hazard of the war, as well as to the security which each is likely to derive from the assistance of the other in maintaining their common interests, and in consolidating the basis of the peace."

9. "Although I have assumed this principle as the general foundation of the whole settlement, I am persuaded that a fair review of the details of the Treaty of Mysore will convince any impartial mind that I have made concessions to the Nizam far exceeding the limits of the rule which I had thus prescribed to myself as the just measure of his Highness's rights."

10. Not content, however, with this absolute negation of any claim on the part of the Nizam to an equal partition of territory, Lord Mornington was studiously careful to be perfectly explicit in placing the cession of Mysore to the Rajah on a footing which should exclude any territorial claim of the Nizam, whether actual or reversional, present or future. Accordingly, with reference to the 4th Article of the Treaty of Mysore, which laid down that a separate government was to be established for Mysore, under Kistna Raj Oodiaver, Lord Mornington issued these further commands to the Resident at Hyderabad.

11. "The 4th Article contains the basis of an arrangement founded on the strongest principles of justice, humanity, and policy. It does not appear to me necessary to state anything further on this or the 5th Article; you will naturally observe that if the Nizam's claim to an equal partition of territory had been founded on right, and consequently admitted by me, this adjustment, so honourable to the moderation, generosity, and wisdom of the British character, would not have taken place."

12. These passages prove incontestably that the Governor General caused to be distinctly signified to the Nizam that if he elected to accept the Treaty, it was on the clear understanding, and the precise condition that his accession of territorial rights was limited to the districts specifically assigned to the Nizam in Schedule (B.) of the Treaty, and that the Nizam abjured all claim to the territory which the British Government was about to confer on the youthful Maharajah. It was optional to the Nizam to have rejected the Treaty altogether, or to accept it on the basis and principles which fortunately Lord Mornington was so careful distinctly to record. The Nizam accepted it, and it is idle now, on the part of the Maharajah of Mysore, to endeavour to resuscitate a claim which the Nizam so formally renounced, and has never himself subsequently advanced.

13. So far from preferring any claims, such as his Highness the Maharajah seeks to suggest and to evoke in support of his own pretensions, the Nizam afterwards ceded in perpetuity to the British Government, not only all the territories acquired under the Treaty of Seringapatam of 1792, and the Treaty of Mysore of 1799, but also whatever other territory he possessed, or was dependent on his government south of the Toombuddrah and the Kistna. It is only necessary to turn to the despatches of the Marquis of Wellesley and of Colonel Wellesley, to see it repeated over and over again, that the object of the Treaty was to confine the Nizam's power and government to the north of the Toombuddrah and the Kistna. One extract from the Marquis of Wellesley's Despatch of the 9th June 1800, to the Secret Committee, will suffice to place beyond

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beyond doubt the scope of the negotiations which were then in course of being concluded:—"With these sentiments, I have recently opened a negotiation with his Highness the Nizam, and the Resident at Hyderabad has actually concluded a treaty with his Highness, on terms which not only provide for a considerable augmentation of the existing subsidiary force, but stipulate, provisionally, for the substitution of such territorial cessions to the Company, in place of the subsidiary payments, as would give us the complete possession of the whole countries held by the late Tippoo Sultan previous to the peace of Seringapatam in 1792, with the exception of the districts ceded on that occasion to the Peishwa. This desirable arrangement would establish, in the Company's hands, a territorial revenue, which, in the course of a few years of wise and prudent management, would render their pecuniary and military resources in the Peninsula of India superior to those possessed at any time by Hyder Ali or Tippoo Sultan. For the territories placed under the nominal sovereignty of the Rajah of Mysore, by the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam, constitute substantially an integral part of our dominion." The Treaty of the 12th October 1800 was concluded, and the Nizam ceased to exercise power over any tract south of the Toombuddrah or Kistna. From that time, that is, during the last 65 years, there has never been a question on the part either of the Nizam or of the British Government as to the object and meaning of this treaty; and certainly were the Nizam to be so ill-advised as to attempt to advance such a claim as is now raised for him by the Maharajah of Mysore, it ought not to be admitted.

14. It has been shown that the acceptance of the Treaty of Mysore was a distinct admission on the part of the Nizam, that the sovereignty of Mysore rested with the British Government, and that it is an error on the part of the Maharajah to assert that in an open partition the British could only claim half of Mysore; and equally fallacious to speak of the Nizam, as if the power of conferring sovereignty over the whole or a-half of Mysore was in any way vested in that chief. But it must be added, that in provident furtherance of the definitely pronounced intention of excluding both the Nizam and the Maharattas from any interference in the affairs of the Rajah of Mysore, the latter was not otherwise a party to the Treaty of Mysore, than as the notified future recipient of the cession contemplated in his favour by the British Government, whilst the Nizam, with equal prudence and foresight, was not admitted as a party to the Subsidiary Treaty which effected the cession to the Maharajah. Thus, whilst the dependence of the latter, on the supremacy of the British Government was secured, any pretensions of the Nizam were effectually barred. Consequently, both Earl Canning and Sir W. Denison were strictly right in omitting all reference to the Nizam, as a joint authority, when communicating with the Maharajah. To have named the Nizam, would have been to afford countenance to the error into which the Maharajah has fallen, and to sanction the idea of the existence of a relation between the Nizam and the Maharajah, opposed to the terms of the Subsidiary Treaty.

15. The mistake thus made by the Maharajah leads him into the fallacy of speaking, with evident reference to the Nizam, of very large powers of protection and of government having been accorded to the English, which is an erroneous view of the true state of affairs, and of the relative positions of the two Governments, for, notoriously, on the fall of Seringapatam, it was the English who were in the position to reward their subordinate ally, the Nizam; to re-establish, under conditions, a Mysore ruler, and to place such limitations on the exercise of their own powers of protection or of Government, as might seem to themselves advisable. But these high and sovereign functions were derived from no other source than the right of conquest; they were of a kind which even an independent foreign state could not have accorded, and still less a dependent one like the Nizam. The analogy therefore which is drawn, or attempted to be drawn, between the protectorate of Great Britain over the Ionian Islands, and the sovereign supremacy of the British Government over Mysore, is equally incorrect as that which places a dependent ally like the Nizam, acting in complete subordination to the British Government, on an equality of importance and of footing with the leading powers of Europe, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, supplementing the Congress of Vienna with the definite arrangements of the Treaty of Paris of 1815.



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16. We have dwelt at some length upon the endeavour to evoke rights in favour of the Nizam, which never existed, because the mode in which this has been urged forms the only novel feature of the protest now transmitted. Our observations on other points will be more concise, because the ground has been so often gone over, that a lengthy recapitulation seems uncalled for.

17. Under these circumstances it is useless to enter upon any discussion of the proposal made by Lord W. Bentinck in 1834. It was rejected upon weighty grounds by the Home authorities, and has therefore no validity in support of the Maharajah's claim to have the administration of Mysore restored to him.

18. It is true that, by the 14th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, the Maharajah bound himself at all times to pay the utmost attention to such advice as the Company's government should occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highness's interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States. But unfortunately it is equally true that the administration of the Maharajah was not characterized by either willingness to receive, or aptitude to profit by, the advice of the British Government. On the contrary, it was marked by a jealous resentment and resistance of the counsel of the Resident as an encroachment upon the Maharajah's sovereignty; and in 1814, when the Resident, anxious that oppression, extravagance, and misrule should be checked, found it necessary to advise, it is recorded that the interposition of the Resident, however delicately exercised, produced nothing but irritation in his Highness's mind, and induced him to send an agent to Madras for the express purpose of complaining of that interference, and obtaining the abolition of the obligation imposed upon him by the Treaty of attending to the counsel of the British representative.

19. The powers which the British Government reserved to itself in the 4th and 5th Articles of the Subsidiary Treaty are of two kinds; viz., either to introduce such regulations and ordinances for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the goverment of Mysore as might be deemed expedient; or else to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the Company such territory as it might be advisable to resume, with a view that such territory might be under the exclusive authority and control of the British Government. The first was a remedial process, only applicable under the supposition that efficient action through the Maharajah and his native functionaries was feasible. The second was a radical cure, which involved the employment, more or less, of European agency and an organised system under the superintendence of the British Government. Whatever may have been the hopes of the dictator of the Treaty that the remedial course would admit of application, it is indubitable that experience did not fulfil them; and a perusal of paragraph 17 of the Report of the Special Commission, from which the khurreeta quotes freely, where favourable to the Maharajah's exculpation, will satisfy any impartial mind that the remedial form of intervention was quite unsuited to the state of affairs which resulted from 10 or 12 years of the misgovernment of the Maharajah. His Highness endeavours, in the khurreeta under consideration, to throw upon the British Government the responsibility of his own 20 years of misgovernment, because, as his Highness alleges, the power of introducing improvement under the remedial form of intervention had been kept studiously in abeyance. But in 1815 and in 1825 the Maharajah was equally opposed to interference, and at the latter period viewed with unabated jealousy the Resident's counsels, and was anxious to be free from all check whatever. The aim of the British Government to afford such support and advice as could be given without undermining the power and destroying the responsibility of the Maharajah, was thus frustrated by the conduct of his Highness himself. The attitude of forbearance maintained by the British Government, and its reluctance to act on the powers reserved by the 4th and 5th Articles, was not by any means a silent permission of the abuses which brought the country to ruin, for it was a state, as proved by the records, of remonstrant forbearance. Sir T. Munro, speaking of the two alternatives open to the British Government, felt, in 1825, that as one of the courses would lower the authority, and

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and the other entirely disorganise the government of the Rajah, they ought both to be avoided as long as possible. Whether an earlier authoritative intervention of the British Government, which, under either of the two courses open to it, would have set aside the Maharajah's authority in a more or less direct form, might not have been perfectly justifiable, may be a matter of opinion; but it is certain that it would have been objected to by many as precipitate, and assuredly so by the Rajah himself. Some would have argued, with a show of plausibility, that the fair trial contemplated under Article 14 had not been allowed, and that the hasty intervention of the British Government had been premature. As it was, the course actually pursued may have been that of a forbearance which consulted the position, dignity, and authority of the chief, to a degree disproportionate with the faithful discharge of the equally imperative duty laid on the British Government, of bearing in mind and securing the interests and welfare of the people of Mysore; but such an allegation hardly comes with good grace from the chief himself, in whose favour the patient though remonstrant forbearance of the British Government was exercised; and when once his mismanagement had brought things to that pass, that rebellion had to be put down by the march of British troops, it admitted of no question, but that any attempt to rule the country through the Maharajah and his functionaries, by the issue of regulations and ordinances entrusted to them for execution, would have been regarded by an exasperated and revolted people as a piece of cruel mockery. It was equally clear that under such a state of public feeling the more radical alternative was that, the adoption of which could alone enable the British Government to cope with the disorganised condition into which 20 years of misrule had plunged a once flourishing province; any other course would have been as futile as pernicious, and it is no matter of surprise that the experiment was never tried.

20. It will not escape observation that the remedial measures which his Highness now argues might have been substituted with advantage for the alternative course adopted, is an entirely different mode of intervention from that with which his Highness blends and confuses it. There is no instance in which an administration, presided over by an organised executive establishment of British officers, has ever been under the direct power and control of a native ruler. His Highness asserts that, if the administration of the country were restored to him, it is not for one instant his intention to make any change in the present system, which would remain as it is now, a native administration, superintended and controlled in its every branch by English officers. Were this practicable, it is not clear what advantage would be derived from such a transfer; but his Highness must be well aware that it is a practical impossibility thus to transfer a large body of British officers in civil employment, and a considerable number of European planters, and British-born subjects, and that the reversion of Mysore to the power and administration of the Maharajah is synonymous with the withdrawal of the European officers, and the abandonment of a system of upwards of 30 years' growth. It is tantamount to the collapse of order, and a rapid return to the state of confusion and of insecurity of life, honour, and property, from which, in 1831, the people of Mysore were rescued. If not an absolute error on the part of the Maharajah to aver that, under the Treaty, it was always in the power of the British to have established precisely such an administration as now exists cotemporaneously with his Highness's retention of power and authority, it certainly is a misapprehension of the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the Treaty. According to these the alternatives contemplated and contrasted with each other were, either the issue of regulations and ordinances, to be worked out by the Rajah and his machinery of government, or the supersession of the Maharajah's and the substitution of the direct and exclusive authority of the British Government and its own officers. There was no idea of a third course, combining the two, namely, an establishment of British officers with the Maharajah at the head of the administration in the exercise of power. Such a device was too impracticable ever to have entered into the mind of Lord Mornington.

21. Forced to acknowledge that in the time of the Mogul emperors it was customary for vassal chiefs to obtain the assent of the Sovereign to adoptions for state succession, the Maharajah nevertheless does not hesitate to call in question, by the line of argument his Highness advances, the right of the British Government to limit the issue of the adoption sunnuds to chiefs who govern their own territories. His Highness bases his reasoning partly upon an assertion, the his-



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torical accuracy of which is not only open to be controverted by the facts of both Mahommedan and Mahratta supremacy, but upon which the history of the Maharajah's own family might have suggested to his Highness a comment, how far weak Hindoo chiefs were allowed any discretion by Moslem conquerors. Further, it may be added that the principles of the Hindoo law of inheritance have no application to chiefships; but, above all, none to those held under the conditions on which Mysore was conferred on his Highness. It is, of course, immaterial whether the Maharajah adopts or not, but if his Highness does so, his adopted son will have no claim to be recognised by the British Government as heir to the state of Mysore; and we have no intention, should his Highness adopt a son, to sanction the claim put forth by his Highness that such adopted son is heir to the Raj of Mysore as well as to the Maharajah's private property. The Maharajah is not a sovereign prince in the sense in which he uses the term; on the contrary, his Highness is a dependent prince, having no rights whatever beyond those conferred upon him by the Subsidiary Treaty, and no power or authority to amplify those rights beyond the strict letter of the Treaty. That Treaty was a purely personal one with the Maharajah, and conveyed no authority to adopt, and made no mention whatever of heirs. Had the Rajah died in boyhood, it would have rested with the British Government whether the separate government should be continued in Mysore by the nomination of some other person to its Raj, or whether the country should continue under the British Government, to whom, by such a demise, it would have reverted. It has been previously shown that the acceptance of the Mysore Treaty by the Nizam barred any pretentions, on the part of the Nizam, to a conjoint right over the Mysore territory, and that the alleged protectorate conferred on the British Government is a mere fiction. Under the supposition made by the Maharajah it does not, therefore, at all follow that, if his Highness had died in 1800, the treaty of 1799 would have been considered to have failed, and that a new settlement would have been made by the contracting parties. Save for the designation of the Maharajah, as the contemplated recipient at the hands of the British Commissioner of the Raj of Mysore, the Treaty with the Nizam was, in its provisions, quite unaffected by any contingency, such as the early demise of the Maharajah, and its validity would have remained intact, though his Highness had died in 1800.

22. However reluctant to touch upon a subject which, though treated with the utmost delicacy, may seem invidious, yet, where the interests of a great and flourishing province, and of a whole people are at stake, we cannot altogether be silent on a point of the most material importance. When we advert to the character of the Maharajah as deducible from the experience of past years, what security does it offer of a just, wise, and temperate exercise of power? Sir T. Munro, in 1825, adverted to the fact that in 15 years almost the whole of the treasure amassed by the late Dewan Poorneah, amounting to about 73 lakhs of Canteray pagodas, a sum exceeding Company's rupees, two crores,* had been dissipated, every department was in arrear, the revenue declining rapidly, and the expenditure increasing. The state of affairs in 1831 is set forth in the letter to the Maharajah, announcing the assumption by the British Government of the administration of the Mysore territory, and the future annual payment according to the treaty, of a lakh of star pagodas, and one-fifth of the surplus revenue. These annual payments average together from 13½ to 14½ lakhs of rupees; and it might have been thought that, after the severe lesson which the enforcement of the 4th and 5th Articles of the Subsidiary Treaty must have proved, the Maharajah would have been desirous of reforming the habits of wasteful expenditure which had so much to do with his fall, and would, by living within this most liberal income, have sought to establish a character free from the vice of excessive extravagance, a vice which, in a native ruler, is a very different thing from the most reckless profusion and dissipation of means by the wealthy, whether nobles or others, in Europe or Asia. With these such a course only involves their own ruin, and it may be of their families; but in a Government like that of Mysore or of other native states in India, such a course, on the part of a chief, is synonymous with the ruin of his people and country, with disturbance and open revolt. Now, large and liberal as were the receipts of his Highness, you are aware that in 1844-47, 22¾ lakhs of debts were paid off by Mr. J. P. Grant, and that lately 33 lakhs of debt have been paid off. Between 1831 and 1864 the Maharajah had therefore incurred debts to the amount

* £. 2,000,000 sterling.

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amount of upwards of half a-million-sterling. We cannot regard this fact as indicative of any such change in his Highness's habits as would warrant the entertainment of a reasonable hope that his return to power would be anything else but a return to reckless and excessive expenditure.

23. We have failed to find that Sir C. Metcalfe recorded the opinion that the assumption by the British Government of the administration of Mysore was a harsh and unprovoked measure. We draw a different inference from the report of the Commissioners as to the character of the Maharajah, and the condition of his country, when the British Government exercised the powers which it had reserved to itself under the 4th and 5th Articles of the Treaty; and we cannot discover in the arguments of the khureeta any sufficient reason for recommending a departure from the formal decision communicated by Her Majesty's Government in your Despatch, No. 48, of 17th July 1863, and acted upon as set forth in our reply, No. 17, of 22 January 1864.

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From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William (No. 161); dated Camp, Koorcki, South Coorg, 28 January 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to the Viceroy, a khurreeta to his Excellency's address from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, sent to me under a covering letter, bearing date the 25th instant.

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Khureeta from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to his Excellency Sir *J. M. Lawrence*. G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Sir William Denison, dated the 31st December 1863, in which he informed me that Her Majesty's Government has refused to restore to me the management of my dominions. I feel that I owe it to myself to protest against this resolution, and to place fully upon record the view which I entertain of my position and rights in relation to the British Government. For this purpose it will be necessary to refer to the circumstances under which my kingdom originated, and to the events which led to its being administered by the East India Company.

2. When the defeat of Tippoo placed this kingdom at the disposal of the allies, it was open to them either to create a new sovereignty in Mysore, or to divide the entire territory among themselves. The latter course was considered by the British Government to be fraught with danger to the East India Company: any share of the country which the Nizam would have accepted would have so increased his power as to make him formidable to the English and offensive to the Peishwa, and a new war was likely to be the result. Further, the heads of the northern passes must have been placed in his possession, while the British share would have been left without a frontier, open to the incursions of the Nizam and the Mahrattas. It was also felt that so large an accession of territory would have been to the East India Company a burden rather than a benefit. As Sir Arthur Wellesley observed, "by the extension of our territory our means of supporting our Government and of defending ourselves are proportionately decreased." On the other hand, all these objections were met by the erection of a new kingdom of Mysore; no overwhelming addition was made to the dominions of the Nizam or of the British; the passes were left in the hands either of the East India Company or of a friendly State; the balance of power between the Nizam and the Peishwa was not disturbed.

"Beatson's View of the War with Tippoo Sultan," pp. 208, 211, 257.

Earl of Mornington, 3 August 1799.

"Wellington's Despatches," vol. i., p. 209.

3. In the selection of a sovereign for the new kingdom, the choice was equally decided in my favour. The family of Tippoo, besides its necessary animosity to the East India Company, had no hold upon the affections of the people of Mysore. Its usurpation was recent, and its rule had been oppressive. On the other hand, my family had only ceased to reign in 1759, and even after that date Hyder Ali considered that he derived additional security from continuing the old dynasty as nominal sovereign. My father, the last of this series of titular kings, died in 1799; hence, in the selection which was made, the East India Company secured a sovereign who owed everything to the British, and who brought with him the loyalty of his people. Further, the Mahrattas were conciliated by the erection of a Hindoo in place of a Mahommedan dynasty.

4. On the 7th of August 1801, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, writing to his brother, the future Duke of Wellington, says,—"I enclose a paper which I drew up in England by Mr. Dundas's desire in consequence of Mr. having stated to him his doubts of the legitimacy of the Rajah of Mysore's title to the throne. Mr. Dundas was convinced that the Rajah's title was a just one." The memorandum arrives at the conclusion that Kistna Raj Oodiaver is rightly heir to the throne of Mysore. To this General Wellesley replies: "Your ideas, as stated in the memorandum upon the subject of the right of the present Rajah of Mysore to his musnud, are very correct." I do not assert that I succeeded to the throne by hereditary right; but when a throne was in the gift of its conquerors, I was selected to fill it for the benefit of all parties concerned as being the person best entitled to it, exactly as Louis XVIII. was placed upon the throne of France by the allies after the downfall of Napoleon.

2. "Supplemental, Wellington's Despatches," pp. 570, 571.



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5. It is evident, then, that the arrangement was brought about by the diplomacy of the British, and was the means of rescuing them from a considerable difficulty: but when agreed upon, it was the joint act of the Nizam and the East India Company. The kingdom conferred was their joint conquest; they were both parties to the treaty by which it was constituted: and when my inauguration took place, my right hand was taken by General Harris and my left by Mir Allum, and both jointly placed me on the musnud. The principal treaty contemplated the cession of territory to me as being an arrangement as permanent as that which vested the rest of Tippoo's dominions in the Nizam and the East India Company. It was never suggested that the new kingdom could, under any contingency, merge in British sovereignty. So far were the English Commissioners at that time from claiming any special advantage for their own nation, that the portion of territory reserved for the Peishwa was again subdivided upon his refusal to accede to the treaty; the Nizam obtaining far the larger share.

6. In order to secure to the East India Company the full benefits which were aimed at by the Partition Treaty, it was essential that Mysore should be placed under British protection, and that provision should be made for payment of the forces necessary for that purpose. According to the 2d and 3d Articles of the Subsidiary Treaty, it was settled that an annual subsidy of seven lakhs of pagodas should be paid by Mysore for the support of a military force which was to be maintained by the East India Company, and that, in the event of war breaking out against the contracting powers, the additional expense thereby incurred should be shared by the Rajah of Mysore in such proportion as might be determined by the Governor General. This latter article (Article 3) was in 1807 altered, and an arrangement was entered into by which the Rajah of Mysore, in lieu of being bound to an uncertain share in the expenses of a possible war, agreed to maintain a body of 4,000 horse both in time of peace and of war, which horse, when not required for the internal protection of the Mysore country, was to be at all times available for service with the troops of the East India Company. The 4th Article, after reciting that it is indispensably necessary that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray "the above charges, gives the Governor General power," whenever he shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, "either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness as may appear to him, the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the said funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war." The 5th Article provided for the mode in which the 4th Article was to be carried out.

7. That Articles 4 and 5 were only intended to apply to the case of failure, actual or impending, in the payments due under Articles 2 and 3, is clear beyond a doubt from the recital in Article 4, which expressly states the fact to be so, and from the terms of Article 4 itself, which provides that it is only to come into operation "when the Governor General shall have reason to apprehend a failure in the funds," and from the power of assumption being limited to such part or parts of the territorial possessions as may appear to him necessary to render the said funds efficient. Further, Article 14 contains a general promise on my part to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice on matters of internal administration as the Company's Government may offer; but no provision is made for assumption of management in case of disregard of such advice, nor is any penalty attached to a breach of the Article, except such as is implied in every treaty, viz., that a violation of its terms may be treated as a ground of war by the other contracting party.

"Wellington's Despatches," vol. iii., p. 427.

"Supplemental Despatches," vol. iv., p. 555.

"Wellington's Despatches, vol. iii., pp. 421–423.

8. It cannot be said that the State of Mysore has failed to make a substantial return to the British Government, by whom it was created. General Wellesley, in 1804, speaks of the practical benefits which the British Government has derived from the establishment of Mysore; and again, in 1806, refers to "the cordial and intimate union which exists between the Government of Mysore and the British authorities, and the important strength and real assistance which it has afforded to the British Government in all its recent difficulties." The Marquis of Wellesley refers to the same crisis in terms of still stronger praise, saying that "Mysore has been enabled in some degree to repay, by the efficacy of its assistance, in the hour of emergency, the benefits which it has derived from the protecting influence and power of the British Government." On the 31st of August 1859 the Secretary of State wrote to acknowledge "the loyal conduct and good service of the Rajah of Mysore." In the recent mutiny, although my powers of rendering aid could extend little beyond the exercise of personal influence, I succeeded in deserving from Lord Canning the following eulogium:—"I was well aware that, from the very beginning of these troubles, the fidelity and attachment to the British Government, which have long marked your Highness's acts, have been conspicuous upon every opportunity.

Letter, dated 28 June 1860.

"Your Highness's wise confidence in the power of England, and your open manifestation of it, the consideration and kindness you showed to the British subjects, and the ready and useful assistance which you rendered to the Queen's troops, have been mentioned by the Commissioner in terms of the highest praise."

9. In 1810 I assumed the Government of my country, which had, till then, been administered by the Dewan Poorniah. His management had been financially most successful; that is, he had avoided debt and accumulated a large surplus in the treasury. But the Commissioners appointed by Lord William Bentinck to enquire into the causes of the insurrection of 1830 having left on record their opinion, that, so far from enriching the people, his system had gone to impoverish them, and that, even if he had continued in power, the revenue could not have been maintained many years at the height to which it had been raised

Report, paras. 9, 188, 190.

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raised. But Poorniah himself had made it impossible that I could retain him in office, as he had shown unequivocally that his intention was to reduce me to the position of a puppet, and to make himself and his heirs the real sovereigns of the country. Report, paras. 13,14.

10. It is undoubtedly true that a few years after I assumed the direct government of my country, serious financial difficulties began to make themselves felt; but these difficulties had their origin in other causes than the mismanagement of public affairs by the native officers employed by me.

11. Before my accession Mysore was an independent and predatory state, continually enriched by plunder from the neighbouring countries, and whose entire resources were spent within itself. After its conquest all external tribute ceased, and a large portion of its internal wealth annually left the country. Probably the greater part of the seven lakhs of pagodas, payable under Article 2 of the Treaty, was finally subtracted each year from the capital of the country. During the administration of Poorniah this evil was in some degree counteracted by the large expenditure of the British troops stationed in the country; but as that force was reduced, the full extent of the change was felt. Very shortly after my accession General Wellesley said of Mysore, "At this moment it goes on principally by the regular monthly expenditure within it." Report, paras. 186, 187. "Supplemental Despatches," vol. iii., p. 165.

The administration of Poorniah had, as above stated, greatly impoverished the people. The Dewan, who was examined before the Commissioners, said of Poorniah's rule, "The great body of the ryots were in easy circumstances at the beginning of it, and half of them were reduced to poverty at its close." Even his immense savings had merely the effect of annually withdrawing a mass of wealth from circulation to lock it up in idleness. Report, para. 9. Report, para. 188.

Another cause of distress which was felt in British India, as well as in Mysore, arose from a fall in the price of agricultural produce, which caused a corresponding decline in the revenue. Report, paras. 184, 185.

It must also be remembered that the annual necessity of finding specie to the full extent of the subsidy was, as General Wellesley had foreseen it would be, a heavy drain upon the resources of a State which had no external commerce. "Supplemental Despatches," vol. ii., p. 574.

12. A very injurious influence upon the revenue and happiness of the people is ascribed to the "shurtee" system, or farming out of the revenue. But it is admitted that the written engagements entered into by the contractors, if complied with, would have prevented all oppression; the evils arose from an insufficient system of supervision. Report, paras. 191–196.

13. From 1814 till 1830 the British Government had it in their power not only to tender advice, but, under Article 4, to introduce any regulations and ordinances which seemed desirable with a view to the collection of the revenue or the administration of justice. No attempt, however, was made to act upon the powers so conferred, although, as the Commissioners observe, the provisions of the Treaty "placed the civil administration of its affairs completely under the control and direction of the Company's Government." On the contrary, after the growing abuses of the administration had been brought to the knowledge of the Madras Government, the Resident was instructed, on the 3d July 1814, to abstain from the public reception of complaints from the subjects of Mysore, and from the avowed support of the cause of those whose grievances might become known to him; and to endeavour to guide the Rajah by advice and admonition delivered in a private and conciliatory manner. Naturally, it was assumed by the evil-doers that the British Government was not very much in earnest in its remonstrances when it did not adopt the obvious and easy mode of giving them effect. Report, para. 7. Report, paras. 18, 19. Report, paras. 201, 202.

14. The insurrection which commenced in 1830 was admittedly owing, in a considerable degree, to the ambition of the Nugger usurper, Boody Buswapah, to the defection of the Terrikerry Poligars, and to the machinations of the family of Bukshee Ram Rao, whose oppressive and corrupt practices were then under investigation, and who hoped to stave off inquiry by the turmoil of a rebellion. But the Commissioners lay special weight upon a widely-spread belief that the British Government was in favour of the insurgents, and determined not to support my authority. Of course, this notion was wholly unfounded; but so long before as 1805 General Wellesley had thought it necessary to write to the Marquis of Wellesley in these terms: "But still I fear the new Government of Madras, one of whose objects, I believe, is to overturn the existing system in Mysore, of which I have hitherto been the principal support." It is not surprising, therefore, that a similar opinion in an exaggerated form should have extended to my own subjects. Report, paras. 182–198. Report, paras. 182–186, 198, 199. "Wellington's Despatches," vol. i., p. 432.

15. The Commissioners, while admitting that the above causes had "greatly conduced to the disturbances, nevertheless state as their opinion that their origin is mainly to be ascribed to misrule on the part of myself." I do not wish to deny the existence of maladministration, and I have shown that the insurrection was accelerated by the investigations which I had already commenced with a view to punish the offenders. But the Commissioners themselves make admissions which greatly detract from the weight of their censure, so far, at all events, as that censure presses upon me. They allow that, in some of the complaints of the people of the grievances they had been subjected to under the Rajah's government, "the period of Poorniah's administration is included in the general censure, without distinction from that of the Rajah's personal rule." In fact, an insurrection, headed by the Poligars, had broken out in the commencement of his rule, and lasted from 1800 to 1802, and was only subdued by the assistance of British troops under the Honourable Colonel Wellesley. Report, para. 182. Report, para. 190. Report. para. 8.

16. Again, the Commissioners, while pointing out the faulty system of collecting the revenue, and the discontent which arose among the people, make the following most important statement as to the extent of the alleged oppression:— Report, para. 197.



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Report, para. 197.

"When public affairs were conducted in this manner, it is not to be wondered at that great discontent with the Government should have arisen among the people: yet it is necessary, in our opinion, to be cautious in drawing a conclusion with respect to the degree in which the collections actually made by the tehsildars were oppressive in their amount. The fact of the assembling of the ryots in Cootum, and their complaining that the taxes were too burthensome to be borne, of itself really proves little or nothing upon this point. At the very same time, the ryots assembled in the same manner and made similar complaints in the province of Canara, where, we understand, the public demands have since been found, on full inquiry, to be decidedly moderate; lighter, indeed, as they had always been considered, than in any other district subject to the Presidency of Madras. We also understand (and it is a curious coincidence) that those proceedings of the ryots in Canara were instigated by intrigues on the part of public servants, as has been already shown to have been the case in Mysore. We have no doubt that the people of Mysore are generally in far less easy circumstances than they were 30 years ago; but we have strong doubts whether the demands made and enforced on them of late years, for, or in the name of the Government, have been such, in their amount, compared with the means of the people to pay them, as would be considered particularly heavy in the Madras territories. And though many witnesses have stated their belief that the population has greatly decreased, we are very far from being convinced that this is really the case: all, indeed, that has been said by the witnesses respecting the decay of the country, though we doubt not that there is too much ground for it, ought, in our opinion, to be received with great caution, as likely to be exaggerated even where it is founded on fact. Besides particular biases which may probably have influenced their evidence, it was liable to be swayed by that general prejudice, natural to all mankind, which tends to make men believe that the world degenerates and decays as they themselves grow old, and which requires for its counteraction a greater enlightenment of mind than those persons could be expected to possess." Finally, the Commissioners

Report, para. 198.

wholly absolve me from the charge of being one of those princes "who had addicted himself to the gratification of avarice and mercilessly oppressed his people by exorbitant exactions of revenue in order to heap up riches for himself." The utmost charge ever made against me was, that I had fallen into the hands of bad advisers, and that I had been weak enough to allow myself to be misled by them. At the very time when the East India Company assumed the management of Mysore, Mr. Casamajor, the Resident, in his letter to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 31st December 1831, earnestly pressed that a tract of country immediately round my capital might be left under my control. He stated, that although, in his opinion, I was not fit singly to administer a large kingdom, still that my personal popularity and kindly disposition rendered such an arrangement peculiarly desirable within limits where my own supervision could continually be applied.

17. During the entire period of my sovereignty, viz., from my accession on the 1st July 1799 till the assumption of the administration by the British on the 18th October 1831, the subsidy was never in arrear by a single day or a single rupee; on the contrary, a payment in advance, of pagodas 2,10,648, had been actually made when the management of the country of Mysore was assumed by the British Government. It is important to put this fact prominently forward, inasmuch as the contrary seems to have been assumed and admitted in previous correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and myself. The pay of my own troops did fall into arrear; but the large monthly subsidy due by me to the East India Company was throughout punctually paid, and the receipts given to me by the Resident for the time being are still in my possession. Yet, although this fact is undoubted, and is as capable of proof from the records of the Commissioner of Mysore as from my own archives, Lord William Bentinck, in his letter of the 7th September 1831, says, "The subsidy due to the British Government has not been paid monthly, according to the treaty of 6th July 1799:" and Lord Canning was probably under the influence of the same error when he stated that "the obligations which attached to the cession had been for 20 years flagrantly and habitually violated."

Letter, dated 11 March 1862.

18. Immediately after the suppression of the rebellion, Lord William Bentinck resolved to exercise the extreme power of assumption provided by Article 4. The principal ground upon which he based this step, viz., the supposed neglect to pay the monthly subsidy, I have shown to be an error. He goes on to state as an additional ground that the pay of the troops had fallen into arrears. This no doubt had taken place, but the fact that the Irregular Horse in my service were entitled to arrears of pay was no unusual circumstance; nor was there any difference in this respect between my forces and those of our native princes of India, and can hardly, when the punctual payment of the subsidy is remembered, be considered a sufficient reason for the extreme measure adopted by Lord William Bentinck.

The non-payment of the subsidy was the chief reason alleged for depriving me of the management of my country. I have shown that the payment was punctually made, and Lord William Bentinck himself at a later date frankly acknowledged that there was grave reason to question the justice of his own act. In a Despatch to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated the 14th April 1834, Lord William Bentinck proposed that the districts of Mysore, Ashtagram, and Munjeerabad should be restored to my direct rule; while the districts of Nuggur, Chittledroog, and Bangalore, yielding an annual revenue equal to the permanent claims on account of the subsidy and the pay of 4,000 Irregular Horse, which the Mysore State was bound by treaty to maintain should be ceded to the East India Company. In advocating this arrangement, Lord William Bentinck wrote as follows:—

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"By the adoption of the arrangement which I advocate, certain doubts will be removed which I cannot help entertaining both as to the legality and the justice, according to a strict interpretation, of the course that has been pursued. The treaty warrants an assumption of the country with a view to secure the payment of our subsidy. The assumption was actually made on account of the Rajah's misgovernment. The subsidy does not appear to have been in any immediate jeopardy. Again, the treaty authorises us to assume such part or parts of the country as may be necessary to render the funds which we claim efficient and available. The whole has been assumed, although a part would unquestionably have sufficed for the purpose specified in the treaty. And with regard to the justice of the case, I cannot but think that it would have been more fair towards the Rajah had a more distinct and positive warning been given him that the decided measure, since adopted, would be put in force, if misgovernment should be found to prevail."

In reference to the equity or necessity of the assumption by the British Government of the administration of Mysore, I need not go beyond the language used by Sir Charles Metcalfe, who recorded his opinion of the measure as being "harsh and unprovoked." It is not necessary for me to go as far as the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, who, in reference to the 4th Article, wrote—"It is to be supposed that, whenever the Governor General shall be desirous of resuming the country, it will be in consequence of the difficulties in which the general government will be involved by the pressure of an extensive warfare. It is hardly possible to suppose any other case in which the resumption would be justified, or could be attempted." It is sufficient for me to point out that all the evils which are set forth in Lord William Bentinck's Despatch had been well known to the British Government for upwards of 17 years, and that suddenly a rebellion, which was mainly brought about by causes over which I had no control, and especially by the belief that it was favoured by the Madras Government, was taken advantage of to deprive me of my kingdom. That power "of introducing any improvement into any or each branch of the Rajah's administration," in reference to which the Marquis of Wellesley had said—"It may, therefore, be hoped that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country," had been kept studiously in abeyance. And yet those very abuses which the British Government had reserved to itself the power of checking, and yet had permitted to exist, were made the pretext for assuming the entire management of the country. Even in 1831 all the advantages arising to the East India Company and to the people of Mysore from that extreme measure might have been obtained from the introduction of such a system of administration as the Governor General had authority to enforce, and as I would gladly have supported, but this experiment was never tried.

"Wellington's Despatches," vol. i., p. 345.

Letter, 7 Sept. 1831.

Memorial explanatory of the subsidiary treaty.

19. When the government was assumed by the East India Company, and, till very lately, it was never suggested that the measure was anything but a temporary one. Lord William Bentinck simply quoted the words of the treaty, as to whose meaning at that time no doubt existed. In 1834, Lord William Bentinck communicated to me the proposition described above, which he had made to the Court of Directors, by virtue of which the three Foujdarees of Munjeerabad, Mysore, and Ashtragram were to be made over to me.

Letter, 14 May 1834.

20. The above proposition was not sanctioned by the Court of Directors, on the ground that it would be contrary to the spirit and object of the treaty to subdivide a kingdom whose integrity had been guaranteed by the Allies in 1799. But in the despatch communicating this resolution, the Supreme Government was expressly ordered "not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency when the country shall be restored to the Rajah." In the despatch from Lord Auckland communicating this resolution to me, he wrote:—"It is the opinion of those eminent authorities who are at all times anxiously disposed to promote whatever may be most conducive to the true interests of your Highness, that those interests will be best consulted by maintaining the undivided and beneficial administration which at present subsists of your Highness's territories, until such salutary rules and safeguards may be matured and confirmed in practice as shall afford just ground of confidence that your subjects in all parts of your dominions will possess the benefit of a stable form of good government. The honourable Court of Directors have, on these grounds, signified their commands that the administration of your Highness's territories shall remain on its present footing, until the arrangements for their good government shall have been so firmly established as to be secure from future disturbance."

Lord Canning's Administration Report, 1860.

Letter, 28 March 1836.

21. When lately I referred to these and similar passages in support of my claim for restoration, I was informed "that the expression of these sentiments constitutes no obligation on the part of the British Government to reinstate your Highness, and gives your Highness no right to such restoration."

Letter to Lord Elgin. 20 April 1862.
Letter from Sir W. Denison, 31 Dec. 1863.

22. It had never occurred to me that my right, or the obligations of the British Government, could in any degree depend upon the language used by one of the contracting parties. Those rights and obligations arise out of the terms of the contract itself, and must be regulated by them. I only refer to those expressions as showing from evidence beyond suspicion, that the East India Company understood the contract in exactly the same sense as I did.

23. The despatch from his Excellency, Sir W. Denison, placed a construction upon the Subsidiary Treaty which, as far as I am aware, was wholly new, viz., that the assumption of Mysore for a single day was an assumption for ever, inasmuch as the Subsidiary Treaty of the 8th July 1799, contains no conditions under which the administration, if once assumed by the British Government, was to be restored.

24. It might be sufficient to answer, that the treaty contains no conditions under which the administration was to be permanently retained, and the condition for restoration is implied



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implied from the very terms of the treaty. But a more careful consideration of the argument under notice is necessary.

25. All jurists are agreed that, in interpreting treaties, the following rules should be applied :—

1st. That all international treaties are covenants *bonâ fide*, and are, therefore, to be equitably, and not technically, construed.

2d. That the construction is to be derived from a due consideration of the language of the whole instrument, and not from that of particular portions or sentences of it.

3d. That the ground or reason in which the treaty originated, and the object of those who were parties to it, should be taken into consideration.

4th. That the contracting party, who might and ought to have expressed himself clearly and fully, must take the consequences of his own carelessness, and cannot, as a general rule, introduce subsequent restrictions or extensions of his meaning.

26. As regards the first rule, if it is clear upon the entire treaty that a permanent and absolute detention of the country was not contemplated in 1799, then the absence of express conditions for its restoration cannot affect my position. The treaty purposely left it in the discretion of the British Government to determine when the necessity for assumption arose, and how long it lasted. This discretion would have been fettered by fixing a definite limit to the period of management; but it is one thing to say there was no definite time at which my right to restoration accrued; it is a very different thing to say that no such right ever existed.

Letter, 11 March 1862.

27. Taking the whole of the treaty together, it is impossible to maintain that my rights, subsequent to 1831, were limited, as Earl Canning asserts, to "the personal provision which was secured to me in the event of the British Government resuming (it should be assuming) the administration of Mysore." The treaty gives the power of assumption for the purpose of securing a specific object, viz., the due payment of the subsidy and troops. The power is only to be enforced when that object is endangered; and even then only in regard to such part or parts of the territories as may appear necessary to render the funds efficient and available. It is in the fullest sense a mortgage of a part of my kingdom for the purpose of securing certain payments, and carries with it that which is of the essence of every mortgage, that it is to cease whenever the object for which it was granted has been effected.

28. If, as is now suggested, any portion of the territory which was once assumed, lapsed to the East India Company irrevocably, nothing would have been easier than for Lord William Bentinck to carry out the arrangement which he desired to effect in 1834. It would only have been necessary for him to announce what parts of my territories he considered it necessary to hold under Article 4, and they would then and there have passed from me to the British Government. But it never seems to have occurred to him that such a proceeding could be carried out under the treaty, or in any other way than by a voluntary arrangement between myself and the East India Company. The Board of Directors seem to have considered such an arrangement so completely at variance with the principle of the two treaties, that even by mutual agreement it could not be entered into. But if the treaties would have been violated by taking a part of my kingdom with my consent, how much more by taking the whole against my will?

29. The 5th Article provides that whenever and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be assumed, a true and faithful account of their revenues shall be rendered to him. No words can show more strongly the belief that such periods of management by the East India Company would be temporary, and might be recurrent; but that my interest in their revenues was not on that account to cease.

The Article goes on to provide that in no case whatever shall his Highness's actual receipt or income arising out of his territorial revenues be less than, &c. How could the territorial revenues be mine if I had only a personal right "to a provision" out of them?

Lord William Bentinck's Minute, 14 April 1834.

No such idea as that which is now put forward was present to the mind of Lord William Bentinck when, in 1834, he recorded that the Company had not assumed the management of the Mysore Government on its own account, but that it was still managed entirely on my behalf. Nor was it supposed that Mysore had become a British Province when the title of the Commissioner was settled to be "the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore." No doubt Earl Canning attempted to change the title of the present officer into that of "Commissioner of Mysore;" but upon my remonstrance the old style has been resumed. Nor would Lord Auckland have been guilty of the mockery of informing me that my true interests would be best consulted by maintaining the existing administration for a further period, if, in fact, I had ceased to have any interest in the country, and had fallen into the position of a pensioner and a pretender.

Letter, 28 March 1836.

30. Both Earl Canning and Sir W. Denison seem to have slightly forgotten the mode in which the treaty originated, and the object of those who were parties to it, when they treat the grant to me as resting solely upon the British Government's right of conquest, and upon the cession made to me by the British Government. The conquest was the joint conquest of the British and of the Nizam, and the cession was the joint cession of the same parties. The object of the grant was to keep a large tract of territory equally out of the hands of the Nizam and of the British; and to keep it so substantially and permanently, not merely colourably and for a time. No doubt, in reliance upon the integrity of the English, very large powers of protection, and under certain circumstances of government, were accorded to them; but these powers were not so large as were given to Great Britain in 1815, in respect of the Ionian Islands. Yet it was never supposed that, in respect of those islands, any

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any period of protection and government could merge into sovereignty. If it had been contemplated in 1799 that the first assumption of management by the British—an even which might any day become necessary—would vest in them the absolute property in Mysore, subject only to a life annuity to me, this would have been the very event which the East India Company at that time most earnestly deprecated. The disadvantages of such a result have, no doubt, greatly diminished; but that cannot alter the original object of the treaty. If it had been suggested to the Nizam in 1799, that, whereas in open partition the British could only claim half of Mysore, he was in reality giving over to them the sovereignty of the whole, to fall into possession the first year there was a defalcation in the subsidy, or reason to apprehend one. It is impossible to suppose he would have yielded to such an arrangement; nor is it likely even now that the Nizam would quietly suffer the entire absorption by the British of that which had been jointly acquired and jointly given away by himself. But in those days no such idea was present to the minds of any of the contracting parties.

31. Had the East India Company intended by Articles 4 and 5 to provide that an assumption of management by them, for whatever cause, operated as an absolute forfeiture of the rights of myself and my heirs to the kingdom, it certainly was for them to say so in clear and unequivocal language. It is as much open to me to say that this is an "extension of their meaning," which cannot be introduced by one of the contracting parties, as for the Viceroy to argue that I cannot claim a restoration because the mode and time of it is not expressly defined in the treaty. But it would be doing gross injustice to the framers of the treaty to suppose, either that they were unable fully to express their meaning, or that they were capable of devising language which should bear one interpretation in 1799 and another in 1862.

32. I am wholly unable to understand the grounds upon which Lord Canning rests when he says, in regard to the annual payments secured to me in the event of the assumption of government by the British — "This provision is a personal right, not an heritable one; it is not claimable as a right even by a natural-born heir, however liberally the Government might, of its own grace, be disposed to deal with a claim from such a quarter."

33. I am not aware that it has ever been asserted that the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 was a personal one, whose operation was not to extend beyond my natural life. If that were the case, of course the result would be, that at my death all rights constituted by the treaty would terminate, and the country would become the joint property of the British and the Nizam. But it is evident that the settlement of 1799 was a permanent one, intended to last for all time, or, as the preamble says, "as long as the sun and moon shall endure." Had I succeeded in retaining the kingdom in my own hands, it would have passed to my heirs, who would, in their turn, have been liable to all the stringency of Articles 4 and 5. But the moment the assumption of government took place, then the other part of the treaty came into force, which provides that, whenever and so long as any part or parts of his Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain, under the exclusive authority and control of the East India Company, a true and faithful account shall be rendered to me; and the East India Company engages at all times and in all possible cases to secure and cause to be paid the sums stipulated in Article 5. No doubt this article contains no mention of my heirs, just as nothing is said of the heirs of the Nizam in the article which assigns to him his share of the kingdom; but it is plain that the benefit and the burthen arising from an assumption of government were intended to answer to each other and to be equally lasting. Otherwise it would result, that, if the management had been assumed in 1800, and my death had followed in the same year, the British would at once have become sovereigns of Mysore, instead of its protectors. But there can be no doubt that, if I had then died and left no heirs, the Treaty of 1799 would have been considered to have failed, and a new settlement would have been made by the contracting parties. Length of time can work no change in obligations. I claim for my heirs the same rights as I shall have died possessed of; and should I have no heirs, then, for the first time, those who gave me my dominions will become absolutely entitled to them.

34. I feel still greater difficulty in understanding the grounds upon which Mr. Bowring was directed by your Excellency to observe that I was perfectly at liberty to adopt a son to my private property; but that no authority to adopt a successor to the Raj of Mysore had ever been given, or would be conceded. I am aware that in the time of the Mogul Emperors, it was customary for their vassals to communicate their intention to adopt, and that the assent of the sovereign was acknowledged by the payment of a nuzzur; but I can assert that no single instance is on record in which any native monarch ever refused his permission; still less was it ever heard of that permission was given upon the condition that the son should be partially disinherited. But even those cases do not apply to me. I am myself a sovereign prince, protected, it is true, by the British, and by express treaty deprived of many of the privileges of sovereignty. But the treaty contains no stipulation that I should not exercise that right, most important to every Hindoo, the right to adopt. Where the treaty is silent, no restriction can be introduced; and my son, when once adopted, will be as much my son under Hindoo law, as if he had sprung from my loins.

35. Sir W. Denison states as an additional reason for not restoring my dominions, that, my "reinstatement in the administration of the country is incompatible with the true interests of the people of Mysore." This certainly was not the opinion of Lord William Bentinck when he proposed in 1834 to restore to me so much of the country as was not required to secure the British claims; but I have long since stated, and again here most formally repeat this statement, that, should my country be restored to me, it is not for one instant

Letter to Lord Elgin, 20 April 1862.



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my intention to make any change in the present system, which should remain as it is now, a native administration, superintended and controlled in its every branch by English officers. I cannot imagine that I could be suspected of any insincerity in making this declaration; but it was not necessary for Her Majesty's Government to rely upon my sincerity. Under the treaty they were fully authorised to introduce any regulations and ordinances which they thought proper, and under that provision it was always in the power of the British to have established precisely such an administration as now exists. If, then, the only object of the Government is the prosperity of the people of Mysore, and if that prosperity can be guaranteed by the continuance of the present system, then my restoration can in no way clash with the truest interests of the country.

36. I have now recorded fully, though not at greater length than the importance of the subject requires, the manner in which I have always regarded this question. I am confident that it will meet with your Excellency's fullest consideration, and I have further to request that this letter may be submitted to the Secretary of State for India. I am aware that your Excellency may object that the question discussed in this communication has been disposed of, and that the Government of India can take no further action in this matter. I have great confidence in the reputation for impartiality and justice which your Excellency so deservedly enjoys; I am also well aware of the great knowledge which you possess of the past history of India, and of its laws and customs, which bear so importantly upon the subject of my letter; I have been, therefore, desirous to record once more, and, perhaps, more completely than I have hitherto done, the grounds on which my claims are based to have the government of my country restored to me. I am about also to take such other steps as I consider necessary to bring this claim to the direct notice of Her Majesty's Government. I can only trust that a full and impartial consideration of the facts and arguments contained in this communication will induce your Excellency to advocate a reversal of the decision communicated to me in Sir W. Denison's letter, dated 31st December, 1863.

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From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William (No. 163); dated Camp Naknaad, Coorg, 3 February 1865.

In continuation of my letter, No. 161, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, a further khureeta to the address of his Excellency, received from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, under a covering letter, No. 23, dated 1st instant.

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Khureeta from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to his Excellency Sir *J. M. Lawrence*, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta; dated Palace, Mysore, 1 February 1865.

With reference to the last paragraph of my appeal to your Excellency, dated 25th January 1865, relative to my claims to re-assume the sovereignty over my dominions, I again entreat of your Excellency that you will bestow your early consideration to the arguments adduced therein, so that your sentiments may without delay be before Her Majesty's Government; for, from the tenor of the despatch from the late Earl Canning, dated 11th March 1862, and that from Sir William Denison, dated 31st December 1863, fully adverted to in that khureeta, I have now very reluctantly resolved on making a direct appeal at the foot of that throne whose Great Queen rules over this realm, whose loyal and humble subject I am, and who has assured me, as one of the Native Princes of India, that the treaty and engagements originally entered into between me and the late Honourable East India Company shall be scrupulously maintained, who has graciously pledged her Royal word that my "right, dignity, and honour," shall be respected as her own, and whose sovereign desire is recorded that I shall enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement secured by internal peace, the result of that good government which I most fully recognise and desire to maintain.

With this view I beg to announce to your Excellency that I have secured the good services of my confidential adviser and sincere friend for sixteen years, Doctor Campbell, who, having retired from the service, proceeds to England by next steamer as my recognised agent and representative, to lay my suit before the authorities there in such manner as he may deem most expedient for the advancement of the same.

Doctor Campbell has been, as your Excellency is aware, on the most intimate relation of friendship with that great man, the late Sir Mark Cubbon, whose loss and counsel I deplore in this my emergency. He has served your Government for 30 years, and his character is doubtless not unknown to your Excellency and to those in England who will have to adjudge my case.

When I place my future fate and fortune in his hands, your Excellency will, I trust, acknowledge that I desire only to attain what I consider my lawful rights by moderate, but determined means.

As I am a very old man, and time is now precious to me, I would again beseech your Excellency to expedite the transmission of my khureeta to England, supported by your favourable opinion, as, in the event of this my final appeal being rejected, I have no other

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course left open to me, but to lay my case before the British Parliament, and trust to the honour of the nation to do me justice. This, however, may not be necessary, for I feel sure that, after perusing my khureeta, and weighing well the arguments on which I base my claim, your Excellency will take a favourable view of my case, and feel justified in recommending it to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

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LETTER from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore; dated Simla, 5 May 1865.

I HAVE received your Highness's khurreetas dated respectively the 25th January and the 1st February 1865, urging a review of the decision passed upon your Highness's claim to be reinstalled in the government of Mysore, and intimating an intention to make a direct appeal to Her Majesty the Queen, through the medium of your Highness's confidential agent and adviser, Dr. Campbell. In accordance with your Highness's request, I have transmitted copies of the khurreetas to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; but I have not been able in any degree to countenance your Highness's claim, or to advise the reconsideration of a question which appears to me disposed of by the instructions already received from the Secretary of State.

2. I have not indeed failed to give my most careful attention to all the arguments which your Highness has advanced at different times in support of your claims. But I regret to say that these statements have failed to convince me of the validity of your claims, or of the expediency of modifying the decision which has been passed on them. I have been unable to perceive that the present khurreeta advances anything substantially new, or in any way renders doubtful the propriety of a firm adherence to the decision already arrived at.

3. I must point out to your Highness that, in treating the conquest of Mysore as the joint conquest of the British Government and the Nizam, and the cession thereof as the joint cession of both parties, your Highness has allowed yourself to fall into an error which it is my duty to correct. The Nizam, at the time alluded to, was in the condition of a purely dependent ruler, and in a state of subordinate alliance with the British Government. The subsidiary force which co-operated on the part of the Nizam was nothing else than a British force, which, under the Treaty of 1798, the Nizam had to entertain: and even the portion of the Nizam's own army accompanying was also under British officers. Lord Mornington with plenary powers controlled the proceedings of the expedition. The conquest was, therefore, really a British conquest. Indeed the Governor General, whilst prepared to treat his subordinate ally with the utmost liberality, expressed his intention of carrying the new settlement into force by the aid of British arms alone, should the Nizam object to the terms of the treaty which the Governor General dictated to him. Nor did Lord Mornington at the same time fail to point out that the principle on which the settlement was concluded entirely shut out the claim of the Nizam to an equal partition of all or any of the advantages of the recent conquests. It was clearly understood by the Nizam that his accession of territorial rights was limited to the districts specifically assigned him in Schedule B. of the Partition Treaty. The Nizam was not even admitted as a party to the Subsidiary Treaty, which effected the cession of Mysore to your Highness; and finally, I must remind your Highness that the Nizam subsequently ceded in perpetuity to the British Government, not only all the territories acquired under the Treaty of Seringapatam of 1792, and the Treaty of Mysore of 1799, but also whatever other territory he possessed or was dependent on his government south of the Toombuddrah and the Kistna.

4. The error your Highness has thus fallen into has led you into the fallacy of speaking of the very large powers of protection conferred by the Nizam on the British Government. The high and sovereign functions exercised by the British Government, at the period alluded to, were of a kind which even an independent Foreign State could not have accorded, and still less a dependent one like that of the Nizam. The analogy which your Highness points out to the protectorate of Great Britain over the Ionian Islands is, therefore, as imperfect as the comparison attempted to be drawn between a dependent and subordinate power like the Nizam and the great powers of Europe.

5. I have dwelt at some length on this point in your Highness's khurreeta, because the mode in which it has been urged appears to me the only new feature of the protest now submitted. In noticing your Highness's remaining arguments I shall be more brief. With regard to your Highness's assertion that the 4th and 5th Articles of the Treaty empowered the British Government to assume the management of the Mysore State only for such period as was necessary to ensure a punctual discharge of the subsidy stipulated for in Article 3, I must refer your Highness to the contents of the khurreeta addressed to you by Earl Canning on 11th March 1862. It is there clearly pointed out to your Highness that the welfare and general good management of the country were the objects for which, should necessity arise, the direct management of Mysore by the British Government was to be undertaken.

6. Nor is it necessary to enter now upon any discussion of the proposal made by Lord W. Bentinck in 1834. It was rejected upon weighty grounds by the Court of Directors; and, as has been pointed out by Earl Canning in the khurreeta I have alluded to, it accordingly fell to the ground.

7. It is true that by the 14th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, your Highness bound yourself at all times to pay the utmost attention to the advice of the Company's Government,



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with regard to the better management of your State. But your Highness failed to fulfil the obligation imposed by this Article: and in 1814, when the Resident felt himself called on to tender his advice, it stands on record that your Highness sent an agent to Madras expressly to complain of the Resident's interference, and to obtain the abolition of the obligation under which you stood.

8. The 4th and 5th Articles of the Treaty provided the one a remedial course, the other a radical cure in the event of matters under your Highness's government rendering necessary the interposition of the British authority. Your Highness endeavours to throw upon the British Government the responsibility of having compelled the adoption of the latter remedy, by abstaining from the alternative course of intervention, and the introduction of improved measures. But in 1815 and in 1825, your Highness was alike jealously opposed to interference. From a wish to consult your Highness's position, dignity, and authority, the British Government long exercised a patient though remonstrant forbearance. It was only when the intervention of British troops to put down rebellion, brought about by the mismanagement of your Highness's government, became necessary, that the alternative step was adopted. It then admitted of no question but that any attempt to rule the country through your Highness and your functionaries, by the issue of regulations and ordinances entrusted to your Highness for execution, would have produced no beneficial result, and would not have been acceptable to the people of Mysore.

9. Your Highness asserts that if the administration of the country were restored to you, you would maintain the existing form of administration under British functionaries; but such an arrangement would never work satisfactorily.

10. I can add little to what Earl Canning has already said to your Highness in the question of adoption. But it is incumbent on me to point out that the principles of the Hindoo law of inheritance have no real application to chiefships, and, above all, none to those held under the conditions on which Mysore was conferred on your Highness.

11. Earl Canning has put upon record that, in his opinion, your Highness's tenure of the Mysore country was not derived from ancestral claims, nor from hereditary rights, but from the free gift of the British Government. So long as your Highness ruled, in any degree, to the contentment of the people and the satisfaction of the Government, and even for a longer period, viz., until interference on its part was essentially necessary, consequent on mismanagement and misrule, the authority of your Highness was respected. Mysore has now been under the direct control of the English Government for upwards of 33 years; great changes have taken place; new interests have during this period grown up. Pardon me for saying that, if in the flower of your manhood, after experience of some 20 years' rule, your Highness failed to govern your country wisely and well, what hope can there now be that you could do so? The British Government owe a duty to the people as well as to your Highness; that duty is best fulfilled by doing all that is necessary for your personal comfort and well-being, and also by maintaining intact the system of administration under which the country of Mysore has so greatly prospered.

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(Political.—No. 57).

Sir *Charles Wood* to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 17 July 1865.

1. The Despatches, noted in the margin,* contain the correspondence between your Government and the Commissioner for the Government of the territories of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, relative to his Highness's position in that principality, which has taken place since receipt of my Despatch, No. 45, dated 30th July of last year.

* Foreign Letter (No. 66), 31 Aug. 1864.
" " (No. 83), 22 Nov. 1864.
" " (No. 46), 5 May 1865.

2. The correspondence embraces the following subjects:—

1st. Two separate memorials, signed by certain inhabitants of Mysore, praying for the restoration of the Rajah to the administration of the principality, with your remarks on the former of the two memorials.

2d. A protest from the Rajah against the decision of Her Majesty's Government, confirming the orders of the Government of India, which refused compliance with the Rajah's request to be restored to the administration; and an appeal from his Highness against the orders passed by your Government on the application of the Maharajah for authority to adopt an heir to the principality of Mysore.

3d. Your reply to the Maharajah's khureeta on the above subjects, in which reply you have entered at length into a discussion of certain remarks in the Rajah's khureeta, regarding the participation of the Nizam of Hyderabad in the proceedings which conferred the principality of Mysore on the Maharajah.

3. Of the former of the two memorials alluded to, to which 7,347 signatures are

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are attached, the Commissioner states, "This paper has been secretly prepared, and the signatures attached to it do not carry with them much weight, being chiefly those of the Maharajah's retainers, and of traders in the town who have dealings with the palace." The second memorial (to which the number of signatures attached is not mentioned) is said by the Commissioner to be of the same character. However that may be, it is only necessary that you should cause the memorialists to be informed, that considerations for the well being of the State and people of Mysore render it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to accede to the prayer of their petition.

4. In reference to the Rajah's protest against the decision of Her Majesty's Government regarding the administration of his Highness's territories, conveyed in my Despatch, No. 48, of the 17th July 1863, your statement to the Maharajah, that that decision is final and irrevocable, has my entire approval.

5. In my Despatch to you, No. 45, of the 30th July 1864, which conveyed my approval of the course you had adopted for carrying out the instructions contained in my letter of the 17th July 1863, I merely remarked in paragraph 5, "with regard to the question of adoption, I will only observe, that you could not recognise more than the Maharajah's right to adopt, so far as his private property is concerned." I have now to convey to you expressly my concurrence with your Government in the arguments you have adduced against the Rajah's claim to do more than is above specified, and my approval of your having intimated to the Maharajah, that "no authority to adopt a successor to the Raj of Mysore has ever been given him, and that no such power can now be conceded."

6. I am of opinion that it was not necessary for you, in reply to the Maharajah's khureeta, to enter into any discussion with his Highness on his remarks regarding the Nizam, contained in that paper. Those remarks of his Highness were quite irrelevant to the question at issue. His Highness the Nizam was, and is, in no way a party to the subject which was under discussion.

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## Dissents and Minutes of Members of the Council of India.

### Dissent of Sir *George Clerk*, 24 July 1865.

I dissent from the decision which has been pronounced by the majority of the Council on the late report of the Government of India in the Mysore case, because—

1st. It approves of the Government of India having done that which it was intended by the instructions of Sir C. Wood in Council, dated 30th July last, that they should not do. If there were doubts upon the question of adoption, it was prudent, as Lord Canning supposed, to hold that question in abeyance. It is very much the reverse at this conjuncture to have precipitated a refusal, the effect of which has naturally been to create an embarrassment of long duration. It has provoked an adoption in all form. To this measure I am satisfied, as must all persons be who were at one time in unreserved communication with Lord Canning on the subject, that it was not really contemplated by the Rajah to have ever had recourse, until he knew about a year ago that the determination had been come to that he should die degraded.

Though it was only a rumour when this was written, it has since been confirmed in official despatches. —*G. C.*

This new doctrine regarding adoption is so novel and unjust, so opposed to all custom and religions in India, and so utterly inconsistent with the course of administration as previously exercised during the paramountry of Hindoos, Mahummedans and ourselves, that I can only conceive it to be the result of wild counsel prompting an indiscriminate gratification of a selfish policy which it is endeavoured to veil under a plea of expediency.

A fact well known to those of us who have been much in the way of observing the circumstances of adoptions of heirs to chiefships, and to those who have made researches with a view to elucidate the subject, as Sir Henry Lawrence in the Kerowlee case in 1853, and Lord Canning on the general question in 1860, is that, if guided by the custom of the country and the practice of all our prede-



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cessors, our concern in adoptions consists only in adjusting the rival pretensions of two or more such heirs; a precaution which we and our predecessors have made it our duty to exercise in the interests of the peaceable public generally. Hence our sanction may in one sense be said to be necessary; for, naturally, a record of it is always sought by the rightful or by the successful claimant. Hence it is, too, that the confirmation has never been refused. Hence it is that I never found an instance on the old records at Delhi, and that I never knew one occurring within my experience of our own times, of any chiefship, either Raj or Surdarree, great or small, being held to have escheated, excepting for felony, to the paramount State. At length the Calcutta Government led off with that flagrant instance of the barefaced appropriation of Sattara.

2d. It was neither in the letter nor in the spirit of the treaties, that we should ever annihilate this native State, or any portion of it, excepting "the territories required to render the said fund for expenses of a permanent military force sufficient." (Art IV. and V.) Nothing has really occurred to justify a deviation from the stipulations of those clauses. These are remarkably free from the ambiguity which generally characterises our Indian treaties. To disregard them in this instance is clearly an usurpation; it is also rash. Our security in India still requires that we should have native allies. We cannot yet prudently dispense with their good-will and their influence. It was with their aid that last century, and during all the first quarter of this century, we redressed our wrongs, inflicted just punishments, and completed vast conquests. It was owing to violating the rights and disregarding the appeals of some of them, that the incentives to the late rebellion were not neutralised, or, at least, that the movement was not nipt in the bud.

When it is desired to evade the moderation prescribed by the terms of an Indian treaty, it is proper to consider by whom the terms were imposed and for what purpose. Unquestionably, in this instance, the intention of the British Government was, as in our principles of adjustment with the Goorkhas in 1815, with the Rajpoots in 1817, and with the Bhonslas in 1827, to disembarrass ourselves of the odium, the danger, the responsibility, of extending our dominion over territories so remote from the seat of our government. And, in a country so vast as India, it is to be hoped that much reliance will never be placed on railroads, as a means of approximating presidencies with dependencies during times of general insurrection.

What was meant in the case of Mysore was, not a prospective violation of the rights of its Rajahs; but the British Government having its hands full of work and being represented by a statesman, among whose rare qualifications a high sense of honour and truth was conspicuous, adopted a measure which was felt to be the most politic and just. It is unworthy of a great nation, because sensible of its being now more able to crush remonstrance or resistance, to use its new strength for the furtherance of selfish interests and for the abandonment of the principles of good faith.

3d. It is not honest or dignified to be striving to construe the acts of our departed statesmen in a way which it cannot for a moment be really believed that those acts were intended by them to be at any time construed, or to hail the presence of 73,000 British troops, as enabling you to do that which you did not conceive, or, if conceiving, you would never have attempted to do, when you had only 23,000. On the first point, the discussions in Lord Wellesley's time, and the subsequent opinions recorded by Lord William Bentinck, Lord Metcalfe, and Lord Canning, must afford ample proof to every unprejudiced mind. On the second, one has only to note that not unfrequently measures are now devised, in which fair play, justice, and even common sense, are utterly disregarded, in reliance on the invincibility of a sufficiency of British bayonets.

4th. It is true that when a young man, the Rajah failed to profit by the counsel and administrative capacity of his very able minister, though Purneah was hard upon the ryot classes, as so many of our own distinguished public servants have been in their early career. But that argument for the extermination of the Raj, which is founded on the alleged unworthiness of the Rajah, our chosen "descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore," bound to us by our own act, by our "Treaty of Perpetual Friendship and Alliance," is something peculiarly

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liarly absurd, when examined by the tests furnished in the sentiments regarding him recorded so late as 1860 and 1862, by Lord Canning and by Sir Charles Wood. There we find "warm thanks" addressed to him for his "loyal attachment," for "the fidelity and attachment to the British Government, which have long marked his Highness's acts and had been conspicuous upon every opportunity," for "his consideration and kindness shown to British subjects," the "ready and useful assistance rendered to British troops," the "fresh proofs of the spirit by which his Highness is animated in his relations with the British Government;" and he is regarded as "so loyal and venerable a prince." And, only three years since, he was told by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that, "for more than six years you had been the faithful ally of the British Government, who felt assured when trouble recently overtook them, that, as your Highness was the oldest, so would you be the staunchest, of their friends."

5th. I dissent from that plea for the annexation of Mysore which assumes to be founded on a regard for the people. I well know that some of those who have concurred in the determination to destroy the Mysore Principality were actuated by no other motive than a conscientious belief that the measure is desired by the people, and that their welfare consists in becoming British subjects. Now, I apprehend that those who hold such opinions may not have had my several opportunities of ascertaining the feelings of the people directly from themselves, unreservedly, in native states, or of closely comparing their relative position in all respects, in the two conditions. Besides, any tangible evidence to be found in this office, in the present instance, is against annexation, as appears in the petitions which have been received numerously signed, although we have no exact information as to the condition of the subscribers, or whether Hindoos or Mahommedans, or both.

I will not admit that any one still living has cared more than I have for the people in British India, and even for the people of its independent chiefs so far as I have been justified in interceding for them. Now, it would, I conceive, have been entirely at the discretion of the Government of India, in the peculiar circumstances of a Mysore succession to secure for ever for its people any rights or privileges worth their preserving that may have grown up during our temporary administration. On the other hand, I consider that benevolence should not be confined to a class. A Rajah, his kinsmen, his retainers, may have feelings as well as a Ryut. And, with regard to the latter, there were, and there still are, native Governments, where, to the minds of the Ryut and the man of the middle classes, their advantages are, perhaps not much, but rather, on the side of their native rule.

6th. Did I not see manifold objections to the course now being pursued, I should dissent from the judgment which is inflicting so overwhelming a penalty, for this reason, that among several unsatisfactory features in the conduct of our functionaries towards this victim, there has clearly been a want of due warning given to him that such extreme measures could ever be in contemplation against so loyal a prince.

(signed) *G. Clerk.*

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DISSENT of Mr. *Eastwick*, 25 July 1865.

1. I DESIRE to record my dissent from paragraph 5 of the Despatch No. 57, of 17th July, in the Political Department, regarding the affairs of Mysore, in which the arguments of the Government of India, denying the right of the Maharajah of Mysore to do more than adopt, so far as his private property is concerned, are concurred in, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, and the claim of the Maharajah to adopt a successor to his kingdom is expressly negatived.

2. Because I entirely concur in the rule laid down in Lord Metcalfe's Minute of the 28th October 1837, that "Hindoo Sovereign Princes, in failure of heirs male of the body, have a right to adopt, to the exclusion of collateral heirs, and that the British Government is bound to acknowledge the adoption, provided that it be regular, and not in violation of Hindoo law."



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Because I consider that the Maharajah of Mysore comes within this category, and that his sovereignty has been up to a late date uninterruptedly and unequivocally acknowledged by British authorities at home and abroad.

Because I consider that the denial of the right of adoption is contrary to the wise and generous policy sanctioned by Her Majesty's proclamation, and calculated to shock the feelings, and shake the confidence of the princes and people of India in the justice and good faith of the British Government.

3. The sacred nature of adoption, "the factitious creation of blood relationship," need not be dwelt upon.

"Among the Hindoos, the right to inherit a dead man's property is exactly coextensive with the duty of performing his obsequies. If the rights are not properly performed, or not performed by the proper person, no relation is considered as established between the deceased and anybody surviving him. The law of succession does not apply, and nobody can inherit the property. Every great event in the life of a Hindoo seems to be regarded as leading up to and bearing upon these solemnities. If he marries, it is to have children who may celebrate them after his death; if he has no children, he lies under the strongest obligation to adopt them from another family," with a view (writes the Hindoo doctor) to the "funeral cake, the water, and the solemn sacrifice."

Maine's Ancient Law, p. 191.

4. The word "heir," when used in India, means either an "heir" of the body or an adopted "heir." Both are equally rightful "heirs." As respects the Rajpoot principalities, which form the most numerous class of Hindoo States, the author of the annals of Rajasthan tells us, that on the death of a prince "the laws of Rajpootana, political and religious, admit of no interregnum, and the funeral pyre must be lit by an adopted child if there be no natural issue."

This is the same principle, which, according to Mr. Maine, is of such high importance in the pure Roman jurisprudence, viz.: "That a man lives on in his heir, the elimination, if we may so speak, of the fact of death."

Page 190.

5. We find in the correspondence now before us, that Mr. Bowring admits, "that the feeling of all Hindoos, whether in Mysore or in any other part of India, on the subject of adoption, is deeply rooted."

Letter, 7 October 1864.

6. Such was the respect paid to this feeling by the former rulers of Hindostan, that it was their invariable practice to recognize adoption. In his Minute of 30th April 1860, Lord Canning writes, "I believe there is no example, whether in Rajpootana or elsewhere, of a Hindoo State lapsing to the paramount power by reason of that power withholding its assent to an adoption;" and again, "We have not shown, as far as I can find, a single instance in which adoption by a sovereign prince has been invalidated by a refusal of assent from the paramount power."

Para. 18.

7. Such was also the practice of the British Government up to a recent date. The orders of the Court of Directors were characterised by a just adherence to this principle, even with respect to jagheers; and, as to states, until the annexation of Sattara, "there is no instance on record of the refusal of an adoption, or the resumption of a territory held by a sovereign under a treaty."

Captain Shepherd's Dissent on Sattara, 6 January 1849.

8. At that period, in 1849, the Court of Directors in confirming the proceedings of Lord Dalhousie, declared that, "by the general law and custom of India, a dependent principality like that of Sattara cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power."

Despatch, 24 Jan. 1849, No. 4. Political Department.

9. Lord Dalhousie, in his Minute on Kerowlee, apparently desired to extend this principle when he stated, that the Court of Directors "have denied the validity of an adoption for conveying succession to a throne, and to the rights of sovereignty, unless the adoption shall have received the sanction of the supreme power."

Para. 3. Minute, 30 August 1852.

10. In reference to Mysore these principles demand the most careful consideration.

11. In the interests of public order, and for the satisfaction of the State itself in which the adoption is made, and as a guarantee against illegality, it may be admitted that the formal assent of the paramount power is usually required, and is considered important; but as Sir Frederic Currie, in his Minute on

Para. 10. Minute, 31 August 1852.

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on the Kerowlee succession justly observed, this assent is equally required in the succession of a natural heir, but this does not imply the right of dissent, the right of withholding recognition, either in the one case or in the other, still less does it imply the right of deciding in our own favour, and of appropriating the territory to ourselves.

12. Sir H. Lawrence writes, "The confirmation of the Suzerain is necessary in all cases. He is the arbitrator of all contested adoptions. He can set aside one or other for informality, irregularity, or for misconduct, but it does not appear by the rules or practices of any of the sovereignties, or by our own practice with the Istumrardars of Ajmere, that the paramount state can refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, and confiscate the estate, however small." Letter from Sir H. Lawrence, on Kerowlee, 17 Nov. 1853.

13. Lord Canning also writes, "It has been argued that the right to grant sanction implies the right to withhold it. This, however sound logically, is neither safe nor sound practically. The histories of feudal governments furnish abundant examples of long-established privileges habitually renewed, as acts of grace from the paramount powers, but which those powers have never thought of refusing for purposes of their own, or upon their own judgment alone." Para. 19. Minute, 30 April 1860. No. 43 A.

14. The high authority of Mr. Elphinstone also supports this view. He writes, "There is no native state to which the recognition of its succession by the British Government was not of the highest importance, but none of them, I conceive, ever imagined that that Government had a right to regulate the succession as feudal lord, or had any pretensions to the territory, as an escheat, on the failure of heirs to the reigning family." Letter, 13 Feb. 1850. Memoir, by Sir E. Colebrooke, page 100.

15. It is a remarkable fact that, as far as I know, Lord Dalhousie, the originator of the policy of annexation on the plea of escheat, and its persistent upholder, has nowhere quoted any precedent for annexation in disregard of adoption, though he must no doubt have directed careful search for such precedents, which would have established his policy on something like a basis.

16. And now, with regard to the word "dependent," which also has an important bearing on the Mysore question, I observe, in the correspondence of the Government of India, the assertion that "even in 1799, at the fall of Seringapatam, and conquest of Mysore, the Nizam was in a state of subordinate alliance to the British Government, and had passed from the condition of an independent to that of a purely dependent ruler."

This is a very convenient doctrine to enable us to deal as we choose with the rights and interests of the princes and people of India. But it is looking at the events of 1799 from the stand-point of 1865, and will not, I imagine, bear the test of impartial criticism. Three quarters of a century before 1799 the Nizam was an independent ruler. The British Government has made treaties with him on equal terms before and since that period. Even Lord Dalhousie has repeatedly admitted his independence, and I do not suppose that any one will maintain that we have the right to interfere in the succession to the Nizam's dominions, in the event of failure of heirs, beyond looking to the preservation of the general peace, or that, under any circumstances, the territory could become an escheat to the British Government.

17. What does Mr. Elphinstone say with respect to our relations with the Nizam, and the native states generally? He writes, "Our relations with the principal states (the Nizam, the Peshwa, Sindia, &c.) were those of independent, equal powers, and we possessed no right to interfere in their succession except such as was derived from our treaties with them." Letter, 13 Feb. 1850.

18. It is of the highest importance to the safety of the weak, and to the good of mankind, that the principle that "independent communities, however different in size and power, are all equal in the view of the law of nations," should never be lost sight of. This principle is equally applicable to the less powerful states of Europe as to those of India; to Portugal and Belgium, as to the Nizam and Mysore. The rulers of these latter states are as much the allies of the British Government as European petty sovereigns. The obligations of treaties are as rigidly binding in the one case as in the other, and are not to be put aside by any considerations of political expediency.

Precedents drawn from the relative positions of Jagheerdars to their feudal



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superiors, are entirely inapplicable to the case of Mysore, in the same manner as they were in the case of Sattara.

19. "There is a wide difference," writes Lord Metcalfe, "between sovereign princes and jagheerdars, between those in possession of hereditary sovereignties in their own right, and those who hold grants of land, or public revenue, by gift from a sovereign or paramount power."

"Those who are sovereigns in their own right, and of the Hindoo religion, have, by Hindoo law, a right to adopt, to the exclusion of collateral heirs, or of the supposed reversionary right of the paramount power; the latter, in fact, in such cases, having no real existence, except in the case of absolute want of heirs; and even then the right is only assumed in virtue of power, for it would probably be more consistent with right that the people of the state so situated should elect a sovereign for themselves."

Minute of Lord Metcalfe, 28 Oct. 1837.

20. It is no doubt objected that the Maharajah of Mysore is not a sovereign in his own right. It is further stated that if he had any rights, he has justly forfeited them by his own misconduct. The Government of India write: "By the favour of the British Government, and in the exercise of its sovereign right acquired by conquest, the Maharajah was raised from a prison to the government of a large principality, subject to conditions, which, if fulfilled by him, would have been the safeguard of his authority, and the guarantee of the continuance of a native rule in Mysore. By 20 years of misrule, by extravagance, venality and oppression, resulting in the rebellion of his subjects, who, but for the interference of the British Government, would have shaken off his authority, the Maharajah violated the conditions which were the basis of his dominion, and forced the British Government to the exercise of the sovereign power, which under the 4th article of the Subsidiary Treaty they had retained, of superseding the Maharajah's rule, and of carrying on the government of Mysore in their own name, and by their sole authority. By no act or promise, actual or constructive, have the British Government ever revived the Maharajah's forfeited rights, or given ground of hope that they would be revived."

Letter, 31 August 1864, para. 2.

21. First, with regard to the Maharajah not being a sovereign prince, we have never discovered this until lately. It is only since the absorption of Mysore has been contemplated, that we have changed our style of address to the Maharajah, and have adopted language more convenient for our purposes. Up to a very recent date, the sovereignty of the Maharajah has been uninterruptedly acknowledged by the representatives of the British Government and by the Home Authorities.

22. When in 1799 Lord Wellesley, in concert with the Nizam, restored the Maharajah, "a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore," to his hereditary dominions, adding at the same time further territory, in order to establish "a Hindoo State," for political purposes, and ratified this arrangement by a treaty, in which it is declared that these territories are "ceded" to the Maharajah, Lord Wellesley acknowledged his sovereignty. So recently previous as 1782 we had made a treaty with the father of the Maharajah, and Lord Wellesley states that "their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited sufferings, were considerations which favoured the restoration of the ancient family of Mysore."

Despatch, 3 Aug. 1799.

23. Lord Wellesley, fettered by the Act of 1793, which declared that "the pursuit of schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion in India is repugnant to the wish, the honour, and policy of the nation," unwilling to aggrandise the Nizam or to excite the jealousy of the Mahrattas, established (to use his own words) "a central and separate government" in Mysore. He writes, "the establishment of a Hindoo State in Mysore, with the restoration of the temples, and endowments of that religion, must be grateful to the Government of Poonah, independently of the advantages arising from the substitution of a power of the same religion, and of pacific views, in the place of an odious Mahommedan usurpation, scarcely less hostile to the Mahratta than to the British nation."

Despatch, 3 Aug. 1799.

24. In pursuance of this policy Lord Wellesley concluded: "The Partition Treaty" with the Nizam, "which, by the blessing of God, shall be binding upon the heirs and successors of the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure." By the 4th article of this treaty, it was provided that a "separate

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rate government shall be established in Mysore," and that Maharajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadur, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned." In accordance with this provision, "The Subsidiary Treaty of perpetual alliance and friendship" "which shall be binding upon the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure," was made with the Maharajah.

25. By this treaty Lord Wellesley acknowledged the sovereignty of the Maharajah, and placed him upon an equal footing with the other native sovereigns around him, the Nizam, the Peshwa, Sindia, &c.; and this Lord Wellesley himself admits when he writes that "the Rajah after his accession may be made a party to the general guarantee." Letter, 5 June 1799.

26. Thus it will be seen that Lord Wellesley re-established "The Hindoo State" of Mysore, with definite political objects of high importance, irrespective of the person of the Maharajah. It was intended to make Mysore entirely subordinate as to foreign relations, and to preserve a command over its resources, but there is no condition in the treaty, and no trace in the correspondence of any intention to make it merely a personal treaty, or to provide for the lapse of the country to the British Government.

27. That this was the decided view of the Duke of Wellington is evident from his strong remonstrance against the expressions used in one of the articles of the treaty, which seemed to leave a loophole to future Governments to annex the Mysore territory. Upwards of 30 years afterwards, when Lord William Bentinck assumed the management of the country, "for the Rajah, and on behalf of the Rajah," he expressed the same views. In 1832 he writes: "Your Highness is well aware of the generosity displayed by the conquerors on that occasion. Instead of availing themselves of the right of conquest and of annexing the territories of Mysore to those of the Honourable Company and the Nizam, the sovereignty was restored to the family of the ancient Rajahs of the country, who had taken no part in the contest; and your Highness was placed on the musnud." Letter, 14 June 1799, page 244/45. Wellington's Supplementary Despatches.

28. In various despatches the Home Government showed that they considered the assumption of the management of the country to be merely a temporary measure, and that it was their intention that the Government should be restored to the Maharajah. The Supreme Government are directed "not to introduce a system which cannot hereafter be worked by native agency when the country shall be restored to the Rajah." Despatch, 25 Sept. 1835. Again, "We think it unfortunate that a country like Mysore, which had so recently come under our management, and which we had it in view ultimately to restore to a native Government," &c. Despatch, 30 Oct. 1839. Sir Mark Cubbon admits "that these instructions guided the conduct of his administration of Mysore."

29. In a Minute of 7 August 1855, printed in the Oude Papers, Sir John P. Grant writes: "The case of Mysore differs from the supposed case of Oude, inasmuch as our management of that province is professedly temporary, and on account of the sovereign of Mysore."

30. This latter point is nowhere more strongly brought out than in Lord Canning's Despatch of the 30th March 1860 to the Secretary of State. Lord Canning speaks of "the sovereign of Mysore," and of the "sovereign of the country." There is not one word against the Maharajah's right to adopt or to regulate the succession to his own dominions, but his "supposed" intention to bequeath his kingdom of his own free will "in full sovereignty to the Crown," is spoken of as "a consummation which, in the interests of all concerned, no one would wish to see defeated."

31. It thus appears, that while we believed that the Maharajah intended to give his country to the British Government he had entire liberty to bequeath it "in full sovereignty;" but when this illusion is dispelled we find out that he has not the right to bequeath it to any one, even to a natural or adopted heir. In the same spirit we appeal to the conditions of the treaty when we wish to divest the Rajah of his dominions; and we ignore the treaty when called upon under its conditions to restore the country to the Rajah.



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32. We come now to the allegation that the Rajah has forfeited his kingdom by his misconduct. The Maharajah's rule, according to the Government of India, was superseded by Lord William Bentinck under the 4th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, and the rights then forfeited have never been revived.

33. In his Despatch, dated 14th April 1834, Lord William Bentinck states that he entertained doubts both as to the "justice and legality" of the course pursued. "The treaty warrants our assumption of the country with a view to secure payment of our subsidy. The assumption was actually made on account of the Rajah's misgovernment. The subsidy does not appear to have been in any immediate jeopardy. Again, the treaty authorises us to assume such part or parts of the country as may be necessary to render the funds we claim efficient and available. The whole has been assumed, although a part would unquestionably have sufficed for the purpose specified in the treaty; and with regard to the justice of the case, I cannot but think that it would have been more fair towards the Rajah had a more distinct and positive warning been given him, that the decided measure since adopted would be put in force if misgovernment should be found to prevail."

34. Lord William Bentinck also stated that the Company had not assumed the Mysore Government on its own account, and "that the treaty was in no ways cancelled, but still remained in full force." He advocated the restoration of his territories to the Maharajah, except sufficient to indemnify the British Government for the payment of the subsidy, and added that the personal character of the Rajah had materially weighed with him in recommending the measure. "I believe he will make a good ruler in future, and I am certain that whatever may be his past errors, he has never forgotten his obligations and his duties to the Company's Government."

35. It seems to me that the interpretation placed by Lord William Bentinck upon the 4th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty is perfectly correct. An important clause may be quoted from the 5th Article to strengthen this view, and to show that the assumption of any portion of the territory was intended by the framers of the treaty to be only a temporary measure for the purposes of the subsidy; that, in fact, we should hold the country only as trustees for the Rajah, and be prepared to give an account of our stewardship when we restored it to him. The clause runs thus: "Provided always, that whenever and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said East India Company, the Governor General in Council shall render his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed."

36. Lord Canning himself bears the strongest testimony to the good conduct and high character of the Maharajah. He writes, (in reference to the appeal of the Rajah not to be put under Madras), "I feel it to be impossible, in the face of such an appeal, coming from so venerable and loyal a prince, and couched in terms so dignified, but so respectful, to persist in the immediate execution of your orders without submitting the case for your reconsideration."

Despatch, 30 March 1860.

"Although no allusion is made in your despatch to the sovereign of Mysore, it appears to me that that prince possesses a very strong claim to have his wishes and feelings considered by us, and that we shall do that which is both ungenerous and impolitic if we set these aside."

"It is unnecessary for me to say that the Rajah's allusions to the loyalty of himself and his people, and to the example and aid thereby given to the native subjects of the Crown in Southern India are quite just. Mysore was traversed in all directions during 1857 and 1858 by Mahratta and Brahmin emissaries, but the people of that country remained tranquil."

"Also, the Rajah is well entitled to point (as he does point with pride) to the actual condition of his dominions. The system of administration which has prevailed there, is in many ways capable of amelioration, but it has been repeatedly acknowledged to deserve the character given to it by the Court of Directors in 1838, of a beneficial and improving system; and I cannot think that the nearness of supervision, or any other convenience which would result from the transfer of the superintendence of that system to Madras, is worth purchasing at the cost of offending and alienating the sovereign of the country."

37. It

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37. It remains to notice Lord Canning's Minute on the adoption question, dated 30th April 1860. This elaborate and important Minute received the entire sanction of the Home Government, and set the seal of condemnation upon the policy of annexation, and the absorption of native territory, which formed the ruling principles of Lord Dalhousie's brilliant proconsulship. Lord Canning discusses the whole subject with great fairness and impartiality, and states, in forcible and convincing language, the arguments which recommend the recognition of adoption, and the preservation of native states, but unfortunately, in my opinion, he makes one exception. He excludes those chiefs who do not govern their own territories, and places them on the same footing with jagheerdars.

38. As I hold, and as I have endeavoured to prove, that the British Government does not possess the authority to take away what I consider to be the absolute and indefeasible right of a Hindoo sovereign prince, it is not necessary to dwell upon this topic. The distinction drawn by Lord Canning will not be understood by the princes and people of India, or rather, perhaps, I fear, it will be understood, and conclusions drawn, not to the advantage of the moral authority of the British Government.

39. We cannot afford to fly in the face of native public opinion in India. I hold it to be the highest merit of British administration, that we are training the people of India to think for themselves, to understand their own rights, and the duties and responsibilities of those who govern them. We are thus creating a native public opinion which in each succeeding year will acquire greater weight, and will become an enormous engine for good or for evil in the machinery of government. In all cases like that of Mysore we must not take too circumscribed a view. We must look upon the effect it will have upon the feeling of the people of India generally. If we outrage their sense of justice, if we act in the teeth of any deeply rooted sentiment, which is not condemned by the universal voice of mankind, there will, sooner or later, be an avenging Nemesis; and the stability of our rule will be endangered. An eminent and lamented statesman justly writes: "The only stable foundation for a Government is its moral authority: so long as it is looked up to with respect, confidence, and esteem by the body of the people, it stands on a rock." These essentials wanting, it is an edifice built on sand.

Sir G. C. Lewis. Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion, page 361.

40. There is only one other argument urged in favour of the absorption of Mysore upon which I would wish to remark. It is affirmed by some that it is the duty of the British Government, as the paramount power in India, to look rather to the welfare of the people than to the maintenance of pageant princes and their courts; and that this doctrine justifies a less rigid adherence to treaties and obligations in India than in more civilised countries. In a Minute, dated 27th May 1851, Lord Dalhousie has noticed this doctrine, and has defined the sphere of the paramount power, with reference to native states, in language of far more force and precision than I could command. Lord Dalhousie writes: "I desire to repudiate all adhesion to a doctrine which leads, in my humble judgment, to a system of unwarranted and officious meddling. In too many instances it proceeds, I fear, not from sentiments of enlarged benevolence, but from the promptings of ambitious greed. Even where the motive from which it springs is pure and sincere, the doctrine is, in my view, not the less unsound. The acknowledged supremacy of the British power in India gives to it the right, and imposes upon it the duty, of maintaining by its influence, and (if need be) compelling by its strength, the continuance of general peace. It entitles it to interfere in the administration of native princes, if their administration tends unquestionably to the injury of the subjects or of the allies of the British Government. But I recognise no mission confided to the British Government which imposes upon it the obligation, or can confer upon it the right of deciding authoritatively on the existence of native independent sovereignties, and of arbitrarily setting them aside whenever their administration may not accord with its own views, and although their acts in no way affect the interests or security of itself or its allies, still less can I recognise any such property in the acknowledged supremacy of the British Government in India as can justify its rulers in disregarding the positive obligations of international contracts, in order to obtrude on native princes and their people a system of subversive interference, which is unwelcome alike to people and prince."



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Minute, 7 Sept. 1836.

41. In these sentiments I entirely concur, and without calling in question the superior advantages of British rule I would observe further, in the words of Lord Metcalfe, that, "admitting it to be generally the case, though it may not be so invariably, that a native government would be worse than our own, it is hardly fair to use this as an argument to prevent the restoration of the Right of another." Moreover, we usually commence by begging the whole question, and assume, in our own interests, to decide what is best for the people of the country. If we asked the people themselves they might express a different opinion.

42. When the affairs of Mysore were last discussed, a comparison was drawn between the kingdoms created by Napoleon and the kingdom of Mysore; and it was argued, because the Napoleonic kingdoms were not recognized by the powers of Europe, the British Government was not bound to recognize Mysore. Napoleon was to France what Tippoo was to Mysore. If any analogy is to be recognized, it is that the allies had no more right to eject the restored Bourbons than we have to eject the restored Hindoo sovereign. Yet it is contended that because we, in connection with another power, gave back his kingdom to the Maharajah, and secured it to him by a treaty, we have a right to take it away again.

43. A much more complete analogy exists, in my opinion, between Mysore and the case brought forward by the Maharajah, and commented upon by the Government of India; that of the septinsular State of the Ionian Islands. Both were created under treaty by independent powers, and both became themselves independent from the date of the ratification of the treaty creating them, within the restrictions imposed upon them by the treaty. Both were brought under the guarantee of the law of nations, and were placed beyond the *sic volo sic jubeo*, of any state, however powerful. There is no doubt with respect to Mysore as there was with respect to the septinsular State, "a hopeless and enormous inequality" between its power and that of the British Government; but "natural justice provides a compensation for the weak, all neutral opinion will lean to the weaker side, and an exacting criticism will be passed on the acts of the strong."

44. Will the proposed measure with regard to Mysore stand the test of an exacting criticism? I humbly think not. Will the extinction of an ancient and loyal state, in default of heirs, be understood by the natives of India? Will it not be asked, as in the case of Sattara, what crime has the Maharajah committed that the British Government seize his territory? British interests are so manifestly on the side of annexation, that in this the first prominent case, when we are called upon to carry into practice our new policy in respect to adoption, we ought to be doubly careful of our grounds of action. The princes of India will watch our course with the deepest interest. In limiting the adoption to private property, I feel strongly that we take a step calculated to shake their confidence and to excite their apprehensions. They will be apt to consider that we are not yet capable of resisting tempting opportunities of converting their country into British territory, and that we shall only keep our promises when it is not our interest to break them. Holding these views I am unable to concur in a measure which, in my opinion, cannot be justified by our treaty obligations with the Maharajah, nor by the law and practice of India, and which, I fear, will also tend to re-open doubts and suspicions as to our ultimate intentions towards native states. Until these doubts and suspicions are entirely set at rest by a long course of consistent policy, I believe, with Lord Canning, "our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected."

Para. 33, Minute, 30 April 1860. No. 43 A.

(signed) *W. J. Eastwick.*

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Dissent of Sir *Frederick Currie*, 28 July 1865.

I entirely concur with Captain Eastwick in the view expressed in the above dissent. I have on two former occasions recorded my opinion on the subjects now under discussion; in my dissents from the Despatch of the Secretary of State in Council, dated 17th July 1863, and from that dated 30th July 1864, and I have little now to add to the arguments therein brought forward; but, in the present discussion, one or two new points have been raised, on which I desire to record a few remarks.

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An endeavour has been made to draw a distinction between succession by adoption, and succession by lineal descent; it is declared, that in the former case, the recognition of the paramount power is necessary, while it is implied, if not positively asserted, that in the latter no such necessity exists. I stated the fallacy of such a notion, in my Minute on Kurswlee in 1852, when, as a Member of Lord Dalhousie's Government, I alone resisted his Lordship's purpose of annexing that State, and I have since that time by further investigation been confirmed in the correctness of the assertion I then made. No distinction was ever made by native rulers between an adopted and a natural heir; the recognition of the succession, by the paramount State, was required equally in the one case and the other; there is no instance of such recognition being withheld, except on account of the personal disqualification (from legal or other like causes) of the individual desiring to succeed, when another individual was required to be substituted, and there is no instance in the history of India of the paramount power, Mahommedan or Hindoo, refusing its recognition of such succession as a pretext for appropriating the Principality itself. This is a mode of territorial acquisition which had its commencement in the annexation of Sattara. The solemn promises to the chiefs and people of India, made by Lord Canning after the mutiny, that the practice should not be continued, I have adverted to in my former papers. It is curious to observe how, in some of these papers, submitted by the Government of India, these very promises by Lord Canning, that in future the rights and customs of the native chiefs in respect to adoption should be respected, are treated as the origin from which these rights are derived, and the basis on which they stand. What Lord Canning's ultimate opinion of the right of the Maharajah of Mysore to adopt a successor may have been, is not very clear. It is evident from his correspondence, that as long as he believed the Raja would leave his State to the British Government, he had no doubt of his authority to do so.

3. Assertions have been made in these later papers, and in the discussions in Council, as to the nature and bearing of the treaties under which the territories held by the Raja of Mysore came into his possession.

It has been argued on the one hand that these so-called treaties are only such in name; that, in fact, they are not national engagements, recognising sovereign rights, but merely deeds of gift, or administrative arrangements, made by the Government of India to meet the political circumstances of the day, liable to be revoked or modified, at any time, at the will of the said Government.

And on the other hand that, granting the engagements to be treaties in the usual acceptation of the term, they were merely personal, applying only to the individual Rajah mentioned in them by name, and in no way including heirs or successors.

4. In reference to the former of these positions, I would confidently refer to the solemn language of the treaties themselves, and to the whole tenor of Lord Wellesley's correspondence regarding them, the political reasons which dictated them, and their sacred and abiding obligations. The British Government, the Nizam, and the Maharajah, are, in the negotiations, mentioned as co-ordinate contracting parties; by the "Treaty of Mysore" the districts, which we are now about to appropriate, are "*ceded* to the said Maharajah Krishna Rajah"; all the attributes of sovereignty are, in the treaties and the published correspondence, attached to the "Government of Mysore"; and the Maharajah's right to negotiate exchange of territory, on equal terms, with the British Government and the Nizam, is recognised in this Treaty. Moreover, after the assumption of the administration of these districts by the Government of Lord W. Bentinck, a question arose as to the political status of the districts, in reference to the differential duties levied in England on coffee and sugar, as the might be the produce of the British territories, or foreign territories, in India; the question was referred to the law officers of the Crown, who decided that Mysore was a foreign sovereignty; that the administration by British officers was a temporary trust for, and on behalf of, the Maharajah, and that the produce of Mysore must be considered, in regard to the customs laws and regulations, as that of foreign territory.

5. In support of the statement that the treaties are personal, having no effect beyond the life of the individual Raja, and are altogether of a temporary



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character, it is argued that the term "heirs and successors" does not occur in the Subsidiary Treaty; and that, as it was decided by Lord Dalhousie, that the Treaty of the Carnatic was merely a personal engagement, mainly because these words were not inserted therein, and that decision was confirmed by the Court of Directors, and has lately been discussed in Parliament, and not disapproved, therefore this, and other treaties where these terms are omitted, must be regarded in the same light. A reference to the volumes of treaties between the Government of India and native powers will shew, as I have already observed, that the terms "heirs and successors," "descendants and representatives," and the like, are as frequently omitted as inserted in those engagements, and that this doctrine, if admitted, will invalidate the titles of a great portion of the remaining native States. It has never been supposed, hitherto, that the districts, made over to Sindia by the Treaty of Surjee-Anjengaum. were not the permanent possessions of the Gwalior State, because they were made over to Maharajah Dowluet Sindia by name, without mention of heirs and successors, and there is no stipulation that that Treaty shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties. Nor did Lord Ellenborough, in 1843, dream that the obligations of the Treaty of Boorhanpore were no longer in force, because they were settled with the same Dowlut Rao Sindia in 1804, with similar omissions. The Treaty of the Carnatic, with the decision thereon, is not a case in point. As far as Nawab Azeem or Dowlah was concerned, it was not a territorial treaty at all; it merely "established that prince" in the state and rank, "with the dignities dependent thereon, of his ancestors," and guaranteed to him a stated money allowance.; there is not only no allusion to heirs, but there is not a word in the engagement to denote the perpetuity or lasting character of the arrangement.

6. How different is the case of Mysore! When the allied armies of the British Government and the Nizam had conquered the territories which had been usurped by Tippoo Sultan, a partition of those territories was, for the reasons stated in Lord Wellesley's Despatches, agreed on by the allies. This agreement is embodied in a treaty called "the Treaty of Mysore," in which it is expressly declared that "the undermentioned Articles, by the blessing of God, shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure;" the IV. and V. of those Articles, the perpetual obligation of which is proclaimed in such solemn and sacred language, are as follows:—

"Article IV. A separate government shall be established in Mysore; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed that the Maharajah Mysore Krishna Raja Wudayer Bahadoor, a descendant of the ancient Rajas of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned."

"Article V. The contradicting powers mutually and severally agree that the districts specified in Schedule (C.) hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maharajah Mysore Krishna Rajah, and shall form the separate Government of Mysore, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned."

This is the treaty which provides that the Province of Mysore shall be continued in perpetuity as "*a separate government*," and on which the title of the present Maharajah to the sovereignty thereof rests. Article IX. states the conditions referred to in Articles IV. and V., and provides that certain arrangements shall be made, by a separate treaty with the English East India Company, for the "effectual establishment of Maharajah Mysore Krishna Rajah in the government of Mysore." The nature of this Subsidiary Treaty determining the mode in which the effectual establishment of the Maharajah shall be secured, I have already discussed in my dissent, dated 2d July 1863; in it the words "heirs and successors," it is true, do not occur (the unimportance of which I have adverted to above), but it is expressly stipulated that the "treaty shall be binding on the contracting parties so long as the sun and moon shall endure." If it shall be decided that this "Subsidiary Treaty," merely detailing the mode in which the government of Mysore shall be perserved (and by which alone we acquire any right to interfere with the direct administration of the province) expires with the Rajah's life, owing to the absence of the words "heirs and successors," notwithstanding the other conditions of perpetual endurance (a monstrous notion, to my mind), there still remains the "Treaty of Mysore," by which the "separate government" is established, the conditions of which are in express words declared

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to be "binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties so long as the sun and moon shall endure;" and this treaty must also be got rid of, upon some other plea, before the province can be claimed by us as an escheat.

7. There remains one argument to be noticed, and this I certainly heard adduced with something more than surprise; it is, that terms denoting the abiding and perpetual nature of contracts made by the British Government with the natives of India are to be treated as mere idle words of no signification. It was stated, and the authority of Sir Thomas Munro was quoted in support of the statement, that the Persian terms, "from generation to generation," "from heir to heir," "as long as the sun and moon endure," "to the end of time," and the like, purporting a perpetual obligation, where they are used in sunnuds, for the alienation of the Government revenue in favour of individuals, were, and are, disregarded by native rulers, on the occasion of the death of the grantor or the grantee, and that this was well known and understood by all. This fact, to a certain extent, I admit, but I most emphatically protest against the argument which was drawn from it; that, therefore, terms of similar import, contained in English treaties, dictated and negotiated by British statesmen, the abiding obligations of which, as in the treaty of Mysore, the Almighty is invoked to witness, may be treated as meaning nothing, and conveying no obligation on the parties who make and ratify them.

8. If the above are the glosses by which the Queen's Proclamation, promising to maintain inviolate the treaties of the former Government, and the laws and customs of the natives, is to be interpreted, we must not be surprised if henceforth we entirely forfeit the confidence of the chiefs and people of India in our integrity and honour; a loss which will be poorly compensated for by the acquisition of Mysore.

9. I feel the objections which exist to the restoring to native rule a province, which has, for 30 years, been under the administration of British officers, and I know the vast importance, under the circumstances that have arisen, of, at any rate, the greater portion of the province becoming British territory. If it be considered of paramount necessity, a question on which I am not giving an opinion, that Mysore, or any portion of it, shall henceforth be annexed to the British possessions, let that fact be declared and acted on, compensation being made to all parties who may have just claims under treaty engagements. This will be a far honester course, and far less discreditable to us in the eyes of the princes of India, than an attempt by specious sophistry to evade the sacred engagements of treaties, or a denial of the existence of promises and pledges which will remain recorded against us for all time.

(signed) *F. Currie.*

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MINUTE of Mr. *R. D. Mangles*, 22 July 1865.

I DESIRE to put upon record the reasons that led me to vote in favour of the Despatch which passed the Council on the 17th instant, approving the intimation given by the Governor General in Council to the Rajah of Mysore, that his adoption of a son would not receive the sanction of the Supreme Government, in as far as that ceremony was intended to carry with it the right of succession to the government of the territory conferred upon him by the Marquis Wellesley.

It is essential to point out thus distinctly what it is that we decline to sanction, because advantage has been taken upon this, as on former occasions, to raise an *argumentum ad invidiam*, for the purpose of misleading the general public into the erroneous persuasion, that to prohibit such an adoption as that proposed to be made by the Rajah of Mysore, is not merely an act of temporal injustice, but a grievous injury extending beyond the grave, and an outrage upon the religious feelings of the whole Hindoo community; and this misrepresentation is the more mischievous, because it would be undeniably true if the British Government had really prohibited adoption, in the broad meaning of the term. It is true that a Hindoo, who leaves no son behind him, natural or adopted, to perform certain funeral rites, which can be properly celebrated only by a son, incurs, according to the creed of that religion, penal consequences, extending, I



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believe, to eternity; but it is equally true, that the British Government has never been guilty of the cruelty of preventing a childless Hindoo from using the means prescribed by his religion for averting so fearful a calamity. The Rajah of Mysore is as fully at liberty as the humblest of his fellow countrymen to adopt a son competent to perform the rites in question, and who would succeed to all the personal property and private estates, of his father, by adoption. All that the Secretary of State in Council declares, in approving the decision of the Government of India is, that he will not permit the transfer by such a process of the dominion conferred on the present Rajah by Lord Wellesley. That the funeral ceremonies of a Hindoo should be duly performed, it is by no means necessary that his adopted son should be a sovereign prince.

Brushing away then this fallacy, spun to ensnare the ignorant, it is clear to me that neither justice nor policy demands that the dominion of a native ruler over Mysore should be extended beyond the lifetime of the present Rajah, by permitting him to nominate a successor by the process of adoption.

As respects the first point, it is very far from certain, to take the lowest ground, that Lord Wellesley intended that even a natural born son of the child whom he placed upon the throne in 1799 should succeed to his father as a matter of course, or without a distinct and formal act of consent and approval on the part of the British Government. The family of this child had long been deposed, and it had not the slightest claim upon the justice or generosity of the British Government. When, therefore, the Governor General took this boy out of a dungeon, or out of a state of restraint and degradation tantamount to such durance, to place him on a throne purely as a matter of policy (which I need not pause to prove by his own language), and avoided, in the deed of gift called a treaty, to make any mention of the heirs and successors of the Rajah as included in its benefits, it is quite impossible to believe that such an omission was accidental or devoid of a significant meaning.* No statesman was less likely than Lord Wellesley to do such important business with so much haste and carelessness as to allow an accidental omission of these terms to pass without notice; and if the donor of this magnificent gift did deliberately intend to leave his successors in the administration of India as completely at liberty to permit or prohibit a succession to the dominion as he was to bestow or to withhold it, there is no longer any room for discussion upon the question of justice. I cannot doubt that the omission was intentional, and that the object of Lord Wellesley was to leave his successors free to act, if the expectations with which the British Government made the experiment should be disappointed, as the circumstances of the case might demand.

I am aware, of course, that the treaty contains the expression that, "it shall be binding upon the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure," but I need hardly tell any one well informed in regard to Oriental phraseology, that, strange as it may appear to us, these words certainly do not imply perpetuity to Indian minds. That this is no new doctrine coined for the occasion, the following extract from a Minute recorded by Sir Thomas Munro, on the 15th day of March 1822, will evince. "The terms employed in such documents, for ever, from generation to generation, or in Hindoo grants, while the sun and moon endure, are mere forms of expression, and are never supposed, either by the donor or the receiver, to convey the durability which they imply, or any beyond the will of the sovereign."

The question of policy is still clearer. No one, I presume, will now be found to maintain that the experiments tried in Western India of raising to thrones the descendants of princes deposed and imprisoned or banished by the sovereigns whom we subdued, have been successful. In the course of a few years one Governor General created a Rajah of Mysore; and another, a Rajah of Sattara. They were held in leading-strings from the very commencement of their respective reigns; indeed, that they should be mere puppets in the hands of the British

* This opinion is confirmed by the statement made by Lord Canning in his "Adoption Despatch" of April 1862, "that treaties with quasi-independent or dependent chiefs or princes in which the expressions, 'his heirs and successors,' or 'to his heirs for ever,' are used, are very numerous."

Lord Dalhousie, speaking of the case of the Nawab of the Carnatic, says, "Lord Wellesley was not a man who did things without a reason. When, therefore, Lord Wellesley, while negotiating treaties with the Nawab of Oude and others, and forming the treaties with those Princes, their heirs and successors, is found negotiating a treaty with the Nawab Azeem-ul-Dowlah alone, and omitting all mention in it of heirs and successors, it is very certain that Lord Wellesley did not intend to extend the provisions of that treaty beyond the life of Azeem-ul-Dowlah himself."

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British Government, was an essential part of the original plan in each case. The Rajah of Mysore, a mere child, was entrusted to the tutelage of a native statesman of high character and great ability; and as long as he, in fact, exercised supreme power, matters went well. But as soon as the Rajah assumed charge of the administration, or, rather, as soon as all power passed into the hands of the flatterers and parasites by whom he was surrounded, affairs at once took a downward course, retrograding from bad to worse, till they resulted in the dissolution of all government, and in the armed rising of the people against intolerable oppression. Then the British Government was obliged to step in to avert still more disastrous consequences, and to undertake the administration of the country as completely and exclusively as in its own territories, with the result, as regards the people, of unprecedented peace and prosperity; but with the result, also, of impressing upon the minds of successive authorities in India and in England, during a period of more than 30 years, the conviction of the utter unfitness of the Rajah to govern the territories which had been assigned to him, and, therefore, of the inexpediency of restoring him to the position which he had forfeited.

In the other case, that of Sattara, the first Rajah, literally rescued from a dungeon, in which his own servants had placed him, a state of things in which his nominal subjects placidly acquiesced, employed the means with which the British Government had endowed him, and manifested his sense of the boon spontaneously conferred upon him, by engaging in plots against his benefactors, not the less real because they were pre-eminently foolish. His brother and successor dying childless, the Government wisely re-attached the territory, alienated with so little advantage, to the British dominions.

Let me ask what there is in the result of these two deliberate experiments, tried in the best faith, and with the most earnest endeavours on the part of the British Government and its officers to render them successful, to encourage us to convert the real Government which now exists in Mysore, as administered exclusively by British officers, into a second sham Principality, by allowing the Rajah of Mysore to adopt a successor?

But let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the remonstrances of those who insist with so much earnestness that justice and the faith of treaties should constrain us to allow the Rajah to adopt a successor were permitted to prevail. There would then be two, and only two, courses open to us; either the adopted son must be permitted to become the actual ruler of his country, to appoint his own officers, and to administer justice and the revenue according to his own views and principles, or affairs must be carried on, as at present, by a British Commissioner, assisted by a body of British officers, who would exercise all real power, and in whose hands the nominal Rajah would be the merest puppet.

In the first case there could, manifestly, be no assurance that affairs would not fall into the same disorder, and that the people (who have enjoyed for more than 30 years the blessings of a well organised system of government, of a pure administration of justice, and of a moderate assessment of the land revenue), would not be subjected to the same oppression and extortion as when the present Rajah was released from the control of the Dewan, who was the wise and honest guardian of his youth, and permitted to follow his own devices. Indeed, it could not reasonably be expected that the adopted son should enjoy such great advantages in the way of political education as the present Rajah turned to so miserable an account. And in another very important respect, the adopted son of the Rajah would find himself beset with difficulties which did not embarrass his predecessor, and with which, I apprehend, that no native ruler, even with the best abilities and intentions, could successfully cope. Mysore is now full of European settlers, coffee planters and others, and every day is adding to their numbers. If English magistrates find it no easy task to hold the balance even, and to keep the peace between the planters and ryots of Bengal, we might well expect that Mysore would be thrown into a state little short of civil war and anarchy, if native officials had to deal with differences carried on, probably with the same heat and pertinacity between the same classes with equally conflicting interests in that Principality.

On the other hand, it cannot surely be pretended that such a treaty as that which Lord Wellesley dictated to the infant Rajah of Mysore ought to constrain us, under the pain of being denounced as unscrupulous spoliators, indifferent to the dictates of justice and honour, and intent, with short-sighted greediness, only on our own aggrandisement, to set up another pageant prince, utterly devoid



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devoid of political volition, to waste on his pleasures, to use the mildest term, the surplus revenue that ought to be devoted to the improvement of his dominions, while a British Commissioner maintained order, dispensed justice, and exercised all the functions of the real ruler of the land.

Not all the hard language that has been lavished upon those who hold with me that there are higher and more cogent considerations than any that can be adduced in favour of the Rajah's application, will convince me that the honour of England, the Queen's Proclamation,* or Lord Canning's Despatch on adoption, imperatively demands that we should take a single step to perpetuate a line of so called sovereign princes for such ends as these.

On other, however, and even more palpable grounds, it is impossible to found an argument in favour of the Rajah's claim upon Lord Canning's Despatch of the 30th April 1862.

The recommendation urged by Lord Canning in that Despatch was, that he should be allowed to give "an assurance to every chief above the rank of Jagheerdar, who now governs his own territory," that in respect to succession to his dominions, an adopted son should be recognised by the British Government, as fully and unreservedly as if he had been his son by generation. The Rajah of Mysore certainly did not come within this category. Further, Lord Canning wrote (paragraph 29): "I recommend that in every case, Mahomedan or Hindoo, the assurance should be conveyed to each chief individually, and not by a general notification addressed to all. This would be necessary in order to avoid future claims from petty Jagherdars, or others whom it is not intended to include in the measure." This plan was carried into effect, lists were drawn up, and to every prince or chief included in those lists a sunnud was issued by the Governor General in Council, after the approval of the scheme by the Secretary of State. The name of the Rajah of Mysore is not found in those lists, and no sunnud was addressed to him. Can it be believed that these were accidental omissions, and that Lord Canning, if he had not forgotten for the time the existence of such a person, would have treated the Rajah on the same footing as the hereditary Princes of Rajpootana, or of what were formerly called "the protected Sikh States?" I cannot give credit to such an hypothesis, and, therefore, I must believe that Lord Canning intentionally omitted the name of the Rajah of Mysore from the list of those to whom "the assurance" of his Government was to be conveyed, because he was satisfied, as I am satisfied, that, under the circumstances of his case, he had no just or reasonable claim to the privilege in question. It seems to me, indeed, to be passing strange that any thinking man should regard such factitious princes as the Rajahs of Sattara and Mysore, the mere creatures of an ephemeral political expediency, and who had made no returns for that gratuitous creation but gross ingratitude in the one instance, and of disgraceful misgovernment in the other, as deserving the same consideration as the representative chieftains of real nationalities, the origin of whose titles is lost in remote antiquity, or even as the gallant rulers of Puttialla or Jheend, who won their dominions with their own good swords, and who well repaid us for the protection which we had afforded them in times past, against the ambition of Runjeet Singh, by the loyal support which they gave us in the great crisis of 1857.

It was their conviction of the unquestionable validity of the hereditary rights of the Rajpoot Princes which led the Court of Directors to decline, in 1853, to sanction the annexation of the little State of Kurowlee to the British dominions.

I have said that I feel that there are higher and more cogent considerations in the case just decided than any which can be adduced in support of the application of the Rajah of Mysore. I mean the claim of the great body of the people, to whom, as I have stated, we have afforded the blessings of good government for more than a generation (by which the whole province has been raised to a state of unprecedented prosperity), that they should not be consigned to the uncertainties and dangers, to say the very least, of a native administration. If, as the Emperor Alexander observed, a wise and benevolent ruler be but "a fortunate accident" in Russia, so little removed, in point of distance, from the centres of European civilization, how often might the subjects of such a State as Mysore reasonably calculate upon being so blessed? The European settlers, too,

* This proclamation has been construed, or people have pretended to construe it, in all manner of ways. In a district of Madras, the high-caste natives declared that it would be violated if Shanar women were permitted to cover their bosoms. In a district of Bombay, men remonstrated on the same grounds against Christian converts being suffered to draw water from the same tank or well as themselves.

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too, it can hardly be denied, are entitled to some secondary consideration. Both classes would assuredly feel the effects of a transfer far more acutely than if they had never tasted the blessings of a happier state of things. For my part, when called upon to weigh the conflicting interests of the Rajah and his subjects, and to decide, if they cannot be reconciled, which should kick the beam, I confess that my sympathies are with the working millions, not with the childless old man, his courtiers, and the few who feed on his lavish and unprofitable expenditure.

I well know that there are some persons endowed with such acute insight into the motives of those from whom they differ, that they are able to pronounce unhesitatingly that such professions as I have made, of an anxious regard for the interests of the great body of the people, are a mere pretence, and that the principle which really actuates me, and those who think with me, is a greedy and insatiable craving for the addition of more and more territory to the British Empire. And they often add, as a supplement to this charge, that it is our national vanity alone that leads us to flatter ourselves that the British Government is better, or, at any rate, more acceptable to the people, than that of a native prince; and that if the whole population were polled upon the question, the decision would be adverse to our pretensions.

I am not careful to reply to the first count of the charge. While I cannot, of course, answer for others, I alone am really cognizant of my own motives, and they are such as fully to satisfy my own sense of right. This is a matter merely personal. The second question, however, is far more important, and if it be true that knowledge, civilization, and honesty of purpose combined, fail to produce a happier effect upon the welfare of a subject people than the opposite and counteracting qualities, it certainly behoves us to review our whole system of administration, in order to conform it more closely to an oriental model.

But I deny the entire premises. It may be, indeed, that the great mass of the people of India are not, as yet, sufficiently intelligent to be able to appreciate the advantages accruing to them from English rulers, but the time will assuredly come when they will understand and value them. It is a false humility, verging, indeed, upon childishness, akin to the theory of the superior happiness of the savage state, to question the superiority of an English Government, acting upon fixed and known principles, unaffected in the main by any personal change of the chief rulers, administering a printed and widely promulgated code of laws, and constantly aiming, at least, at improvement over native Governments, entirely dependent upon the character of the prince, or, if he be an nonentity, of his minister, and which have, as a general rule, been going from bad to worse ever since the reign of Akbar. Lord Macaulay was wont to say that the Government of India was probably the only Government in the world which was better qualified to think and act for the people than the people for themselves. The truth of this opinion appears to me to be unquestionable, and upon this principle we are bound to act as we think best for the interests of the people of Mysore.

As to the plausible reference to the test of a poll, a moment's consideration will satisfy any one, willing to profit by the experience of the past, that, even if the expedient were possible, no more fallible scale could be used in which to weigh the wisdom of political measures of importance. Not to go further afield for instances than our own country and modern times, it is quite certain that if the inhabitants of Scotland had been polled, the decision of a vast majority would have been hostile to its union with England. It is equally unquestionable that, if the Highlanders had been consulted in like manner after 1745, they would not have consented to the construction of roads through their mountains, and the curtailment of the power and privileges of their chiefs. Yet no one could be found at the present day hardy enough to maintain that these measures were not in the highest degree beneficial to the weaker parties concerned. It would be easy to multiply examples to the same effect.

Upon one point I am anxious to deprecate misconception. I would not on any account be understood to write or think slightingly of the great men who entertained in times past the views that resulted in the creation of such principalities as Mysore and Sattara. It would be the highest presumption on my part to utter a word in disparagement of the wisdom of those statesmen. Doubtless there were circumstances then of sufficient weight, which recommended the measures in question to their minds, and induced them to try the experiment involved in them. But "we stand," as has been well said, "upon the shoulders of our predecessors," and have seen the utter and hopeless shipwreck of the



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schemes which they simply launched. It becomes us to profit by the experience gained during the intervening years, and not to suffer ourselves to be misled by great names into a blind admiration of, and adherence to, those parts of their policy which events have proved to be mistakes. But I cannot feel the same respect for the opinions of those who would now, in spite of experience, perpetuate such impolicy. Is no amount of treachery, sottishness, or imbecility on the part of these puppet rulers, to be admitted as sufficient to justify us in reviewing the policy that raised them to situations in which neither nature nor education had qualified them for discharging their primary duties to those placed under them? Are we under no obligations to the latter, so subjected by us, or are such mistakes to be irrevocable for ever? For my part, I do not believe that it is in the power of the British Government of India, great as it is, to extemporize a native ruler capable of standing alone. Princes with the prestige of centuries, and whose subjects regard them as little less than demigods, have backbones of very different strength. And, as regards the only possible alternative, Oude has proved the utter hopelessness of making a stable or tolerable Government by attempting to unite the iron with the clay.

(signed) *R. D. Mangles.*

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MINUTE of Mr. *Prinsep*, 1 August 1865.

*Mysore Case.*

The Rajah's Adoption of a Son.

I HAVE already written three papers upon this case, and have therefore no desire or intention again to state in detail the facts and arguments upon which my view is based. That view has been adopted by the majority of the Council, and by Her Majesty's Government. But the new phase given to it by the Rajah's formal claim to adopt a son, and by the telegraphic communication that he has carried out this intention, requires that the circumstances of his position should be clearly set forth in order to show what effect ought to be given to this adoption.

The war with Tippoo Sultan was a British war, waged mainly for British purposes, and upon a British quarrel. We sought allies in it as a matter of course, and especially the alliance of the Nizam, in order that we might have the subsidiary force of British troops, and the Nizam's Contingent to co-operate in the field with our own armies. Still, we were the principals in the war, and it was brought to a close by the storm of Seringapatam with British troops, in the course of which Tippoo Sultan met his death. His dominions thus fell to the conquerors. Lord Wellesley, then Governor General, was master of the position, and dictated entirely the arrangements to be made for the appropriation and future management of the territory. He dealt liberally with the Nizam by giving him an equal share with that which he retained for annexation to the East India Company's possessions. But he set apart a third of the whole to be erected into a separate State, to be managed and controlled by the British Government and its officers. With his ally, the Nizam, he made a special treaty, in which these several allotments of territory were distinctly set forth and defined, and it was declared in that treaty that the third portion, not taken by either of the parties to it, namely, the British Government and the Nizam, should be given into the possession of the Rajah of Mysore, then a child of five years old, to be held by him with the aid of a subsidiary force of British troops, under arrangements to be settled entirely and exclusively by the British Government. Accordingly a separate treaty was made by the British Government with the Rajah of Mysore, to which the Nizam was no party, assigning the territory to him personally, without any mention of his heirs and successors, and providing, in special articles, for the maintenance of a subsidiary force of British troops from the revenues of the territory, which force was to be at the disposal of the British Government in times of war, together with all other resources of the Mysore State that the British Government might require for its aid. The Rajah also was, in his administration, to be guided by the advice of a British Resident; and it was stipulated that if the British Government should at any time consider the subsidy to be in danger through the mal-administration of the Rajah's officers, it was to be at liberty either to take territory sufficient to provide for the subsidy, or to take into its own hands the control of every branch of the administration of Mysore.

Such were the treaty engagements under which the infant Rajah was elevated from a prison to be the nominal head of a new State. During his minority the territory

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territory was well administered, financially speaking, by Poorneah, who was installed, under British dictation, as Dewan. When the Rajah reached the age of maturity, which in India is at 16 or 18 years, he was allowed to assume the government, and to remove and disgrace the Dewan, appropriating to himself his accumulated treasure of near 2,000,000 *l.* sterling, and Poorneah soon after died, under the mortifications he endured. The Rajah then, surrounding himself with a clique of flatterers and parasites, began to act independently of the Resident, taking his own measures in secret conclave, until he brought matters, in 1813, to such a pass that the Resident, the Honourable Arthur Cole, made a distinct representation to Lord Hastings, then Governor General, of the futility of the system of control by advice only, and urged the necessity of more authoritative interference, through the appointment of a responsible Dewan. Lord Hastings, upon this issue being submitted to him, directed the Resident to refrain in future from offering advice unless it should be asked, preferring to leave the Rajah, with the dispositions he had manifested, to administer the country at his own risk and responsibility, and adopting in this case the same policy that he applied to a similar state of things at Lucknow.

This was, as above stated, in 1813, and for near 20 years from that date the Rajah continued to manage the entire affairs of Mysore in his own fashion. During this period the accumulated treasure of Poorneah was dissipated, and debts were incurred, and known to be increasing, while the current revenue was ill-collected, and on the decrease. In 1831–32 a large portion of the country was in insurrection, and the extortions, and even crimes of the local officers, were the main cause of the excitement and dissatisfaction of the population. For two seasons British troops were employed in the endeavour to suppress these insurrections, and in 1832, upon strong representations, as well from the Resident as from the Madras Government, of the impossibility of allowing matters to remain in Mysore upon their then footing, Lord W. Bentinck, who was at that time Governor General, directed the entire administration of the country to be placed under the control of British officers.

Since that date, the whole territory of Mysore has been administered, on behalf of the Rajah, by a Commissioner and subordinates, under the direction of the Government of India, the Rajah receiving the one lakh of pagodas, and one-fifth of the net revenue, which, in the treaty of Mysore, was stipulated for his maintenance in the event of such an assumption of the administration being determined upon.

About three years ago, the Rajah applied to be restored to the administration of his country, on the ground that his removal from it had been only temporary, for the correction of abuses, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, which ends were now fully accomplished. After a careful consideration of the case, compliance with this application was refused, on the ground that the Rajah's mal-administration, his indebtedness, and the failure of his revenue, justified and required the strong measure of 1832, not only for the security of the subsidy, which was jeopardised by this mal-administration, but for the remedy of the evils and misery which had resulted to the population; that having been adopted, it would be a failure of the obligations we were under to that population to make it over again to the risks, nay, to the certainty of similar mal-administration.

Such having been the decision passed in 1863, the Rajah comes forward now with fresh pleas, derived mainly from our own records, in representation of the hard measure he suffered in the resumption from him of the administration of his territory, and specifically asserts the right of adoption, as if his adopted heir would thus become entitled to claim a restoration of the administration of the territory, because he was no party to the faults and errors which had led to its being taken out of the Rajah's hands. In support of this representation he has sent a petition, signed by between 7,000 and 8,000 persons, expressing a wish for the restitution of the state of things superseded and set aside in 1832.

To deal, first, with this petition, I can only express my wonder that it has so few signatures; with an income, and with such means as we have left at the Rajah's disposal, 10,000 signatures might be expected to be at his command at any time in the city and environs of his immediate residence. The Nawab of Arcot at Triplicane could have procured twice that number to any memorial he might have wished to have submitted. As evidence, therefore, of the feeling and wishes of the population of Mysore, I set down this petition as of no value whatsoever.

The Rajah's case stands as it did before, upon grounds which have been care-



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fully weighed in the balance and found wanting. But now we have the adoption to deal with. The Governor General has met this by declaring the Rajah to be free to adopt, for the accomplishment of any purposes of Hindoo religion, or of family obligation, and he has stated that the son so adopted will acquire rights of inheritance over any personal or other property of which the Rajah may be lawfully possessed; but that the British Government cannot recognize such an adoptive son as possessing any claim to rights of sovereignty, or of administration over the territory placed by the British Government in the Rajah's possession by the Treaty of Mysore in 1799 and 1800, and of the administration of which he was deprived in 1832. The Despatch, in reply to this reference, which has been approved by the majority of the Council, and which is now on its way to India, confirms entirely this answer to the Rajah, and the grounds of objection urged by the minority who voted against its transmission seem to me quite futile. They assume the Rajah to have become, by the Treaty of Mysore, possessed of the fee simple of the territory placed experimentally and under specific conditions in his possession. They assume that the Treaty, though in words specifically personal, and with no mention of heirs or successors, was tantamount to a gift to them as well as to the Rajah, because of the use of expressions, implying that the engagement with the Rajah himself was to be perpetual. Further, they assume that a forfeiture by the Rajah of his right to continue in possession would not be a forfeiture binding on his heirs, or upon any one to whom, by an adoption, he might bequeath or make over his rights. All these assumptions are, to my mind, against reason, and opposed to the common-sense interpretation of the Treaty engagements entered into, and to the expressed views and intentions of their framers. With respect especially to the omission of words implying a continuance of the same gift after the Rajah's decease, and binding the British Government to maintain the same arrangements with the Rajah's heirs and successors, there can be no doubt whatever that this was intentional on the part of Lord Wellesley, in order to enable him at the next succession to determine whether his policy had been successful or required modification, and so to leave to the British Government the power to adopt whatever measures might then be deemed expedient under the circumstances. In the case of Arcot, this Governor General specifically erased the words "heirs and successors" from the treaty with that prince when it was sent up to him for approval and ratification, and in consequence Lord Dalhousie felt himself justified, upon the decease of the Nawab who occupied the musnud in his time, in discontinuing altogether the nominal title and authority of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and this he did notwithstanding that three successions had occurred since the treaty with those Nawabs had been signed, without question at each, of the right of inheritance. That act of Lord Dalhousie has been confirmed and approved by the Court of Directors, by us, and by Her Majesty's Government. How, then, can we put a different interpretation upon the Treaty made with the Rajah of Mysore, which similarly is only personal, and of which, on the Rajah's demise, we shall have to determine the cessation.

But the Rajah is free, of course, to nominate a child, or any other proper representative, to put the funeral cake into his mouth at his cremation, and to become heir to all that is really his own. The empty title of Rajah that he inherited from his ancestors, he may give, along with his personal effects, for that he did not derive from us, nor hold under conditions which he failed to fulfil. Territories and populations, however, are not like personal effects, nor even like real estates, to be similarly bequeathed and handed over by a temporary occupant, without reference to the terms on which he obtained them, and the status in respect to them to which he himself is reduced. The considerations which regulate the appropriation, and the proper government of these, are quite different from those on which the transmission of effects and property depends, and are based on much broader principles. The re-establishment of a native government in Mysore, after 30 years' administration of that country by British officers, would be quite opposed to these considerations. There is no treaty obligation that requires it, and every motive of policy and of beneficent regard for the interests of the population, forbids the renewal of an experimental course that has once so signally failed in Mysore, and that experience everywhere has shown to be injurious.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep.*

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(Foreign Department—Political.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood* (No. 102); dated 31 July 1865.

WE have the honour to forward for your information copies of the papers noted on the margin, on the subject of the adoption by his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore of an heir to the Mysore State.

From Commissioner, Mysore, dated 19 June 1865, No. 27.
From Commissioner, Mysore, dated 19 June 1865, No. 28.
To his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, dated 12 July 1865.
To the Commissioner of Mysore, dated 12 July 1865, No. 603.

2. We have refused to recognise such adoption, pending the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

3. A packet, containing letters from his Highness to the address of certain noblemen and gentlemen in Europe, announcing the adoption, accompanies this Despatch.

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From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Simla (No. 27); dated Bangalore, 19 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, a letter to his Excellency's address from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, together with a copy of a letter to myself from the Maharajah, No. 98, dated 18th instant.

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From *Rujoo Sreekristna*, in Canarese, to the Commissioner for the Government of my Territories (No. 98); dated Palace, Mysore, 18 June 1865.

I BEG to forward a letter to the address of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, announcing that I have this day, the 18th June 1865, adopted an heir according to Hindoo law, the custom of my ancestors, and in virtue of Her Majesty the Queen's proclamation.

The child is the third son of Chicka Kristna Urs, the grandson of Gopaul Raj Urs, who was the brother of Lutchmunee of the Bettadakotay House, the Ranee who signed the treaties of 1799. His name is Chamrajaindra Wudayer Bahadoor.

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Khureeta from His Highness *Kissen Raj Wudayer Bahadoor*, Maharajah of Mysore, to His Excellency Sir *John Laird Mair Lawrence*, G.C.B. and K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta; dated Palace, Mysore, 18 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Excellency that, being far advanced in years and without issue, male, of my own body, I have this day, the 10th moon's decrease of Jaishta, in the Krodana year of Shallevahana era 1788, corresponding with the 18th June 1865, according to Hindoo law, the usage of my ancestors, and in virtue of Her Majesty's Most Gracious Proclamation, adopted a son as successor to all my rights and privileges, under the Partition Treaty of 1799 with the East India Company and his Highness the Nizam, and under the Subsidiary Treaty of the same year with the East India Company, both of which are in full force.

In announcing to your Excellency the due performance of the ceremonies attendant on this important rite, I have to regret that, from considerations connected with my age and personal convenience, which it is unnecessary for me to intrude on your Excellency's time and attention, I have been precluded from celebrating the occasion as I could have wished, or, indeed, to undertake more than the solemnity and publicity of the event indispensably required; but I need hardly assure your Excellency that nothing has been omitted in any respect essential to the validity of the adoption, which has now been formally made and completed.

The boy I have selected is a child of two and a-half years of age, of the purest "rajbindy" or royal blood. He is the third son of the late Chicka Kristna Urs, and grandson of Gopaul Rajah Urs, the brother of Lutchmunee Ranee (the Ranee who signed the Treaty between my family and the East India Company in 1799), who is a daughter of Kuttee Gopaul Rajah Urs, of the Bettadakotay House, one of the 13 families with which mine is most nearly related.



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With regard to this selection, I deem it advisable to acquaint your Excellency with certain circumstances that preceded the final ceremony of the adoption. About three years ago, while Chicka Kristna Urs was alive, I proceeded to his house, and, having formally seated him and his wife before me, pointed out to them how, from time immemorial, our families had been closely united, and signified my intention of adopting one of his children as the heir to my throne, the representative of the ancient princes of Mysore, and the inheritor of all the honours, rights, and privileges guaranteed to me by treaties. He had then two sons born, and a third child was shortly expected. The assent of the parents was readily given, and, in accordance with an urzee lately presented to me by Devajameny, the mother of the adopted child, communicating the last wishes and injunctions of her husband regarding the adoption, I have chosen, with the mother's consent, the third son, who was born 18 days after Chicka Kristna Urs's death, and the ceremony of whose tonsure has not been performed. I have named him Chamrajaindra Wudayer Bahadoor.

It only remains for me to solicit the protection of the Governments of India and England to the heir whom I thus adopted, and I request that due and formal intimation of the event may be given to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to whom I have this day telegraphed all particulars, and that your Excellency will do me the favour to issue instructions to the Commissioner for the Government of my territories, for the careful observance of all the honours and priviliges due to the boy as my heir.

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From *L. Bowring*, Esq., Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, Simla (No. 28); dated Bangalore, 19 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith enclosed, a packet of letters addressed to certain gentlemen in Europe from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in connection with the ceremony adverted to in my letter, No. 27, of this day's date.

2. His Highness has also forwarded letters to the address of five officers in the commission, as well as one to Colonel Hill, Commissary General, which will be duly delivered.

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Khureeta to His Highness *Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadoor*, Maharajah of Mysore; dated Simla, 12 July 1865.

I HAVE duly received the letter of your Highness, dated the 18th of June, informing me that you had adopted a son, in accordance with Hindoo law, the usage of your ancestors, and in virtue of Her Most Gracious Majesty's proclamation, as your successor to all your rights and privileges, under the Partition Treaty of 1799 and the Subsidiary Treaty of the same year. Formal intimation of your Highness's proceedings will be sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and pending his instructions, I regret that it will not be in my power to recognise this adoption, nor to accord to the boy the honours and privileges due to the heir to the State of Mysore. For my reasons for not complying with the wishes of your Highness, I beg to refer to my former letters.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*

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From the Honourable *W. Muir*, C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Commissioner of Mysore (No. 608); dated Simla, 12 July 1865.

No. 27, dated 19 June.
No. 28, dated 19 June.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted on the margin, and, in reply, to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which his Excellency the Governor General has addressed to the Maharajah of Mysore; the original letter is also forwarded for delivery to his Highness. His Excellency in Council requests that you will act in accordance with the tenor of the letter, and will simply refuse to recognise the adoption of the child as heir to the Mysore State.

2. The letters for the noblemen and gentlemen in England sent by the Maharajah, will be forwarded to their destination through the Secretary of State.

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(Foreign Department—Political.)

The Governor General of India in Council to Sir *Charles Wood* (No. 127); dated 20 September 1865.

We have the honour to transmit herewith the accompanying copy of a khureeta which has been addressed to the Maharajah of Mysore, conveying the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on his Highness's appeal, as contained in your Despatch of the 17th July last, No. 57.

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Khureeta to His Highness *Kristna Raj Wudayer Bahadoor*, Maharajah of Mysore; dated Simla, 21 August 1865.

In my khureeta to your Highness, dated 5th May last, I intimated that, in accordance with your Highness's request, I had transmitted copies of your Highness's khureetas, dated respectively the 25th January and 1st February 1865, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I informed your Highness at the same time that, after giving careful attention to the arguments advanced at different times in support of your Highness's claim to be re-installed in the government of Mysore, I had failed to perceive the validity of those claims, and that nothing had been urged in your Highness's last khureeta which rendered in any way doubtful the propriety of adhering to the decision already arrived at.

I have now to convey to your Highness the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on your Highness's appeal, and to apprize you that consideration for the well-being of the State and people of Mysore renders it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to accede to the prayer of your Highness's petition. The decision of Her Majesty's Government conveyed to your Highness in the Governor General's khureeta, dated 31st December 1863, must be considered final and irrevocable.

Your Highness further took exception in the khureeta of the 25th January last to the distinction which had been made between your Highness's perfect freedom to adopt a son and heir to your Highness's private property and the authority which it was necessary for your Highness to obtain from Her Majesty's Government, in order to render valid the adoption of a successor to the Raj of Mysore.

On this point also I have to communicate to your Highness the full acquiescence of Her Majesty's Government in the justice of the distinction laid down and in the intimation made to you that "no authority to adopt a successor to the Raj of Mysore has ever been given to your Highness, and that no such power can now be conceded."

I trust that your Highness will now fully understand tha propriety of acquiescing in the decision of Her Majesty's Government, both as regards the present administration of Mysore and the adoption of a successor to your Highness's title; and I am confident that your Highness will abstain from further expressions of remonstrance against a decision which has received from the highest authority an absolute and decisive sanction.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*

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# EAST INDIA (MYSORE).

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Maharajah of *Mysore* and the Government of *India* relative to His Highness's Claim to be Restored to the Government of the Territories which were Ceded to him under the Partition Treaty of *Mysore* of the 22d June 1799; of INSTRUCTIONS issued by the Secretary of State for *India* in Council to the Government of *India* regarding this Claim; and of MINUTES, CORRESPONDENCE, or other PAPERS connected therewith; &c.

(*Sir Henry Rawlinson.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *March* 1866.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

112.

*Under* 12 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (OUDE CLAIMS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 May 1866;—*for*,

"COPY of the PROCEEDINGS and REPORTS which have been made by the Commission appointed by the Government of *India* to investigate and report upon the Cases of the several CLAIMANTS against the late State of *Oude*."

India Office,
25 May 1866.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Department.

(*Colonel French.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
29 *May* 1866.



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COPY of the PROCEEDINGS and REPORTS which have been made by the Commission appointed by the Government of *India* to investigate and report upon the Cases of the several CLAIMANTS against the late State of *Oude*.

(Foreign Department.—Judicial.—No. 3.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir, Fort William, 9 March 1865.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with our letter to your address, No. 9, dated 30th July last, we have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain Claims against the late Native Government of Oude, submitting their Report upon the several claims that have been brought up before them.

* Dated 10 Feb. 1865, No.

2. We concur in the decisions arrived at by the Commissioners, and are of opinion that all the claims have been very properly rejected.

We have &c.

(signed) *J. Lawrence.*
*H. Rose.*
*R. Napier.*
*H. B. Harington.*
*H. S. Maine.*
*C. E. Trevelyan.*
*W. Grey.*

From Messrs. *John Paxton Norman*, *C. Trevor*, and *G. Campbell*, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain claims against the late Native Government of Oude, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council; dated 10 February 1865.

WE, the Commissioners appointed and acting under the powers and provisions of an Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council, entitled "An Act to provide for the Appointment of Commissioners to inquire into certain Claims against the late Native Government of Oude," having heard and fully inquired into the claims of several claimants who have appeared before us, beg to submit to your Excellency in Council our Report upon the said several claims.

One case only remains, viz., that of Mr. Prendergast, or the Dass family, which has been called "The Banker's Claim."

The Dass claimants have applied for a Commission to examine witnesses in England; their application has been granted, and an order made for a Commission for that purpose.

## CAPTAIN EDWARDS'S CASE.

ANDREW FRANCIS EDWARDS claims as personal representative of Captain Thomas Edwards, a lieutenant in the service of the Honourable East India Company, who was appointed a lieutenant in the service of the Nawab Vizier of Oude in 1777, and Aide-de-Camp to the Vizier in 1780; in which service he is said to have remained till recalled by a General Order of the Governor General, dated Benares, the 8th of November 1781.



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Thomas Edwards, by his will, which was proved in 1816, appointed Andrew Macklew, Andrew Edwards, Francis Martin, and Francis Martin, executors, and his wife, Margaret Minter Edwards, executrix.

Margaret Minter Edwards, by her will, dated the 7th of November 1843, appointed A. F. Edwards and Jeffrey John Edwards, since deceased, her executors.

It was objected by the Advocate General that it was not shown that A. F. Edwards was the personal representative of Thomas Edwards, as there was no proof that Margaret Minter Edwards survived her co-executors.

We declined to stop the case on this point, and reserved leave to the claimant to adduce evidence to supply the deficient links in the proof as to the survivorship after the close of the case, upon the general merits, if it should become necessary.

The case proceeded. It was stated that the bond was for arrears of pay due to Lieutenant Edwards by the Nawab of Oude; that, with the permission of the Commander in Chief in November 1790, leave of absence was granted to Captain Edwards to enable him to proceed to Lucknow in order to solicit payment of the debt in person. It appeared, however, that the bond had been lost, and on the 4th of November 1791, Mr. Ives, the English Resident, wrote to Captain Edwards as follows:—"I am sorry to find that the Minister now makes the loss of the bond a plea for withholding payment. I do not know what you can do, for he swears he recollects nothing of the bond himself, unless you get Major Palmer to write him a letter attesting the circumstances of the transaction."

A memorial was presented by Captain Edwards to the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 9th of March 1790, praying that steps may be taken towards procuring a discharge of the bond and his arrears of pay.

It is a singular circumstance that, though he mentions that the bond was registered in Calcutta the 26th of June 1784, in Book No. 2, page 206, by William Jackson, Notary Public, he does not in this memorial mention the amount or particulars of the bond, or state that it has been lost. After some correspondence, the Court of Directors, on the 4th of August 1791, acquiesce in the reason expressed in a military letter from Bengal for declining any interference with the Nawab Vizier on the subject of the debt due from His Highness to Captain Edwards.

A book, which is now in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, was produced before us. It was stated by counsel for the claimant that this book had been apparently kept by Mr. W. Jackson, a Notary Public, who afterwards had some office in the late Supreme Court; and that after his death the book remained in the office of the registrar.

In it, at page 91, we found the following entry:—

*Calcutta*, 25 June 1784.

(A True Copy.)

*Wm. Jackson*, Notary Public.

(Then comes a Persian writing, of which a translation follows.)

MEMORANDUM.

The sum of 18,000 rupees, of the year 22,* half of which is 9,000 rupees, is payable to Edward Sahib. The amount in question shall be paid by us in the year 1192 Fuslee.

| |
|---|
| Yahiyah Khan Bahadoor, the lion of the field, equal to Aseef in dignity, Vizier ool-moolk, Asoph-ood-dowlah. |

Written on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of the month of Jumadee-oos-sanee of the year 1197 Hijree.

There

* 18,000 rupees, of the year 22 (a word illegible).

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There is nothing to show by whom or at whose instance the entry was made. The book in which the entry is found contains a large number of entries of Bengalee and Persian, and some Nagree, French, and Armenian documents; the first entry being dated the 24th November 1779. These entries are signed by W. Jackson, Notary Public, pretty regular down to the 17th of August 1790. After this follow a large number of entries unsigned (except that two or three documents entered in 1792 are signed by Wm. Jackson) down to the 17th of September 1807, from which date till the end of the book in December 1810 the entries are signed by W. Blackstone, Notary Public.

We subjoin a copy of a report called from the registrar as to the history of the book in which the entry appears; of course, it would be no part of the business of any person keeping such a book to make any inquiry as to the authenticity of any papers produced before him. If he was asked to enter a copy of any document whatever, and was paid for doing so, he would, of course, copy the instrument produced to him.

Apart from the entry in this book, no evidence, direct or indirect, has been laid before us as to the execution of, or the amount or the particulars of, the bond; and therefore we are bound to say that the claimant has failed to give legal proof of his alleged bond. Captain Edwards appears to have sent in his claim to Mr. Cherry as a creditor of the Government of Oude in 1795; but his claim appears not to have been admitted, and his name is not included in Mr. Cherry's list. We may add that it appears to us that, with a view to its own security, it was perfectly competent to the Government of Oude to refuse to pay a bond which was neither produced by the creditor nor proved to have been destroyed.

Such a rule, reasonable anywhere, would appear to be particularly so in this country, where, from the nature of the ink employed, it would not be difficult to alter the name of the payee.

Hard as it may have appeared to the party who had lost his security, we think that such a refusal was legal and final, and that the claimant has no good ground for asking the British Government to undertake a liability which the Native Government of Oude was legally justified in repudiating.

(signed) *J. P. Norman.*
*C. Trevor.*
*G. Campbell.*

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## Grant's Case.

21 November 1864.

Mr. Paliologus, on the part of Rev. James Fendall, of Harlton Rectory, Cambridgeshire, who had claimed as executor of Elizabeth Grant, widow and representative of Robert Grant, of Cawnpore, abandoned the claim which had been set up on his behalf.

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## Mr. Frith's Case.

In this case the claimant is Mr. W. H. L. Frith, sole executor of Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, late a colonel in the Bengal Artillery, who was the surviving executor of Captain Robert Frith, deceased.

By his written statement he alleges that, at the time when the Governor General, Warren Hastings, quitted Lucknow in 1784, Captain R. Frith was appointed by him to the command of a corps in the service of his Excellency the Nawab Vizier of Oude, consisting of five battalions of Sepoys, with eight field pieces, intended to replace the Futtehghur Brigade.

On the 14th of January 1785, on taking command of the corps, Captain Frith relinquished all pay from the East India Company, and was to have received from the Nawab, in lieu of pay, table money, and all other allowances, the sum of 5,000 rupees per month. Shortly afterwards, a part of this corps was ordered to march to Futtehghur, and the remainder detached into the Mofussil to assist in collecting the revenue. As money was required to enable the corps to march, application was made to the Nawab's minister, Hyder Beg Khan. But as a prior



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engagement had been entered into for the payment of a crore and five lakhs of rupees, due to the East India Company, he was unable to advance the sums required; whereupon Captain Frith was applied to, and strongly urged to obtain money on his own credit and responsibility, and told that he should be repaid as soon as the Nawab's Government should be relieved from the pressing demands upon it. Captain Frith, being unwilling to press the minister or interrupt his exertions to pay off the debt so contracted with the Government of Bengal, accordingly raised what money was necessary for the subsistence of the corps, which amounted at that period to above 40,000 rupees.

In February 1785, Mr. Warren Hastings quitted India, leaving Major Palmer, the Resident at Lucknow, to see the engagements which he had entered into with the Nawab's Government fulfilled.

A few months subsequent to the departure of Mr. Warren Hastings, Sir John Macpherson, then Acting Governor General, ordered the brigade back to Futtehghur, and directed the Resident at Lucknow to call upon the Nawab's minister to provide for the payment of the brigade. But the Resident declined making the application, alleging that it was a violation of the engagement entered into by Mr. Hastings, and for the purpose of carrying which into effect he had been left at Lucknow by Warren Hastings; at the same time tendering his resignation if Sir John Macpherson should persist in making the demand. Sir John Macpherson did, however, persevere, and Major Palmer was removed.

The corps under Captain Robert Frith becoming unnecessary, it was recalled for the purpose of being disbanded; but the embarrassments of the Nawab's minister being greatly increased by his being obliged to provide funds for the payment of the Futtehghur Brigade, he was unable to provide money for the payment of the corps under Captain Frith; and Captain Frith was again obliged to exert his credit in order to obtain a further sum of money, which he succeeded in doing.

Previously to Major Palmer resigning his appointment in July or August 1785, in making up the accounts of his office, there appeared due to Captain Frith, on account of salary and advances made by him for the maintenance of his corps, the sum of two lakhs and 70,000 rupees.

In consequence of the inability of the Nawab Vizier and his minister that year to pay any part of the sum, for the reasons before stated, a bond for the same, bearing interest at 12 per cent. per annum, was made out, under the seal of the Nawab and his minister, in favour of Captain Frith, and delivered to him by Major Palmer, the Resident.

Captain Frith remained in the Nawab's service till July or August 1786, when he was removed and ordered to join his corps, the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

At this period another year's allowance at 5,000 rupees per month had become due.

Owing to the Nawab's pecuniary difficulties, no part of the said allowance, or the bond, was discharged till 1788, 1789, and 1790, when Captain Frith received tunkhas, or assignment of revenue, on the Nawab of Furruckabad in part payment of the bond.

In April 1796, a statement of the debts of Asoph-ood-dowlah was prepared by Rajah Tikayet Roy, and by him transmitted to Mr. Cherry, the Resident at Lucknow, who submitted it to Lord Cornwallis. Captain Robert Frith's name was not included in this list. Mr. Frith suggests that the reason for the omission was that Mr. Frith's claim was considered by Lord Cornwallis to be of a private character. Mr. Frith now claims *Rs.* 335,458. 8. as due on the said bond, with interest for the same at 12 per cent., as by the accounts made up to the 31st of January 1798, after deducting 80,000 rupees, the share of Mr. Grant; 18,000 rupees, the share of Major W. Palmer; and 22,000 rupees, the share of Mr. R. Bruce.

Mr. W. H. L. Frith also claimed as such executor the sum of *Rs.* 1,36,594. 8. 6., with interest at 12 per cent., from the 31st of March 1797, being the amount due to R. Grant, and assigned by him to Captain Frith.

Mr. Frith also claims 8,000 rupees, the share of Major Palmer, which was subsequently paid by Captain Frith to Palmer, and interest thereon at 12 per cent.

*Statement*

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*Statement of Facts and Judgment.*

By credentials under the seal of the East India Company, and under the hands of the Governor General in Council, on the 17th day of February 1784, after reciting that, on the invitation of the Nawab Vizier of Oude, Asoph-ood-dowlah, it was resolved that the Governor General should be invested with full power and authority to concert and adjust with the Nawab Vizier the means of discharging his engagements to the Company, of restoring and securing the peace, safety, and order of his Government, and of promoting the improvement of his revenue, the Governor General was invested with the full power and authority of the Government over all the officers, civil or military, stationed or residing within the dominions of the Nawab and the province of Benares. Acting under these powers, on the 21st of October 1784, Mr. Warren Hastings appointed a corps, under the command of Lieutenant Polhill, to attend the Prince Mirza Jewan Bukht Bahadoor Shah, heir apparent of Shah Alum, the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, as his body-guard, with instructions to make returns to, and obey all general orders and directions of Captain Frith, who was to command a corps of the Nawab Vizier's troops on the same service.

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EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the Governor General in Council, in the Secret Department; dated 14 January 1785.

*Governor General.*

RESPECTING the question of withdrawing or continuing the corps, the Governor General informed the Board that the Nawab Vizier has provided five battalions of Sepoys to replace Colonel Cumming's detachment.

These have been lately completed and equipped for service by a very able officer (Captain Frith), whom the Governor General left with the Nawab for that purpose, and for attendance on the Prince (Mirza Jewan Bukht), with whom they are at present stationed as his guards. They are to attend the Prince as far as Futtehghur, their destined station, but no further, as the Nawab cannot provide funds for raising an equivalent recruit to supply their place.

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EXTRACT from a general LETTER from Bengal to the Court of Directors; dated 16 and 17 January 1785.

AFTER quoting the above passage, it is noted that "the Governor General observed that, if it should be the decided opinion of the Board that the Futtehghur Detachment should be continued in its station for another year, it would afford a considerable saving to the Nawab Vizier to apprize him of it, that he might disband the corps appointed for its relief."

Between January and April some communication to that effect appears to have been made to the Nawab Vizier. Allusion is made to it in a letter from the Nawab Vizier to the Honourable John Macpherson, Governor General, received the 21st April 1785, containing the following passages:—

Mr. Hastings wrote to me for the abolition of Captain Frith's battalions. I sent the battalions of Captain Frith, which were newly raised, for the settlement of the mehals of Khyrabad. These battalions went under the command of a commandant belonging to me, and no English gentleman went there. In these four battalions, according to the rule of all my battalions, there are 3,000 men; and the expense of these, including the artillery, is 25,000 rupees in each month. For a little time I thought this expense advisable for the execution of two important objects—the settlement of the country and the expulsion of the Sikhs, which, by the blessing of God, have both been effected. I request your advice. If you choose, I will keep the battalions until Chyet; or, if you order, I will dismiss them immediately. Captain Frith will have no concern with the battalions.



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On the 27th of March 1785, Major Palmer had written from Lucknow to the Honourable John Macpherson, Governor General, a letter, from which an extract follows :—

" Captain Frith has diminished the expense of the corps under his command almost 10,000 rupees per month, without taking a single Sepoy from the strength of them; he has no interference with their pay or bazar, nor any means whatever of the smallest emolument beyond his stated allowance."

In a list of officers employed by the Nawab Vizier, Major Palmer gives " Captain Frith, commanding four battalions of Sepoys, in lieu of all charges and contingencies whatever, 5,000 rupees per month."

On the 1st of April, Major Palmer had written to the Honourable John Macpherson, Governor General, a letter received on the 12th, as follows :—

"The corps under command of Captain Frith is detached upon service and dispersed. Captain Frith has great merit both in his discipline and economy of these corps; but he does not wish that any consideration for him should for a moment impede any arrangement which you may judge for the service of either Government."

On the 3d of May the Board in the Secret Inspection Department minute as follows :—

" Captain Frith, commanding four battalions of Sepoys, in lieu of all charges and contingencies whatever, 5,000 rupees per mensem. The Board know nothing of Captain Frith's appointment, and therefore cannot authorise this allowance."

The Delhi Prince, Jewan Bukht, apparently desiring to retain Captain Frith about his person, wrote to Mr. J. Macpherson, then Governor General, a letter, which appears to have been received on the 14th of June 1785, an extract of which follows :

" My friend, Ameer Ummomalik Amaud-ood-dowlah Mr. Hastings Bahadoor Jelladut Jung, had placed Captain Robert Frith, with his brother, in the presence, that they should attend upon my royal stirrup; and five battalions of my brother, the Vizier of the empire, which were stationed at the presence, had been placed under the said captain. At this time the said battalions have been appointed to the management of different districts; therefore, the said captain is going to you, and his younger brother is attending in the presence. As I am pleased with the attachment and allegiance of the said captain, therefore, I wrote to you that, having given confidence to the said captain, you send him back to the presence, because the attendance of these few Englishmen gives respect to the presence; and by this consider me to be greatly pleased. Whatever the said captain may make known to you for the arrangement of my concerns, you will listen thereto with the ear of your heart."

The Prince again wrote to the Governor General :—" At this time writings have arrived from the royal presence, copies of which, translated into English, are sent through Captain Frith for your information.

" The wish and desire of His Majesty (the Emperor of Delhi) is, that the English gentlemen and the Vizier, Ummomalik (the Nawab Vizier of Oude), should execute services for the royal presence * *. Mr. Hastings fixed Captain Robert Frith, with his younger brother, at the royal presence; they are well-wishers to the presence and attached to you, and I have sent Captain Frith to you on the business of the Sircar alone. After giving him complete satisfaction, send him back soon to the presence, &c., &c."

Captain Frith apparently went to Calcutta, as indicated by this letter, which was received on the 18th of July 1785.

On the 30th of July 1785 the Governor General in Council, in the Secret Department of Inspection, wrote as follows to the Honourable the Court of Directors :—" The Governor General's Agent has been directed to acquaint the Vizier that the salaries paid to Captain Frith (and others named) cannot be authorised."

After

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After this date there is nothing in the evidence or papers in the case to show that Captain Frith was ever again employed by the Nawab Vizier. His dismissal is thus alluded to in a letter from the Delhi Prince to the Governor General, received the 17th of October 1786:—"Mr. Hastings went to Europe, from which cause, soon after, by the advice of the Council in Calcutta, the command of the battalion was taken from the captain." Captain Frith, in his letter to Lord Cornwallis, dated the 19th of October 1790, says—"I learned with surprise, after all that had happened, that Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Stobles disavowed any knowledge of my appointment, and in doing so refused their sanction to the Vizier's payment of the allowances attached to it." Again, he says, "that he was not informed by the Government till July 1786 that his command had ceased."

But this is a mere quibble. It is clear that Captain Frith was deprived of the command of the battalions by the early part of April 1785, and knew well that all further claim to salary and allowances was at an end at least as early as July 1785. He was apparently hanging on in attendance on the Delhi Prince, or at Lucknow, hoping to obtain a renewal of his appointment from a new Governor General. In his letter to Lord Cornwallis of the 19th of October 1790, he thus speaks of his position:—"I have received no salary or consideration whatever as attendant or resident on the part of the Company with the Shahzada; yet my expenses in that separate office were, on many accounts, large. I am sure I do not overrate them when I state them at the sum of 14,000 rupees." We find the Delhi Prince appealing on his behalf to Sir John Macpherson in July 1786, and to Lord Cornwallis in October of the same year, to place the battalions again under his command. See a letter received by the Governor General in Council, 17th July 1786. In that letter the Prince says—"I am astonished at the circumstance why you should have recalled (Captain Firth) from attendance on the presence, since neither loss came to the Company nor did he receive anything from the Vizier." It is clear that the Prince did not look upon him as a person in the service, or entitled to any salary from the Nawab Vizier at this date.

Under all the circumstances of the case, we are of opinion, not merely that the claim to salary and allowances, 5,000 rupees a month, from July 1785 to July 1786, is not established, but that it is one which is wholly unfounded.

With respect to Captain Frith's claim under the bond for 270,000 rupees, we may observe that no such bond has been produced, nor has any copy of such a bond been produced or proved before us. We find that, although the bond is alleged to be dated the 31st of July 1785, it was not even alluded to in the remotest way in the letter of Captain Frith to Lord Cornwallis, dated the 19th of October 1790. At that date the particulars of Captain Frith's claim, as given in a paper enclosed with that letter, were as follows:—

His Excellency the Nawab Vizier.

| | | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1785. | The amount of a bond - - - - - - - - | 100,000 |
| 1785. | Interest on bond from July to the end of September 1790, five years and three months, at 12 per cent. - - | 63,000 |
| | Amount of allowance from July 1785 to July 1786 - | 60,000 |
| | TOTAL - - - | *Rs.* 223,000 |

It is to be observed that no interest is calculated upon the amount of the allowances, though, in fact, it is equally due, and would, from July 1785 to the present time, augment the last article to 90,000 rupees, *i. e.*, interest on 60,000 rupees for five years and a quarter, being upwards of 30,000 rupees.

In part payment of the above the Nawab Vizier has granted tunkha for 100,000 rupees, which, when realised, will, of course, be brought to credit and set off against this demand.

In 1798, in addressing Sir John Shore, the particulars which Captain Frith gives of his demand were, that his claim was on a share, amounting to 150,000 rupees, of a bond for 270,000 rupees, dated the 31st of July 1785, in which Colonel Palmer, apparently the late Resident at Lucknow, is interested to the extent of 18,000 rupees, Mr. R. Grant, elsewhere described as assistant to Major Palmer, the Resident, in 80,000 rupees, and one R. Bruce, 22,000 rupees. Captain Frith's share is there stated to have arisen from the allowance of 5,000 rupees per month for money advanced to the battalions by Batch



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Raji and Kashmeery Mull on his credit, and for feeding and other expenses of gun bullocks of the artillery attached to the battalions. The account of the whole is said to have been made up to the 31st of July 1785, approved of, and the bond granted. No attempt was made before us to reconcile or explain these conflicting statements, and no evidence or proof of any sort was adduced to satisfy us that any bond for 270,000 rupees was ever executed, as is now alleged.

We have seen that it is not mentioned in the letter to Lord Cornwallis in 1790. After the case had closed, Mr. Frith, alleging that he had had no notice of the last meeting, applied to the Commissioners to be allowed to adduce, as further evidence to the bond, a document said to be in the handwriting of Richard Frith, executor of Colonel Robert Frith. The original, said to be in London, was not produced before us, and no sufficient excuse was shown for its non-production; but a copy was annexed to the affidavit of Mr. Frith, and is as follows:—

MEMORANDUM.

In June 1806 Colonel Richard Frith furnished the following account to the Vizier:—

| | | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1785. | To a bond dated the 1st of August 1785, for - - - | 100,000 |
| 1790. | To interest on bond to the 1st of August 1790, being five years, at 12 per cent. per annum . - - - | 60,000 |
| | TOTAL - - - | *Rs.* 160,000 |
| | By a tunkha on the Nawab at Furruckabad for one lakh of rupees - - - - - - - - - - | 100,000 |
| | Balance - - - - - - - - - | 60,000 |
| | To interest, with balance, to the 1st of August 1805 - | 108,000 |
| | One year's allowance, as fixed by the late Vizier, from the 1st of August 1785 to the 1st of August 1786, at 5,000 rupees a month - - - - - - - - - | 60,000 |
| | TOTAL - - - | *Rs.* 228,000 |

Ghazeepore, June 1806.

THE total sum due by the Lucknow Government to the estate of the late Captain Frith, exclusive of the allowance for 1785, amounts to 228,000 Lucknow sicca rupees on the 31st of July 1805.

The bond above mentioned, with the several papers relative to this demand, was burnt in my bungalow at Futtehghur, on the 17th of November 1804, by Jeswunt Row Holkar's troops. But I declare most solemnly, to the best of my recollection, knowledge, and belief, that the account as here stated is correct, and that the sum of 228,000 Lucknow sicca rupees was actually due to the estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Frith by the Lucknow Government in August last: and to this I am ready to make oath before a magistrate, should His Excellency the Nawab Vizier require it.

(signed) *R. Frith.*

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MR. PAUL, counsel for Mr. Frith, was compelled to admit that he would give no legal proof of the bond, or the consideration of it. He referred to the repeated demands made by Mr. Frith for redress at the hands of the Government of India; but the Government of India had nothing to do with the debt, and consistently refused all interference on that ground. There is, then, therefore, nothing in the non-repudiation of the claim by the Government of India which in any way raises a presumption as to the justice of a claim which the native Government of Oude had always repudiated.

No particulars or details of the monies actually expended by Captain Frith appear to have been submitted by him, either to Lord Cornwallis or Mr. Shore, and none such have been produced before us. In his letter to Lord Cornwallis in 1790, Captain Frith makes no allusion to any accounts of expenditure as having been submitted by him to the native Government of Oude; there is nothing which enables us to form any opinion whether the instrument, described as a bond for 1,00,000 rupees in the letter to Lord Cornwallis, bore interest, or whether it was payable at or after date; there is nothing to show under what circumstances

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circumstances it was granted, or whether or not the payment by the assignment of revenue on the Nawab of Furruckabad was part of the same transaction as the giving of the so-called bond. We certainly cannot take for granted Captain Frith's account of the matter, that the tunkhas were given in part payment of the account contained in the letter of Lord Cornwallis, because there is nothing to show that the Nawab ever admitted any liability to Captain Frith for salary subsequent to 1790. There is an expression in Captain Frith's letter of the 19th October 1790 which, perhaps, leads to an inference that the bond did not bear interest. He says that the payment of the principal, without the legal interest, will leave him greatly in debt: he does not call it stipulated interest, but speaks as if he wished it to be considered that the right to interest was a legal incident.

It is clear that the native Government of Oude did not consider that the Nawab had made a part payment, or that Captain Frith, after receiving the instalments of revenue payable under the tunkha, continued to be a creditor. His name was not inserted in the statement of the debts of Asoph-ood-dowlah, prepared in the lifetime of that sovereign by Rajah Tikayet Roy, and delivered by him to Mr. Cherry, the Resident, on the 5th of November 1795, and transmitted to the Governor General, Lord Cornwallis, in April 1796.

In Major Palmer's letter of the 27th of March 1785, Captain Frith is said to have had no interference with the pay or bazar of the troops; and if, impelled by humanity, policy, or any other motive, good or bad, he, a European officer in command of a powerful body of troops in the service of the Nawab, chose to constitute himself their banker or paymaster, and to set himself up as a creditor of the State, we can be but little surprised to find that the Nawab in April had determined that he should have no further concern with the battalions; and for aught that appears, Captain Frith may have had reason to think himself fortunate in getting a settlement of his claim, by an acknowledgment for a round sum of 100,000 rupees, and payment by such an assignment of revenue for that amount as he seems to have received. At the time of the giving of the bond, and at the time of the alleged payment, correspondence must have taken place between the Government of Oude and Captain Frith, or the Resident: but Captain Frith has apparently never thought fit to produce or refer to those communications.

We think that the claim to salary from July 1785 to July 1786, is shown to be wholly unfounded; that the claim to 150,000 rupees as a share of a bond for 2,70,000 rupees, is also shown to be unfounded. It is admitted that Captain Frith received 100,000 rupees by an assignment of revenue between 1789 and 1792; and we see no reason to suppose that he had any claim for interest or otherwise which was not fully satisfied by that payment.

(signed) *J. P. Norman.*
*C. Trevor.*
*G. Campbell.*

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22 November 1864.

Major Darrell's case was called on; but as no one appeared in support of his claim, the case was struck out.

(signed) *J. P. Norman.*
*C. Trevor.*
*G. Campbell.*

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Major Webber's case was called on; but no one appearing to support the claim, the case was struck out.

(signed) *J. P. Norman.*
*C. Trevor.*
*G. Campbell.*

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Foreign Department—Judicial.—No. 6.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir, Simla, 31 May 1865.

Dated 28 April 1865, No. 1366.

In continuation of our Letter, No. 3, dated 9th March last, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter from the Registrar of the High Court, Bengal, enclosing the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain claims against the late Native Government of Oude.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
*W. Mansfield.*
*W. Grey.*
*G. N. Taylor.*
*W. N. Massey.*
*H. M. Durand.*

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From *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1366; dated Calcutta, 28 April 1865.

High Court, Civil Side.
Present,
The Hon. C. B. Trevor, Judge.

I am directed to forward herewith, to be laid before his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency for inquiring into and reporting on certain claims against the late Native Government of Oude.

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## OUDE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

### Proceedings of the Commissioners.

In the "Gazette of India" of the 2d of July 1864, it was notified—

That, under Section 3, of Act XXX, of 1863, the Governor General in Council had appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice Trevor and the Honourable Mr. Justice Campbell to act as Commissioners for inquiring into and reporting on certain claims against the late Native Government of Oude, in the place of the Honourable A. A. Roberts, C.B., and Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S., who were unable to act under the commission by attending at Calcutta.

1. Mr. Frith.
2. Mr. Grant.
3. Major Darrell.
4. Major Webber.
5. Captain Edwards.
6. Monohur Doss, or Seetul Baboo, or the Doss family.
7. The representatives of Mr. Clark.
8. Mr. Prendergast.

Under Section 4, of the above-mentioned Act, it was then also notified, that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council would proceed to investigate the claims of the persons named in the margin, on Monday the 11th day of July next, at Calcutta, whereof the said persons or their heirs and representatives are required to take notice.

And it was further notified, that the Commissioners having, at their last sitting on the 1st of March 1864, adjourned to a day not earlier than the 1st of October, a sitting of the Commissioners would take place after that day for the purpose of hearing the cases of any claimants named in the original Commission who might be unable to come in at an earlier period.

In accordance with this notification, the Commissioners, the Honourable J. P. Norman, the Honourable C. B. Trevor, the Honourable George Campbell, sat on the 11th day of July 1864, at the Court House of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction.

The Advocate General, on the part of the Government, applied for a postponement for a week, in order that a written statement might be put in on behalf of the Secretary of State, and copies of the written statements exchanged between Mr. Frith and the Government solicitor.

Mr. Carruthers,

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Mr. Carruthers, on behalf of Monohur Doss and Dwarka Doss, tendered a written statement; he stated that he did not claim on behalf of Mr. Prendergast, but only on behalf of the Doss family, that there was some arrangement for remuneration to Mr. Prendergast. He further informed the Commissioners, that he had now received all the original papers, with the exception of the original bonds, which were in England.

The Advocate General objected, that he must either abandon the claim which was put forward on behalf of Mr. Prendergast, or give satisfactory proof that he was duly authorised by the representatives of the late Mr. Prendergast to assent to the claim in the form now made. Mr. Carruthers asked for time to communicate with the representatives of Mr. Prendergast in England.

Mr. Carruthers was called upon to produce a vakalutnamah from the representatives of Monohur Doss and Dwarka Doss. He undertook to do so, but as they reside at Benares, he asked for time, and was allowed until after October to proceed with his claim.

Mr. Paliologus not being in a position to proceed on behalf of the representatives of Mr. Grant, as the Commission had not been returned from England, it was agreed that this claim also should stand over until after October.

Written statements on the part of Mr. Frith, Captain Edwards, and the Government having been brought in, meetings subsequently took place on the 19th of July, the 1st of August, and on subsequent days, at which the issues on Mr. Frith's and Captain Edwards' cases were settled, and the sittings were adjourned from time to time, in order to enable Mr. Frith to inspect letters and other documents in the possession or control of the Government, and prepare and get up the evidence necessary to support his claims.

In the "Gazette of India" of the 15th of October, public notice was given that the Commissioners would meet, in a public sitting, at the High Court Appellate Jurisdiction, on Monday the 21st day of November, and would sit from day to day, for the purpose of hearing and adjudicating upon the claims of the several parties.

On the 21st November the Commissioners met. In addition to the cases mentioned in the Commissioners' Report, Mr. Clark's case was called on, and as he did not appear either in person or by counsel or attorney, it was ordered that the Government solicitor should give notice to Mr. Sims, who had appeared for Mr. Clark on a former occasion, to enable him to appear and support the claim if he could.

Mr. Paul appearing as counsel for Mr. Frith, opened his case, and proceeded to support it by adducing evidence. The case eventually stood over, in order that a search should be made amongst the records of the Government Pay Department, for evidence that Captain R. Frith was not in the receipt of pay or allowances from July 1785 to July 1786; and with that exception, the case was treated as closed.

November 22d: Mr. Paul, as counsel for Mr. Frith, having on the previous day concluded the case of Mr. Frith, opened and proceeded with the case of Captain Edwards. This case was closed, but subject to any observation that might afterwards be made upon a book produced from the office of the Registrar of the late Supreme Court, the entries in which had not been translated by the Court translator.

Mr. Paul then appearing as counsel for Joynarain Doss, and the Advocate General for the Crown, issues were fixed, and an order for a Commission made in the case of the Doss family, the Advocate General, on the part of the Government, agreeing to join in the Commission. Major Darrell, Major Webber, and Mr. Prendergast's cases were then called in, and the Commission was adjourned to the 28th of November. On the 28th of November Mr. Sims appeared for Catherine Shecran, executrix under the will of the late James Clark, of Lucknow. The case was gone into, and eventually the Commission was adjourned to the 19th of December. On the 19th of December the Commissioners met, when Mr. Paul appeared for Mr. Frith, and the Advocate General on behalf of the Government. Mr. Frith not being present, the Commissioners offered to allow the case to stand on for a short time, in order that he might be sent for; but the suggestion was not acceded to. A document was produced from the Pay Examiner's office, called a Personal Ledger. In



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an Abstract of Disbursements in the Paymaster's office, from 1782 to 1786, an entry appeared under date 30th November, as follows:—

"Contingent charges, 6th of October 1785, No. 210.—Paid Captain Robert Frith, Commanding troop of body guard, his bill for the purchase of 21 horses, at 500 rupees each, passed by the Governor General, 10,500 rupees.

(signed) *Evans*,
Paymaster to the Artillery.

The entry appeared under a general heading, "Disbursement on account of Arrears due." The Commissioners notified that they should report against Mr. Frith's claim.

Mr. Paul then proceeded to open Mr. Frith's case, as assignee of grant; he applied for a Commission to examine witnesses in England, with respect to a bond in the possession of Mr. Fendall. The Commissioners refused to accede to this request, being of opinion that no ground for such an order was shown to exist, and that Mr. Frith had had ample time to get up his case. They called on Mr. Paul to proceed with the claim, which he did accordingly. The Advocate General having been heard in answer, the Commissioners notified that they should report against Mr. Frith's claim as assignee of grant.

January 4th: Mr. Frith appeared before the Commissioners, and stated that he had no notice of the meeting of the 19th of December. He applied for a further hearing, on the ground that he could produce evidence in support of his claim as representative of Captain Robert Frith, by showing that the bond was in possession of his grandfather and his executors till 1806, and was lost with other property at that time. He also applied for a further hearing of this case, as representative of R. Grant. The Commissioners requested him to apply again, and to verify the ground of his application by affidavit.

On the 14th of January Mr. Frith again appeared before the Commissioners, and put in two affidavits, copies of which are hereunto annexed. The Commissioners pointed out to Mr. Frith that Mr. Paul had appeared for him on the 19th of December, and on his behalf had applied for a Commission to examine witnesses in England. Mr. Frith stated that Mr. Paul had done so without his authority.

The Commissioners then asked him whether, if a further hearing were granted, he had any further evidence to adduce in addition to that mentioned in his affidavit; he replied that he had not.

The Commissioners, being of opinion that no sufficient grounds had been shown for re-opening the question, rejected this application.

(signed) *John P. Norman.*
*C. Trevor.*
*G. Campbell.*

---

CERTIFIED that Mr. Warren Hastings Leslie Frith is at present confined to his room for sickness, and I do not anticipate his being able to attend to any business matter for a few days.

27 November 1864. (signed) *C. Palmer*, Presidency Surgeon.

---

In the Matter of Act XXX. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India.

*Warren Hastings Leslie Frith's* Claim against the late Government of Oude.

I, ARTHUR ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS, of No. 5, Hastings-street, in the City of Calcutta, an attorney of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, make oath, and say as follows:—

1st. That I have been acting for the above-named claimant, Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, in the above matter.

2d. That

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2d. That on the twenty-eighth day of November last I attended before the Commissioners appointed in this matter on behalf of the said Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, and applied for a postponement of the hearing of the said claim on the ground of the illness of the said Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, and there produced the medical certificate hereunto annexed and marked with the letter A. And upon making such application the hearing of the said claim was ordered to stand over generally, and I was directed to give notice to the Commissioners and the Government solicitor when the said Warren Hastings Leslie Frith should be well enough to attend before the said Commissioners.

3d. No counsel appeared for the said Warren Hastings Leslie Frith on that day.

4th. Upon the postponement being made I left the court, and I am informed that the Commissioners then took up the case of Mr. Clark's claim.

5th. No adjournment for any specific day was made, whilst I was in court, relative to the said Warren Hastings Leslie Frith's case, nor did I ever receive any notice from any person that the hearing of this case had been adjourned to the nineteenth of December last.

6th. I say that, on Friday the sixteenth day of December last, I was asked by Mr. C. A. Smith, Clerk to the Officiating Chief Justice, when the said Warren Hastings Leslie Frith would be able to attend, as the Honourable Officiating Chief Justice wished to know; and I informed Mr. Smith, in reply, that the said Warren Hastings Leslie Frith was still very unwell, but that I would inform him when he would be able to attend.

7th. I say that I never heard that the above case was coming on, or that it had been heard on the said nineteenth day of December last, until I was informed of the fact by Mr. Paul on either twentieth or twenty-first of December last; and on the latter day I communicated the intelligence to Mr. Frith.

(signed) *A. St. John Carruthers.*

Sworn this 13th January 1865, before me,

(signed) *A. L. Piddington*, Commissioner.

---

EXHIBIT A., referred to in the annexed Affidavit of *Arthur St. John Carruthers.*

Sworn this 13th day of January 1865, before me,

(signed) *A. L. Piddington*, Commissioner.

---

In the matter of Act XXX. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India.

*Warren Hastings Leslie Frith's* claim against the late Government of Oude.

I, WARREN HASTINGS LESLIE FRITH, at present of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, and executor of the late Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, Colonel in the Bengal Artillery, the claimant above named, make oath, and say as follows:—

1st. That on the twenty-eighth day of November last, Mr. Arthur St. John Carruthers, my solicitor, attended at the High Court at Bhowanipore before the Commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon my claim, and produced on my behalf a certificate of Dr. C. Palmer, one of the Presidency surgeons, and my medical attendant, which stated that, in consequence of my illness, I was unable to attend before the Commissioners, and that as I expected to receive from England on an early day very important evidence connected with my case, he requested that the further hearing of it might be postponed until I should be well enough to attend before the Commissioners with such evidence, whereupon the Commissioners intimated to Mr. Carruthers that they



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postponed the further hearing of my case until such time as I should be well enough to attend before them.

2d. That, on the nineteenth of December last, while I was still unwell and confined to my room, the said Commissioners called on my case without having given either to me or to my solicitor, Mr. Carruthers, any notice of such their intention to do so, and Mr. G. C. Paul, the barrister, who was not instructed by me or my solicitor to appear on my behalf, on that day appeared before the Commissioners.

3d. That on the twenty-first idem, I was taken quite by surprise when I was informed by a letter received from Mr. Carruthers of the above last mentioned fact.

4th. That, on the twenty-fourth idem, my solicitor, Mr. Carruthers, as instructed by me, wrote to the Clerk of the Honourable Officiating Chief Justice, stating that he trusted I should be well enough to attend before the Commissioners and prosecute my claim any day they might fix after the then holidays, and requested that they would appoint a day for the further hearing of my case; which said letter was returned to me by Mr. Carruthers with an endorsement in pencil, a copy of which letter and endorsement is as follows:

OUDE CLAIMS.

Sir, Calcutta, 24 December 1864.

MR. FRITH directs me to state that he trusts to be well enough to attend before the Commissioners and prosecute his claim any day that they may fix after the present holidays, and requests me to ask you to be good enough to communicate with the Honourable the Officiating Chief Justice and get an early day appointed for the further hearing of the claim that may suit his Lordship's convenience.

I have, &c.

*C. A. Smith*, Esq., (signed) *A. St. John Carruthers.*
Clerk to the Hon. Offg. Chief Justice.

(*Endorsement in Pencil.*)

Better apply to-morrow, and give notice to attorney of such his intention to apply.
19th December was appointed, and Mr. Paul appeared.

5th. That in consequence of which endorsement, I attended before the Commissioners and explained the before-mentioned facts and circumstances, when it was signified to me by the Commissioners that they required Mr. Carruthers to put in an affidavit stating that he had obtained an adjournment of the further hearing of my case on the twenty-eighth of November last, until such day as I should be well enough to attend before the Commissioners, and that I should put in an affidavit stating that I was taken quite by surprise when I heard of the Commissioners having gone into my case during my absence, and were about to report upon it, when on account of my illness I was unable to attend before them and adduce the further evidence in support of my case, and that I should annex a copy of such document as I expected to receive from England.

6th. That the paper, writing, or memorandum hereunto annexed, marked A., is a true copy of the document which I expect to receive from England, and which is now in London in the possession of my Parliamentary Agent, and is in the handwriting of the late Colonel Richard Frith, the executor of my grandfather, Colonel Robert Frith, the original claimant; and that such copy is a true and correct transcript of the said original memorandum, and which, by proving the existence and loss of the original document on which this claim is based, is, as I am informed and verily believe, in law, sufficient to allow such secondary evidence being given of the contents of the said last document, which, from its amount, date, and proper custody at the time of its loss, clearly and indisputably establishes my claim without any further proof.

(signed) *W. H. L. Frith.*

Sworn this 13th day of January 1865 before me,

(signed) *A. L. Piddington*, Commissioner.

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EXHIBIT A., referred to in the annexed Affidavit of *Warren Hastings Leslie Frith*, sworn this 13th day of January 1865, before me.

(signed) *A. L. Piddington*, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM.

In June 1806 Colonel Richard Frith furnished the following account to the Vizier:—

| | | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1785. | To a bond, dated 1st August 1785, for - - - - | 100,000 |
| 1790. | To interest on bond to the 1st of August 1790, being 5 years, at 12 per cent. per annum - - - - | 60,000 |
| | TOTAL - - - *Rs.* | 160,000 |
| | By a tunkha on the Nawab of Furruckabad for 1 lakh of rupees - - - - - - - - - - | 100,000 |
| | BALANCE - - - *Rs.* | 60,000 |
| | To interest on the balance to the 1st of August 1805, being 15 years, at 12 per cent. per annum - - - | 108,000 |
| | To 1 year's allowance as fixed by the late Vizier, from the the 1st August 1785 to the 1st of August 1786, at 5,000 rupees per month - - - - - - - - | 60,000 |
| | TOTAL - - - *Rs.* | 228,000 |

Ghazeepore, June 1806. E. E.

The total due by the Lucknow Government to the estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel Frith, exclusive of the interest on the allowance for 1785–6, amounts to 2,28,000 Lucknow Sicca rupees on 31st July 1805.

The bond above mentioned, with the several papers relative to this demand, were burned in my bungalow, Futtyghur, on the 17th of November 1804, by Juswunt Row Holkar's troops; but I declare most solemnly, to the best of my recollection, knowledge, and belief, that the account current as here stated is correct, and that the sum of Lucknow Sicca rupees 2 lakhs and 28,000 was actually due to the estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel Robert Frith by the Lucknow Government in August last; and to this I am ready to make oath before a magistrate should his Excellency the Nawab Vizier require it.

Ghazeepore. (signed) *R. Frith.*



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# EAST INDIA (OUDE CLAIMS).

COPY of the PROCEEDINGS and REPORTS which have been made by the Commission appointed by the Government of *India* to Investigate and Report upon the Cases of the several CLAIMANTS against the late State of *Oude*.

(*Colonel French.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *May* 1866.

301.

*Under 2 oz.*

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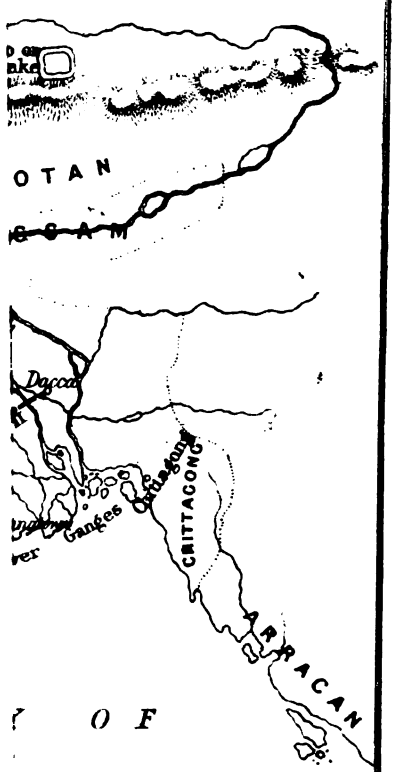
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# REPORT

TO

# THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

ON

# RAILWAYS IN INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR

## 1865-66.

BY JULAND DANVERS, ESQ.,

GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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# REPORT.

To the Right Honourable Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, India Office, 24th May 1866.

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the following Report on the condition of the Railways in India up to the close of the year 1865, as well as an account of the expenditure of the various Companies up to the 30th April last, and of their financial position at that date.

Length of line open, and general progress of works in India.

2. The length of open line has increased during the year from 2,945 to 3,332* miles by the addition of 116 miles to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 40 to the Madras, and 24½ to the East Indian, and by the opening of the Punjab line between Lahore and Mooltan, a distance of 208 miles.

Jumna Bridge at Allahabad.

3. Until August last there was a gap on the East Indian line at the Jumna, near Allahabad, but the splendid iron girder bridge, which spans that river, was then opened, making the year 1865 memorable in the railway history of India as that in which an uninterrupted traffic was first established between Calcutta and the left bank of the Jumna at Delhi. This distance of 1,020 miles can now be traversed in 37 hours. Ten years ago the same journey generally occupied almost as many days, and, at express speed, seldom less than a fortnight. The bridge at Delhi is still incomplete, so that the railway does not yet enter that city, but the work is going on satisfactorily and will probably be finished in the course of the present year.

Jubbulpore Line

4. The progress which has been made on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian line is such as to warrant the expectation that it will be ready for traffic by the cold season of 1867. The communication between Calcutta and Bombay will not, probably, be completed, for more than a year after that time, as the works on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, although now being vigorously proceeded with, have hitherto been in a backward state. The line which will connect Bombay with Madras will be finished about the same time, so that, by the beginning of the year 1869, continuous railway communication between Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Delhi will be established.

5. The following table shows the length of each line now open for traffic and the extent remaining to be finished.

| Railway. | Total Length as at present sanctioned (given approximately). | Length opened during 1865. | Length opened since 1st January 1866. | Total Length now opened (1st May 1866). | Length remaining to be finished in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1866. | 1867. | 1868 and subsequently. | Total. |
| East Indian - Main line | 1,276¼ | 24½ | — | 1,129¼ | — | — | 147 | 147 |
| East Indian - Jubbulpore line | 225 | — | — | — | — | — | 225 | 225 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 1,266¾ | 116 | — | 701½ | 220 | 145¾ | 200 | 565¾ |
| Madras - S.-W. line, including Bangalore branch | 492 | — | — | 492 | — | — | — | — |
| Madras - N.-W. line | 318 | 40 | — | 119 | 32 | 58 | 129 | 219 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 310 | — | — | 306 | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Scinde | 109 | — | — | 109 | — | — | — | — |
| Punjab | 253 | 208 | — | 253 | — | — | — | — |
| „ Delhi | 320 | — | — | — | 30 | 57 | 233 | 320 |
| Eastern Bengal | 159 | — | — | 114 | — | — | 45 | 45 |
| Great Southern | 166 | — | — | 79 | — | 87 | — | 87 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 29 | — | — | 29 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 4,944 | 388½ | — | 3,331¾ | 282 | 351¾ | 979 | 1,612¾ |

* This is exclusive of the lines belonging to the Indian Branch Railway and the Indian Tramway Companies.



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New line.

6. The length of line now sanctioned under the guaranteed system is 45 miles more than that given in my last Report. This addition consists of the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway (which was then contemplated) from near Kooshtea, its present terminus, to Goalundo, a place situated at the confluence of the Ganges and Barampootra rivers, where the railway will receive the down traffic of these streams.

Ratio of line open and under construction.

Extent of double line.

7. It will be seen that of the whole extent authorized, viz., 4,944 miles, above two-thirds have been opened for traffic. Of the 3,332 miles, which form this proportion only about 250 miles are at present made with a double line. It has already been found necessary, however, in consequence of the unexpected development of the traffic, to take measures for the doubling of a greater extent, and a still further increase of the double system is in contemplation.

Chord line of the East Indian Railway.

Contract for.

8. Last year I stated that the extension of the Raneegunge branch of the East Indian Railway to Luckieserai on the main line had been determined on. This new work, which is called the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, because it connects at Burdwan and Luckieserai two ends of the crescent formed by the main line *viâ* Rajmahal, has been let under contract to Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Perry. Its length from Barrakur, to which place the railway is now open, is 123 miles, and it is to be made with a double line of rails at once. There is also a branch of 24 miles to the coal fields, to be constructed with a single line. The contract price is about 8,500*l.* per mile, exclusive of permanent way and rolling stock, which, with contingencies, will probably bring the cost to 14,000*l.* a mile, or about 2,000,000*l.* for the whole.

Materials exported from this country.

Fuel.

9. The work which is thus going on, together with the supplies required for the maintenance and working of the open lines, still renders necessary a large annual consignment of goods from this country. The consumption of fuel has increased every year, and the quantity of coal sent from hence must continue to increase, unless the coal fields of Central India, which are to be connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, prove capable of furnishing the railways of Western India with good fuel at less expense than is incurred in using that from England.

Rolling stock and sleepers.

10. The requisitions for locomotives and rolling-stock also continue to be very great, and the substitution to some extent of iron for wooden sleepers has added to the demand upon this country for materials. Compared with last year there has been an increase of 50 per cent. upon the amount of goods shipped.

Rates of freight.

11. The rate of freight in the two years did not much vary, being on an average 1*l.* 12*s.* in the former, against 1*l.* 11*s.* in the latter year. But at the present time a considerable rise has taken place in freights, and in some cases lately it has been necessary to pay 45*s.* per ton. This charge is more than four times as much as the value in England of the coal despatched, and points out the importance of taking advantage of Native supplies wherever practicable. The present high rates for outward bound cargoes are, in some measure, owing to a temporary over supply of ships for homeward voyages.

Shipments during 1865.

12. The following table contains particulars of the shipments during the past year :—

| Railway Company. | Number of Ships employed in 1865. | Amount of Goods shipped in 1865. | Value of Goods shipped in 1865. | Amount paid for Freight and Insurance in 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons. | £ | £ |
| East Indian | 47 | 31,370 | 260,942 | 35,852 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 119 | 59,496 | 323,620 | 81,092 |
| Madras | 75 | 44,352 | 380,542 | 74,842 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 43 | 14,916 | 238,738 | 29,850 |
| Scinde | 110 | 2,729 | 19,728 | 1,601 |
| Punjaub | | 2,251 | 33,283 | 4,000 |
| Indus Flotilla | | 1,096 | 34,521 | 3,858 |
| Delhi | | 23,279 | 240,420 | 38,830 |
| Eastern Bengal | 27 | 2,660 | 64,926 | 5,413 |
| Great Southern of India | 15 | 16,762 | 127,300 | 28,583 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 6 | 236 | 5,526 | 466 |
| Total | 442 | 199,157 | 1,729,543 | 304,387 |

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13. The quantities which have been exported from this country to India for the purpose of the railways since their commencement will be seen in the subjoined account:— Shipments since commencements of railway works in India.

| Year. | No. of Ships. | Ships lost. | Amount of Goods shipped. | Value of Goods shipped. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tons. | £ |
| Up to end of 1860 - - - | 2,605 | 39 | 2,094,686 | 10,431,976 |
| In 1861 - - - - | 407 | — | 182,621 | 1,669,443 |
| „ 1862 - - - - - | 280 | 1 | 138,013 | 1,487,582 |
| „ 1863 - - - - - | 279 | 2 | 166,840 | 1,285,464 |
| „ 1864 - - - - - | 233 | — | 102,318 | 1,018,164 |
| „ 1865 - - - - - | 442 | 2 | 199,157 | 1,729,543 |
| Total - - | 4,246 | 44 | 2,883,635 | 17,622,172 |

14. Two ships, both bound for the Madras coast, have been lost during the past year. One with goods for the Madras Railway to the value of 1,962*l.*; and one chartered by the Great Southern Railway Company, with a cargo valued at 11,574*l.* In both cases, the goods were fully insured. Loss of ships and cargoes in 1865.

15. The following table shows the number of locomotive engines and carriages, &c., belonging to each Company, and added during the past year:— Amount of rolling stock and Locomotive power.

| Railway. | Locomotives. | | | Passenger Carriages. | | Trucks and Waggons. | | Total Number of Vehicles on 31st December 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Former Number. | Added in 1865. | Total Number, 31st Dec. 1865. | Former Number. | Added in 1865. | Former Number. | Added in 1865. | |
| East Indian - - - | 311 | 17 | 328 | 518 | 5 | 4,157 | 510 | 5,190 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - | 118 | 25 | 143 | 270 | 32 | 3,226 | 200 | 3,728 |
| Madras - - - | 76 | 4 | 80 | 165 | 25 | 1,807 | 416 | 2,413 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India - - - | 65 | 7 | 72 | 236 | 1 | 3,121 | 801 | 4,159 |
| Scinde - - - | 31 | — | 31 | 66 | — | 647 | — | 713 |
| Punjaub - - - | 15 | 19 | 34 | 90 | 13 | 387 | 105 | 595 |
| Eastern Bengal - - | 20 | 8 | 28 | 102 | — | 370 | — | 472 |
| Great Southern of India - | 11 | — | 11 | 33 | 2 | 171 | 2 | 208 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern - | 6 | — | 6 | 42 | — | 157 | — | 199 |
| Total - - | 653 | 80 | 733 | 1,522 | 78 | 14,043 | 2,034 | 17,677 |

16. This stock is inadequate for the present traffic. A large addition will consequently be made as soon as practicable. Orders have been given by the East Indian Railway Company for 215; by the Great Indian Peninsula for 140; by the Delhi for 100; and, by the Madras, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Eastern Bengal, and others, for 38 new engines. The delivery of these 418 engines will, however, be spread over three or four years.

17. The number of shareholders in the Indian railways continues to increase in proportion to the amount of capital issued. This has now reached a sum of about 60,860,000*l.*, and is held in the manner shown by the following table:— Shareholders,



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| Railway. | Number of Shareholders on 31st December 1865. | | | | | | Number of Debenture Holders. | Total Number of Proprietors on the 31st December 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered in England. | | | In India. | | | | |
| | With Stock to the Amount of 1,000*l.* and upwards. | With Stock of less Amount than 1,000*l.* | Total in England. | Europeans. | Natives. | Total in India. | | |
| East Indian - - - | 4,650 | 5,453 | 10,103 | 146 | 113 | 259 | 3,630 | 13,992 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - | 3,170 | 4,240 | 7,410 | 78 | 133 | 211 | 1,203 | 8,824 |
| Madras - - - | 1,896 | 2,613 | 4,509 | — | — | — | 845 | 5,354 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India. | 1,432 | 2,225 | 3,657 | 20 | 69 | 89 | 598 | 4,344 |
| Scinde - - - | 538 | 686 | 1,224 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 290 | 1,533 |
| Punjaub - - - | 526 | 746 | 1,272 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 63 | 1,354 |
| Delhi - - - | 492 | 578 | 1,070 | 40 | 6 | 46 | — | 1,116 |
| Indus Flotilla - - | 86 | 198 | 284 | — | — | — | 120 | 404 |
| Eastern Bengal - - | 387 | 531 | 918 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 399 | 1,344 |
| Great Southern of India | 231 | 317 | 548 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 58 | 620 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern. | 110 | 242 | 352 | 28 | 50 | 78 | 151 | 581 |
| Total - - | 13,518 | 17,829 | 31,347 | 358 | 404 | 762 | 7,357 | 39,466 |

Shares held in India.

18. One notable feature in this statement is the small number of persons in India, whether Europeans or Natives, who have any stake in the railways. Of the total number of possessors of stock, those in India, taking Europeans and Natives together, amount to only about two per cent., and taking Natives alone, to scarcely more than one per cent.

19. This is one instance amongst several others of how the calculations made at the commencement of these railway operations have proved erroneous. In a despatch from the late Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Government of India, dated 14th November 1849, it was suggested that provision should be made against raising too large an amount of capital in India, as it was thought that the difficulty of obtaining the annual amount required from India for the expenses of the Indian Government in this country might be increased thereby. The result has shown that there were no grounds for such apprehensions.

New Indian legislation in respect to railways.

20. Hitherto no act of the Indian Legislative Council has existed for the regulation of lines of railway not directly under the superintendence of Government. Act XVIII. of 1854 applied only to the guaranteed lines. A Bill has been prepared for consolidating and amending the law relating to railways in India, with the view of remedying existing defects, and of providing a sound basis for the future regulation and management of all railways by whatever agency they are constructed or worked. Before proceeding further with the Bill, an opportunity has been given to the Railway Boards to express their views upon the provisions contained in it.

## UNGUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Unguaranteed lines.

21. With regard to the progress which has been made with those undertakings which were not started under the guarantee system, but which receive assistance in the shape of a subsidy from the Government, there is not at present much to report. They are still confined to the "Indian Branch Railway" and the "Indian Tramway" Companies.

Indian Branch Railway Company.

22. The Branch Railway Company have opened a line 27 miles in length from Nulhatee, on the East Indian Railway, to Moorshedabad, but hitherto the traffic has been such as to disappoint expectations. The chief hopes of the Company are, however, placed upon the line which they are constructing between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and which is rapidly approaching completion. It is made with the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and is reported to have been well executed at a cost not exceeding 5,000*l.* a mile, including rolling stock. It would appear to possess the elements of success, connecting as it does two large cities, between which there is already a considerable traffic. The further operations of the Company in Oude and Rohilcund have not proceeded beyond the surveys for the proposed extended lines, the Board deeming it advisable to await the result of the working of the Cawnpore and Lucknow section before more is attempted. The whole expenditure of the Company upon the two lines, including 60,000*l.* borrowed from the Secretary of State in Council, to complete the equipment of the Cawnpore and Lucknow line, amounts to about 400,000*l.*

Cawnpore and Lucknow Line.

Future operations of.

Expenditure.

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23. The Indian Tramway Company has opened a line in the Madras Presidency, 19 miles in length, from Arconum to Conjeveram. It has been constructed at the rate of about 4,000*l.* a mile, the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge having been adopted and light rails used. The traffic does not appear to be large at present, but the earnings per mile per week have only to reach the moderate rate of 9*l.* to realize a profit of 5 per cent. This Company has a scheme for extending its operations, but the measure of the assistance to be granted to them by the Government for the purpose has not yet been determined.

Indian Tramway Company.
Line from Arconum to Conjeveram.
Extension operations.
Government assistance.

24. It may be observed that all future railways, especially those which are connected with the main lines, will derive great advantage from the facilities for the transport of materials which they will afford. One main source of expense and delay in the construction of the trunk lines has been the difficulty of conveying the heavy materials along imperfectly constructed roads, and, in some places, across country destitute of permanent communications.

Facilities in construction of new lines.

## PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LINES.

25. The absence of the returns from the Bombay Presidency of persons employed on the open lines makes the following table incomplete, and prevents a comparison being made with that of the previous year. It may be taken for granted that, for some time to come, the number of Europeans will increase with the increase of open lines and of traffic. Measures are, however, taken to train the Natives and Indian born so as to become qualified for situations which hitherto have been filled almost exclusively by European mechanics. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway two or three Natives have already been employed as engine-drivers.

Persons employed on the open lines.

| Railway. | Agent's Department. | | | Locomotive and Carriage Department. | | | Traffic Department. | | | Engineers' Department. | | | Stores Department. | | | Telegraph Department. | | | Grand Total. | | | No. of Miles open for Traffic. | No. of Stations open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans and East Indians. | Natives. | Total. | Europeans and East Indians. | Natives. | Total. | Europeans and East Indians. | Natives. | Total. | Europeans and East Indians. | Natives. | Total. | Europeans and East Indians. | Natives. | Total. | Europeans and East Indians. | Natives. | Total. | Europeans and East Indians. | Natives. | Total. | | |
| East Indian (Bengal Division) | 72 | 859 | 931 | 532 | 4,320 | 4,852 | 292 | 2,542 | 2,834 | 42 | 2,405 | 2,447 | 40 | 315 | 355 | 32 | 406 | 438 | 1,010 | 10,847 | 11,857 | 1,129 | 110 |
| Do. (North-West Provinces) | 14 | 86 | 100 | 220 | 1,439 | 1,659 | 104 | 1,255 | 1,357 | 76 | 3,994 | 4,070 | 9 | 214 | 223 | 46 | 417 | 463 | 469 | 7,403 | 7,872 | | |
| Total - - | 86 | 945 | 1031 | 752 | 5,759 | 6,511 | 396 | 3,795 | 4,191 | 118 | 6,399 | 6,517 | 49 | 529 | 578 | 78 | 823 | 901 | 1,479 | 18,250 | 19,729 | | |
| Eastern Bengal - - | 6 | 95 | 101 | 54 | 323 | 377 | 38 | 480 | 518 | 29 | 1,198 | 1,227 | 2 | 45 | 47 | 7 | 53 | 60 | 136 | 2,194 | 2,330 | 110 | 21 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 5 | 36 | 41 | 15 | 166 | 181 | 7 | 78 | 85 | 5 | 19 | 24 | — | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | 32 | 308 | 340 | 28 | 8 |
| Madras - - - - | 20 | 182 | 202 | 358 | 2,696 | 3,054 | 156 | 1,260 | 1,416 | 81 | 4,159 | 4,240 | 15 | 72 | 87 | — | — | — | 630 | 8,369 | 8,999 | 611 | 61 |
| Great Southern of India - | 23 | 42 | 65 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 2 | 145 | 147 | 5 | 313 | 318 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | 517 | 567 | 79 | 14 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India - - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scinde - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scinde - Punjaub - - | 12 | 28 | 40 | 60 | 750 | 810 | 43 | 438 | 481 | 29 | 15 | 44 | 7 | 263 | 270 | 28 | 31 | 59 | 179 | 1,525 | 1,704 | 253 | 19 |
| Delhi - - | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 23 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | 25 | 46 | Nil. | Nil. |
| Indus Flotilla - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

26. The following statement gives the casualties amongst the European staff during the past year, and the number of candidates in this country rejected by the examining physician. A letter from that officer will be found in the Appendix, explaining the grounds of his rejections, and offering some practical observations on the influence of an Indian climate upon certain constitutions and conditions of health. It will be observed that Dr. Brinton lays great stress upon the importance of selecting those only of the mechanical class who are free from the effects of intemperate habits.

Casualties amongst European Staff.
Candidates rejected by the Examining Physician.

| 1865. | East Indian. | Great Indian Peninsula. | Madras. | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India. | Scinde. | Punjab. | Indus Flotilla. | Eastern Bengal. | Calcutta and South-Eastern. | Great Southern. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths - - | | 20 | 2 | 9 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 37 |
| Retirements from ill health - | | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 20 |
| Number of Candidates in this country rejected by the Examining Physician - | 10 | 22 | 3 | 7 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 50 |



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## ACCIDENTS.

Accidents.

27. The usual returns regarding accidents for the year 1864 not having been received from India in time for insertion in the body of this report, the statements are given in the Appendix, together with the observations thereon of Captain E. C. T. Williams, R.E., Under Secretary to the Government of India. It appears that out of about 13,000,000 passengers, 18 or 1·39 per million were killed, and 44 or 2·39 per million were injured from causes beyond their control; and that five were killed and six injured from their own misconduct or incaution. One singular class of casualty with which we are not familiar in this country, and which is not included in the returns given, is that which comes under the head of "found dead." It appears that the number of persons so found are considerable, death, it is supposed, being caused by the effects of the great heat upon those who undertake journeys and religious pilgrimages when they are physically unfit for the exertion.

## CAPITAL.

Capital.

28. The total expenditure of capital on the lines which are open and are in course of construction amounted on the 1st May (instant), to 60,645,000*l.*, of which expenditure 22,000,000*l.* was incurred in England, and 38,645,000*l.* in India.

Amount raised.

29. The amount raised up to the same period was 60,860,000*l.*, of which 47,980,000*l.* is in share capital, and 12,880,000*l.* in debentures.

Amount expended.

30. The expenditure last year was 5,384,431*l.*, of which 2,192,090*l.* was expended in England, and 3,192,323*l.* in India. This is slightly in excess of the estimate made at the beginning of the year, and is 1,500,000*l.* more than the expenditure of the previous year.

Expenditure for 1866–1867.

31. The estimated expenditure for the current year is for England about 2,800,000*l.*, for India about 3,600,000*l.*, which is greater than it has been for several years. This is owing to the vigorous efforts now being made to complete the works on the lines in course of construction, and to the large supplies of locomotive engines and rolling stock required to equip the open lines. The balance now in the Government Treasury towards meeting this expenditure of 6,800,000*l.* is only about 220,000*l.* In addition to the amount required for this year's expenditure, the sum of 1,000,000*l.*, which the Government has been obliged to advance to some of the Companies, will have to be raised during the year.

Cost of land in 1866–1867.

32. Besides the expenditure by the Companies from guaranteed capital, it is estimated that this year the charge against the State for land required for the new lines under construction will amount to about 360,000*l.* Last year this item was not more than 173,000*l.* The estimated loss by exchange upon the capital advanced by the Governments in India, at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee, was last year upwards of 400,000*l.* The gain by exchange upon the net receipts were about 140,000*l.*, leaving a net loss for the year of 260,000*l.* It has been explained in a former report how the loss which is thus incurred by Government will be covered in future years by the gains arising out of the application of the 1*s.* 10*d.* fixed rate of exchange to the earnings of the railways paid into the Government treasuries.

Loss and gain by exchange.

Estimated amount of capital to complete the Railways.

33. The sum which it is *now* estimated will be expended on the undertakings as at present sanctioned is upwards of 81,000,000*l.*, being 4,000,000*l.* in excess of last year's estimate. This is accounted for by the construction of a much larger extent of double line than was then expected to be necessary by the additional length to certain lines, and by the greater number of engines, carriages, trucks, &c., required to equip the open lines, in order to provide for the rapidly increasing traffic.

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# Statement No. 1.

Showing the Amount raised and expended by each Company during the year 1865-66.

| Railway. | Sums standing to the Credit of the Companies on the 30th April 1865. | Sums advanced to the Companies on the 30th April 1865. | Amount raised between 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866. | | Amount expended | | | | Total Raised during the Year ended 30th April 1866. | Total Expended during the Year ended 30th April 1866, (partly estimated). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By Shares or by converting Debentures into Stock. | By Debentures. | In England, between 1st May 1865 and 30th April 1866. | In India. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Date to which Accounts have been received. | Amount. | Estimated Expenditure between dates specified and 30th April 1866. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| East Indian - - - | 1,014,592 | — | 796,642 | — | 320,534 | 28th Feb. 1866 | 589,399 | 160,000 | 796,642 | 1,069,933 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - - | 72,852 | — | 1,560,162 | 447,050 | 522,867 | „ | 841,294 | 200,000 | 2,007,212 | 1,564,161 |
| Madras - - - - | 422,671 | — | 307,758 | — | 346,085 | „ | 203,066 | 50,000 | 307,758 | 599,151 |
| Scinde - - - - | 39,991 | — | 27,140 | 65,400 | 27,707 | „ | 11,214 | 5,000 | 92,540 | 43,921 |
| Indus Flotilla - - - | — | 14,517 | — | — | 96,967 | „ | — | 2,000 | — | 98,967 |
| Punjab - - - - | — | 196,641 | 62,270 | — | 31,373 | „ | 121,718 | 30,000 | 62,270 | 183,091 |
| Delhi - - - - | 945,779 | — | 900 | — | 355,362 | „ | 267,586 | 50,000 | 900 | 672,948 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 17,568 | — | 354,328 | — | 300,355 | „ | 370,199 | 80,000 | 354,328 | 750,554 |
| Eastern Bengal - - - | — | 10,181 | 176,450 | — | 50,305 | „ | 46,157 | 20,000 | 176,450 | 116,462 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern - | — | 8,206 | 2,550 | 16,870 | 7,667 | „ | 27,539 | 6,000 | 19,420 | 41,206 |
| Great Southern - - - | 71,414 | — | 18,100 | — | 132,868 | „ | 91,151 | 20,000 | 18,100 | 244,019 |
| Total - - | 2,584,867 | 229,545 | 3,306,300 | 529,320 | 2,192,090 | — | 2,569,323 | 623,000 | 3,835,620 | 5,384,413 |
| | Net Balance - £2,355,322 | | | | | | | | | |



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## Statement No. 2.

Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1866-67 on Capital and Revenue Account.

| Railway. | Estimated Expenditure from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867. | | | Sum standing to the Credit or Debit of the Companies on the 1st May 1866 (partly estimated). | * Sums to be raised by the Companies during 1866-67. | Total Amount now placed and to be placed in the Home Treasury of Government for 1866-67. | Estimated Balance on the 1st May 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In England. | In India. | Total. | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| East Indian | 600,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,800,000 | 416,979 | 1,683,021 | 2,100,000 | 300,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 515,903 | 1,234,097 | 1,750,000 | 250,000 |
| Madras | 300,000 | 600,000 | 900,000 | 25,578 | 1,074,422 | 1,100,000 | 200,000 |
| Scinde | 45,000 | 25,000 | 70,000 | 17,410 | 57,590 | 75,000 | 5,000 |
| Indus Flotilla | 60,000 | 30,000 | 90,000 | Dr. 171,708 | 266,708 | 95,000 | 5,000 |
| Punjab | 100,000 | 200,000 | 300,000 | Dr. 317,402 | 637,402 | 320,000 | 20,000 |
| „ Delhi | 500,000 | 300,000 | 800,000 | 272,840 | 777,160 | 1,050,000 | 250,000 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 300,000 | 350,000 | 650,000 | Dr. 437,508 | 1,187,508 | 750,000 | 100,000 |
| Eastern Bengal | 120,000 | 60,000 | 180,000 | 46,553 | 183,447 | 230,000 | 50,000 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 20,000 | 30,000 | 50,000 | Dr. 39,992 | 94,992 | 55,000 | 5,000 |
| Great Southern of India | 70,000 | 120,000 | 190,000 | Dr. 112,505 | 312,505 | 200,000 | 10,000 |
| Total | 2,865,000 | 3,665,000 | 6,530,000 | Cr. 1,295,263<br>Dr. 1,079,115<br>Net Cr. 216,148 | 7,508,852 | 7,725,000 | 1,195,000 |

* In cases where Companies have overdrawn, the sums in this column include the amount of the arrears which have to be made up.



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## Statement No. 3.

Showing the Amount of Capital estimated to be required for each Undertaking, as now sanctioned, the Amount raised, and the Amount expended, to 30th April 1866.

| Railway. | Amount estimated to be required for the Undertaking as now sanctioned with a certain length of Double Line. | Amount authorized by Government to be raised up to 30th April 1866. | | | | Amount raised in England to 30th April 1866. | | | Amount raised in India to Date of last Advices. | Total raised to 30th April 1866. | Total Amount advanced for Expenditure to 30th April 1866 (partly estimated). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Share Capital. | Debentures. | | Total. | By Shares. | By Debentures. | | | | |
| | | | Convertible into Shares. | Inconvertible. | | | Convertible. | Inconvertible. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| East Indian - { Main line* - | 27,000,000 | 22,253,661 | 1,796,339 | 2,700,000 | 26,750,000 | 16,531,679 | 1,743,999 | 2,700,000 | 279,785 | 21,255,463 | 22,414,090 |
| East Indian - { Jubbulpore - | 3,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,200,000 | — | 3,200,000 | 1,952,165 | 1,200,000 | — | 7,665 | 3,159,830 | 1,584,224 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - - | 17,000,000 | 13,000,000 | — | 3,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 11,222,221 | — | 2,767,050 | 379,464 | 14,368,835 | 13,852,932 |
| Madras - { S.-W. line and Bangalore branch (85 m.) - | 5,500,000 | 4,582,550 | 1,106,450 | 311,000 | 6,000,000 | 3,532,828 | 1,106,450 | 311,000 | — | 4,950,278 | 7,799,092 |
| Madras - { N.-W. line - - | 4,500,000 | 3,000,000 | — | — | 3,000,000 | 2,872,792 | — | — | — | 2,872,792 | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 7,000,000 | 4,732,900 | 1,167,100 | 100,000 | 6,000,000 | 4,432,815 | 1,146,395 | 100,000 | 21,662 | 5,700,872 | 6,138,380 |
| Sind - - - - - | 2,000,000 | 1,669,200 | 330,800 | — | 2,000,000 | 1,647,155 | 330,800 | — | 21,695 | 1,999,650 | 1,982,240 |
| Indus Flotilla - - - | 600,000 | 541,100 | 82,900 | — | 624,000 | 250,005 | 24,400 | — | — | 274,405 | 446,113 |
| Punjab - - - - - | 2,530,000 | 2,000,000 | — | 500,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,528,083 | — | 500,000 | 8,404 | 2,036,487 | 2,353,889 |
| „ Delhi - - - | 6,000,000 | 2,500,000 | — | — | 2,500,000 | 1,043,087 | — | — | 5,411 | 1,048,498 | 775,658 |
| Eastern Bengal - - - | 2,500,000 | 1,500,000 | — | 600,000 | 2,100,000 | 1,167,195 | — | 596,700 | 9,301 | 1,773,196 | 1,726,643 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern - | 600,000 | 312,550 | 287,450 | — | 600,000 | 292,927 | 160,870 | — | 19,623 | 473,420 | 513,412 |
| Great Southern - - - | 1,500,000 | 874,500 | 125,500 | 150,000 | 1,150,000 | 752,779 | 91,600 | 100,000 | 1,221 | 945,600 | 1,058,105 |
| Total - - - | 80,730,000 | 58,966,461 | 6,096,539 | 7,361,000 | 72,424,000 | 47,225,831 | 5,804,514 | 7,074,750 | 754,231 | 60,859,326 | 60,644,778 |

* Including the chord line to Luckeserai, *viâ* Barrakur.

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34. The outstanding amount issued by each Company in the shape of debentures is shown in the following statement. It will be understood that the repayment of the capital at the expiration of the term is guaranteed by the Indian Government, as well as the payment of interest. The form of a debenture contract between the Government and the Railway Companies is given in the Appendix.

Present State of Debenture Loans.

| Railway. | Amount. | Total Amounts. | Conditions. | Date at which Loan expires. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | | |
| East Indian | 51,000 | | Convertible into stock | 10th July 1867. |
| „ | 47,200 | | „ | 5th April 1869. |
| „ | 10,800 | | „ | 10th July „ |
| „ | 474,420 | | „ | 5th Oct. „ |
| „ | 190,000 | | „ | 20th Jan. 1870. |
| „ | 1,200,000 | | Convertible and renewable after the first term of five years. | 23d Mar. „ |
| „ | 1,500,000 | | Inconvertible | 10th Aug. „ |
| „ | 1,381,620 | | „ | 15th Dec. „ |
| „ | 831,960 | 5,687,000 | Convertible | 1st April 1871. |
| Madras | 1,417,450 | 1,417,450 | Part convertible and inconvertible. | 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872. |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | Part renewable and inconvertible. | 1866, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872. |
| Sind | 330,800 | 330,800 | Convertible | May 1870. |
| Indus Flotilla | 82,900 | 82,900 | Convertible and renewable | May 1866. |
| Punjab | 500,000 | 500,000 | Inconvertible | 1868 and 1870. |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 288,745 | | Convertible and renewable | 1867, 1872. |
| „ „ „ | 79,300 | | Inconvertible | 1871. |
| „ „ „ | 399,900 | 767,945 | Convertible and renewable | 1870 or 1875. |
| Eastern Bengal | 400,000 | | Renewable | April 1866 or October 1866. |
| „ „ | 200,000 | 600,000 | „ | Nov. 1869. |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 50,000 | | Convertible (renewed) | 1866. |
| „ „ | 40,000 | | „ „ | 1867. |
| „ „ | 100,000 | | Convertible or renewable | 1870. |
| „ „ | 97,450 | 287,450 | Convertible | 1871. |
| Great Southern of India | 49,500 | | „ | 1866. |
| „ „ „ | 50,000 | | Renewable | 1867. |
| „ „ „ | 26,000 | | „ | 1870. |
| „ „ „ | 150,000 | 275,500 | Inconvertible | 1871. |

Capital Expenditure each year.

35. The following table shows the sums that have been annually expended since the commencement of operations, and the mileage completed in each year. As the expenditure applies to the works in progress, as well as to those which are finished, the mileage does not bear any relative proportion to the expenditure; this is particularly exemplified in the years 1859 and 1862:—

| Year. | Miles opened during the Year. | Expended in England. | Expended in India. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Up to 1850 | — | 130,375 | 44,781 | 175,156 |
| In 1851 | — | 154,212 | 197,111 | 351,323 |
| „ 1852 | — | 174,920 | 252,640 | 427,560 |
| „ 1853 | 22¼ | 252,484 | 418,165 | 670,649 |
| „ 1854 | 50¼ | 960,878 | 768,710 | 1,729,588 |
| „ 1855 | 98¼ | 1,939,101 | 1,431,904 | 3,371,005 |
| „ 1856 | 101¾ | 1,752,813 | 1,765,094 | 3,517,907 |
| „ 1857 | 143 | 1,324,873 | 2,092,395 | 3,417,268 |
| „ 1858 | 145 | 1,940,052 | 3,551,073 | 5,491,125 |
| „ 1859 | 74½ | 2,507,949 | 4,654,923 | 7,162,872 |
| „ 1860 | 208 | 2,396,924 | 5,192,846 | 7,589,770 |
| „ 1861 | 759 | 1,596,010 | 4,962,604 | 6,558,614 |
| „ 1862 | 747 | 1,854,289 | 3,956,563 | 5,810,852 |
| „ 1863 | 233½ | 1,411,661 | 3,360,114 | 4,771,775 |
| „ 1864 | 402¼ | 1,387,699 | 2,418,345 | 3,806,044 |
| „ 1865 | — | 2,192,090 | 3,192,323 | 5,384,413 |

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36. The following statement shows the manner in which the expenditure has been incurred: — Particulars of Expenditure.

| Railway. | Works and Bridges. | Permanent Way and Stations. | Freight and Insurance. | Rolling Stock and Engines. | Establishments. | Miscellaneous, Electric Telegraph, Stores, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| East Indian - - - - | 7,800,000 | 5,720,000 | 2,350,000 | 2,650,000 | 2,970,000 | 2,120,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - - | 5,634,679 | 3,481,334 | 1,317,749 | 1,499,355 | 943,764 | 128,861 |
| Madras - - - - | 2,154,326 | 2,563,596 | — | 534,514 | 608,613 | 281,375 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India - | 2,232,541 | 1,251,619 | 453,674 | 564,978 | 391,622 | 528,428 |
| Scinde - - - - | 390,806 | 332,792 | 157,236 | 200,000 | 254,344 | 412,448 |
| Punjab - - - - | 145,070 | 641,022 | 433,365 | 240,000 | 262,740 | 341,450 |
| Delhi - - - - | 20,393 | Including stores sent out by Contractors 239,403 | 674 | — | 53,561 | 14,188 |
| Indus Flotilla - - - | 38,097 | Steamers and Barges. 289,354 | 12,415 | — | 53,630 | 46,580 |
| Eastern Bengal - - - | 498,854 | 565,675 | 141,552 | 125,292 | 174,968 | 135,021 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern - - | 207,300 | 185,600 | — | — | 71,300 | 17,400 |
| Great Southern - - - | 255,533 | 206,479 | 90,351 | — | 107,026 | 126,732 |

## TRAFFIC AND REVENUE.

37. The traffic on the principal lines during the past year has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Upon the completion of the Allahabad bridge over the Jumna, on the East Indian, and of the ghât inclines of the Great Indian Peninsula, Railway, the unfinished state of which works had in former years caused serious interruptions in the traffic, the demand for the conveyance of goods was so great that the resources of the Companies were, according to the accounts from India, inadequate to meet it. The rolling stock was reported to be insufficient, the locomotive power to be strained beyond what was desirable, and the officers and servants of the Company to be hardly equal to the unexpected pressure brought to bear upon them. This state of things has unfortunately produced inconvenience and disappointment to the public, and has deprived the Companies of much that they might have earned; but, greatly as it is to be regretted, the primary cause of it cannot but be satisfactory to the Government and to the Companies. It is clear now that the traffic on these great highways will be enormous, and that for some time to come it will increase in proportion to the means provided for carrying it. As it is augmented, a proportionate decrease in the working expenses may be confidently expected, so that there is a fair prospect of an annual improvement in the revenues. In my first report, in the year 1859, I remarked,—"There are two periods in the history of these undertakings, for the "arrival of which the Government, as well as the shareholders, will look with interest. "One, when, after the completion of each undertaking, the half yearly profits shall "exceed the rate of guaranteed interest, and when half such excess will accordingly be added to the five per cent. paid to the shareholders. The other, "when the whole amount advanced by the Government for the payment of the "guaranteed interest shall have been paid off, and the shareholders will receive "the whole of the net receipts," and I ventured to express the opinion that, "assuming the requisite facilities will in all cases be afforded for obtaining a "ready access to the stations, ample grounds exist for the expectation that, when "once the lines are completed and brought into working order, the traffic will be "sufficient not only to cover the guaranteed interest, but to produce a highly "remunerative return." I did not, however, venture to entertain a hope that Traffic and Revenue.



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*before* a line was completed, that is, while a considerable portion of the capital expended was not turned to any profit, the amount paid by the Government for the guarantee on the capital raised would be exceeded by the earnings of the railway. Yet it is not unlikely that such will be the case during the present year. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway will probably be the first to set the example. The East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways will, I trust, soon follow in its wake. These results, moreover, are obtained upon lines the cost of which has greatly exceeded that originally contemplated, and upon which the former estimates of dividend were made. The following table gives the result of the traffic for the years ending June 1864 and June 1865:—

Profits for the years ending June 1864 and 1865.

| Railway. | Year ending 30th June 1864. | | Year ending 30th June 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean Mileage open. | Net Receipts. | Mean Mileage open. | Net Receipts. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| East Indian | 979 | 500,707 | 1,032 | 772,099 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 550 | 154,817 | 595 | 314,626 |
| Madras — S.-W. Line | 448 | 118,998 | 555 | 171,639 |
| Madras — N.-W. Line | | — | | |
| Scinde | 105 | 6,657 | 114 | 3,507 |
| Punjaub | 45 | 5,547 | 84 | 6,009 |
| Eastern Bengal | 110 | 41,025 | 110 | 58,746 |
| Great Southern | 79 | 13,717 | 79 | 14,711 |
| | 2,316 | 841,468 | 2,569 | 1,341,337 |

38. It thus appears that, during the year ending the 30th June 1865, the railways, exclusive of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, whose accounts have not yet been made up, yielded the aggregate sum of 1,341,337*l.*, as compared with 841,468*l.* of the previous year. The chief increase in the traffic has, however, taken place during the latter half of last year, viz., from June to December; but the revenue accounts of all the Companies have not yet been received from India, and I am only able to furnish the results of the five following lines for the year ending 31st December 1865:—

Profits for the year 1865.

| Railway. | Net Receipts for year ending 31st December 1864. | Net Receipts for year ending 31st December 1865. | Guaranteed Interest paid during year 1865. | Capital, including Debentures, receiving the Guaranteed Interest in previous Column. | Estimated Amount of Capital expended on open Lines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| East Indian | 625,894 | 928,750 | 1,161,813 | 23,236,260 | 22,000,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 178,220 | 480,494 | 609,233 | 12,184,660 | 10,000,000 |
| Madras | 156,378 | 219,452 | 367,326 | 7,346,520 | 7,000,000 |
| Eastern Bengal | 42,202 | 62,111 | 78,441 | 1,568,820 | 1,500,000 |
| Great Southern of India | 11,805 | 17,785 | 43,391 | 867,820 | 650,000 |
| | 1,014,499 | 1,708,592 | 2,260,204 | 45,204,080 | 41,150,000 |

39. The net amount earned by these Railway Companies last year is thus shown to be 1,708,592*l.* The guaranteed interest paid to the same Companies during the year was 2,260,204*l.* But this amount applies to a capital of 45,204,080*l.*, while the sum expended on the lines earning 1,708,592*l.* does not amount probably to more than 41,150,000*l.*, the guaranteed interest on which would be 2,057,500*l.* The amount earned by the open lines would, therefore, fall short of the sum paid for the guarantee on the capital representing those lines by only about 349,000*l.*

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40. The following tables contain various particulars relating to the present state and prospects of the different lines as regards their traffic:— Receipts and expenses for 1864–65.

| Railway. | Receipts for Year ending 30th June 1865. | | | | Expenses for Year ending 30th June 1865. | | | Net Receipts for the Year ending 30th June 1865. | Average Receipts per Mile open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers, &c. | Goods and Minerals. | Telegraph and Sundries. | Total. | Working. | Maintenance. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| East Indian - - - | 525,669 | 834,380 | 82,055 | 1,442,104 | 505,363 | 164,642 | 670,005 | 772,099 | 748 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - | 241,469 | 628,827 | — | 870,296 | 431,742 | 123,928 | 555,670 | 314,626 | 528 |
| Madras - - - - | 149,449 | 194,091 | 5,916 | 349,456 | 124,134 | 53,683 | 177,817 | 171,639 | 309 |
| Bombay and Baroda - - | 154,630 | 41,805 | — | 196,435 | — | — | — | * | — |
| Scinde - - - - | 14,940 | 67,553 | — | 82,493 | 78,986 | — | 78,986 | 6,657 | 58 |
| Punjab - - - - | 15,371 | 9,679 | — | 25,253 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eastern Bengal - - - | 62,158 | 43,959 | 6,723 | 112,840 | 43,390 | 10,704 | 54,094 | 58,746 | 534 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern - | 5,782 | 2,585 | — | 8,367 | 11,412 | — | 11,412 | 3,045† | — |
| Great Southern - - - | 17,017 | 13,801 | — | 30,878 | 16,107 | — | 16,107 | 14,711 | 186 |

* No revenue accounts have been received from India. † Deficiency.

The following table will show the gross weekly receipts which are required to yield an annual profit of 5, 6, and 7 per cent., *allowing 50 per cent.* of the gross receipts for the expenses of working and maintenance:— Per-centage on capital earned by certain gross receipts.

| Railway. | Total Length of Undertaking. | Estimated ultimate Cost when finished with a certain extent of Double Line. | Average Cost per Mile when finished with a certain extent of Double Line. | Amount of Gross Receipts per Mile per Week required (50 per cent. being calculated for Working and Maintenance) to produce | | | | | | Average weekly Receipts during present Year. | | Proportion of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts during past Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 5 per cent. | | 6 per cent. | | 7 per cent. | | | | |
| | Miles. | £ | £ | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | |
| East Indian, Main Line - | 1,275 | 28,000,000 | 22,000 | 42 | 6 | 50 | 15 | 59 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 45·7 |
| Great Indian Peninsula - | 1,266 | 18,380,000 | 14,510 | 27 | 18 | 33 | 10 | 39 | 0 | 55 | 5 | 59·08 |
| Madras, South-West Line - | 492 | 5,904,000 | 12,000 | 23 | 0 | 27 | 13 | 32 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 47·90 |
| Bombay and Baroda - - | 312 | 7,488,000 | 24,000 | 46 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 64 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 64· |
| Scinde - - - - | 109 | 2,180,000 | 20,000 | 38 | 9 | 46 | 3 | 53 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 95· |
| Punjab - - - - - | 253 | 2,530,000 | 10,000 | 19 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 76·20 |
| Eastern Bengal - - - | 160 | 2,720,000 | 17,000 | 32 | 13 | 39 | 12 | 45 | 15 | 28 | 7 | 50·50 |
| Great Southern - - | 160 | 1,600,000 | 10,000 | 19 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 49·52 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 29 | 609,000 | 21,000 | 40 | 7 | 48 | 10 | 56 | 10 | 9 | 0 | — |

41. The following form corresponds with that which is adopted by the Board of Trade for the returns made to Parliament from that Department of the statistics of the railways of Great Britain and Ireland. It will be desirable, for the sake of comparison and uniformity, to apply it to the Indian railways, but the information given in it is not in possession of this Office, nor, in some cases, of the Railway Companies. It is, therefore, very incomplete this year; but the various Boards in this country have taken steps for obtaining the requisite information from India before next year's report is made. I am necessarily in some measure dependent upon the records of the Railway offices in this country for the information contained in these reports, and I have the pleasure of taking this opportunity of acknowledging the ready assistance which I have invariably received from the Secretaries to the different Companies in supplying me with the requisite materials. Forms for future years.



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## Statement of Traffic Results of the Year ending 30th June 1865.

| | Length of Line Open. | | | Passenger Traffic. | | | | | Goods Traffic. | | | | | | | | | | Number of Trains run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Number of Passengers (exclusive of Holders of Season and Periodical Tickets). | | | | Number of Holders of Season and Periodical Tickets. | | | | Live Stock. | | | Minerals. | | | General Merchandise. | | | |
| | Double. | Single. | Total. | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class, including Parliamentary. | Total Passengers. | | Carriages. | Horses. | Dogs. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Coal and Coke. | Other Minerals. | Total. | | Passenger Trains. | Goods Trains. | Total. |
| | M. | M. | M. | | | Intermediate Class. | 3d Class. | Total. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | | | |
| East Indian - - - | 155¼ | 970¾ | 1,126 | 32,275 | 82,796 | 286,119 | 3,733,755 | 4,134,945 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 202,077 | – | 202,077 | 492,681 | – | – | – |
| Great Indian Peninsula - | 60 | 535¾ | 595¾ | 47,668 | 306,923½ | 3d Class. 3,058,524½ | Total. 3,413,116 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 329,935 | – | 554,753 | 11,491 | 20,414 | 31,905 |
| Madras : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South-West Line - | – | 492 | 492 | 10,424 | 110,890 | 1,287,943 | 1,409,257 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | Materials - 34,725 | | | 230,884 | – | – | – |
| North-West Line - | – | 79 | 79 | 482 | 3,145 | 215,409 | 219,936 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | Ditto - 15,728 | | | 37,689 | – | – | – |
| Total - - | – | 571 | 571 | 10,906 | 114,035 | 1,503,352 | 1,628,293 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50,453 | | | 278,573 | – | – | – |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India - - | – | – | – | 10,266 | 44,510 | 1,264,092 | 1,318,868 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | 85,730 | | | | – | – | – |
| Sind : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sind - - - | – | 114 | 114 | 1,738 | 5,015 | 105,294 | 112,047 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27,548 | | | | – | – | – |
| Punjaub - - - | – | 123 | 123 | 4,320 | 10,044 | 421,727 | 436,091 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | 48,339 | | | – | – | – | – |
| Eastern Bengal - - | – | 110 | 110 | 41,884½ | 46,330 | 310,493½ | 4th Class. 756,583 | Total. 1,155,291 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16,545 | | | 71,509 | – | – | – |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern - - - | – | 28 | 28 | 4,877 | 19,115 | 268,479 | 292,471 | — | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1,131 | | | 14,775 | – | – | – |
| Great Southern of India | – | 79 | 79 | 1,205 | 3,581 | 330,510 | 335,396 | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | | | 38,507 | – | – | – |



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## Statement of Traffic Results—*continued.*

| | Number of Miles travelled by Trains. | | | Average Fares per Mile. | | | | | Receipts (Gross) from Passenger Traffic. | | | | | | | | Receipts (Gross) from Goods Traffic. | | | | | | Total Receipts from all Sources of Traffic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Ordinary. | | | Express. | | Receipts from Passengers. | | | | | | | | | Minerals. | | | | | |
| | By Passenger Trains. | By Goods Trains. | Total. | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class or Parliamentary. | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class, including Parliamentary. | Holders of Season and Periodical Tickets. | Total from Passengers. | Total Receipts from Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Dogs, &c., conveyed in Passenger Trains. | Receipts from Mails. | Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic. | Live Stock. | Coal and Coke. | Other Minerals. | Total. | General Merchandise. | Total Receipts from Goods Traffic. | |
| | | | | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Intermediate Class. | 3d Class. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Indian - - | – | – | – | 2 2/10 pies. | 1 1/10 pies. | 1 3/10 pies. | – | – | 34,634 | 35,395 | 17,365 | 438,276 | 525,670 | 74,320 | – | 599,990 | 1,003 | – | – | 93,759 | 731,738 | 826,503 | 1,442,104 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 804,175½ | 1,273,918½ | 2,078,094 | 15 | 8 | 3 | – | – | 18,316 | 26,361 | 196,792 | – | 241,469 | 31,104 | – | 272,573 | 6,004 | – | 20,356 | 26,360 | 569,428 | 593,073 | 870,296 |
| Madras: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-West Line - | | 1,140,721 | | 18 | 6 | 3 | – | – | 9,819 | 15,645 | 94,646 | – | 120,110 | 18,301 | – | 138,411 | 536 | Materials - | | 13,754 | 170,183 | 183,937 | 322,348 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ditto - | | 5,932 | | | |
| South-West Line - | | 99,060 | | – | – | – | – | – | 149 | 289 | 9,606 | – | 10,044 | 995 | – | 11,039 | 24 | – | – | 16,070 | 10,138 | 16,070 | 27,109 |
| Total - - | | 1,239,781 | | 18 | 6 | 3 | – | – | 9,968 | 15,934 | 104,252 | – | 130,154 | 19,296 | – | 149,450 | 560 | – | – | 200,007 | – | 200,007 | 349,457 |
| | | | | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India - - | 163,833 | 112,013¼ | 275,846¼ | 1·71 | ·92 | ·46 | – | – | 4,690 | 10,860 | 119,244 | – | 134,794 | 19,834 | – | 154,628 | 1,985 | – | – | – | 39,821 | 41,806 | 196,434 |
| Sind: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sind - - - | | 319,883 | | 1¼ | ¾ | ⅜ | – | – | | | 14,940 | | | 1,446 | | | | | | 66,107 | | | 82,493 |
| Punjaub - - - | | 90,878 | | 1¾ | 1 | ⅛ | – | – | | | 15,571 | | | 2,298 | | | | | | 7,381 | | | 25,250 |
| | | | | | | | 4th Class. | | | | | 4th Class. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Bengal - - | | 197,348 | | 1·375 | ·6875 | ·515,625 | ·34,375 | – | 4,246 | 2,996 | 16,480 | 38,436 | 62,158 | 6,341 | – | 68,499 | 115 | | | 4,570 | 39,274 | 43,959 | 112,458 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern - - - | | 62,192 | | – | – | – | – | – | 1,181 | 637 | 4,663 | – | 5,781 | 239 | – | 6,020 | 247 | 122 | | 369 | 1,977 | 2,099 | 8,366 |
| Great Southern of India | Mixed. | | 13,230 | 1½ | 1 | ½ | – | – | 305 | 506 | 10,390 | – | 16,201 | 816 | – | 17,017 | – | – | – | 495 | 13,306 | 13,801 | 30,817 |



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## EXPENSES.—WORKING AND MAINTENANCE.

Working and maintenance charges.

42. The expense of maintaining and working railways is a most important question in relation to their success. If, as in the case of some of the American lines, they are roughly made with steep gradients and sharp curves, with light rails, imperfect ballast, and wooden bridges, the cost of maintenance will absorb much of the profits. The railways in India do not labour under these disadvantages. They have been constructed substantially. Rails of the best iron, sometimes of steel, and of considerable weight, have been used; the bridges are of masonry and iron, and are executed with the greatest skill. The only part of the construction that has in any way failed is the wooden sleeper, which, on some lines, has not been found to resist the effects of the wet and heat. Iron is, consequently, being largely substituted for wood, and, on the Madras Railway, has already produced a considerable reduction in the cost of maintenance. But while the works have been admirably constructed, and the best materials have been used, it must not be overlooked that they cannot be altogether exempt from the influences of a tropical climate, with its floods and cyclones, and that watchfulness will be necessary to ensure the preservation of the lines in their present condition. With regard to the working expenses, there are two items which, at present, are particularly high on Indian lines, and these are the European establishments and the fuel, both of which, compared with railways in Europe, entail a heavy charge.

Cost of fuel.

As regards the high cost of fuel, however, this does not apply to the Bengal lines, the coal for which is obtained from collieries at Burdwan, Raneegunge, and Kurhurballee. The great advantage of these sources of supply will be understood when it is stated that the price of coal at the pit's mouth to the East Indian Railway is about 10*s.* per ton, while English coal has lately cost the railways in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies from 40*s.* to 70*s.* a ton at their maritime termini. This high price is, at the present time, caused by the rise in freights from this country to India, but the cost, at the most favourable times, will not be less than 40*s.* On some lines wood is used instead of coal, and, with proper precautions against the escape of sparks, answers admirably. On the Madras Railway it is calculated that the cost of wood fuel is less than half that of coal and coke. When some 150,000 or 200,000 tons of fuel are consumed annually, and when from 40*s.* to 60*s.* per ton has to be paid for it, it is time to look round for relief. Australian coal has been tried, with what success has not yet been reported; but from India herself the supply of fuel should ultimately come. By the judicious planting and preservation of forests, and by the development of the mineral resources of Central India, means will, it is hoped, be afforded for rendering her independent of foreign supplies.

Coal exported from England.

43. The following gives the weight and cost of the fuel sent from this country to India last year by the Companies who are at present obliged to obtain supplies from home:—

| Railway. | Coal and Coke sent out during 1865. | Cost in England. | Freight, &c. | Average Cost per Ton on arrival in India. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | £ | £ | *s.* *d.* |
| Great Indian Peninsula - | 26,799 | 24,104 | 30,557 | 41 3 |
| Madras - - - | 7,638 | 3,976 | 10,667 | 38 4 |
| Bombay and Baroda - | 5,864 | 12,049 | | 41 1 |
| Scinde - - - | 1,907 | 3,814 | | 40 0 |
| Great Southern - - | 2,580 | 1,431 | 3,471 | 38 0 |

Charges for Maintenance and Working.

44. The following statement exhibits the relative proportions per cent. of the various charges for maintenance and working during the last two years:—

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| Railway. | Maintenance. | | Locomotive. | | Repairs to Rolling Stock. | | Traffic. | | Compensation. | | Miscellaneous. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. |
| East Indian | 24·49 | 24·57 | 36·05 | 36·58 | 7·69 | 7·97 | 16·03 | 16·69 | ·02 | — | 15·72 | 13·37 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 18·61 | 22·30 | 31·22 | 38·14 | 9·30 | 5·08 | 19·55 | 18·57 | 15·25 | 10·13 | 6·70 | 6·38 |
| Madras { South-Western | 32·48 | 29·81 | 43·37 | 42·07 | 1·99 | 2·51 | 15·44 | 16·40 | — | — | 6·22 | 9·25 |
| Madras { North-Western | 28·69 | — | 44·34 | 52·13 | 2·35 | — | 16·16 | 22·70 | ·20 | — | 8·46 | 8·40 |
| Scinde | 35·91 | — | 29·41 | — | 10·06 | — | 14·59 | — | 0·85 | — | 9·18 | — |
| Punjab | 13·19 | — | 33·36 | — | — | — | 25·51 | — | — | — | 27·94 | — |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eastern Bengal | 19·38 | 19·67 | 40·7 | 32·87 | — | 7·22 | 23·86 | 25·13 | — | — | 16·74 | 15·41 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 22·43 | 15·87 | 52·67 | 36·76 | 47·84 | — | 43·09 | 25·66 | — | — | 18·29 | 21·65 |
| Great Southern | 23·82 | 24·87 | 65· | 54·19 | 55·02 | — | 12·59 | 12·66 | — | — | 8·56 | 8·30 |
| Average of Lines in the United Kingdom | 18·93 | — | 27·96 | — | 8·56 | — | 28·42 | — | 1·60 | — | 14·93 | — |

Importance of pressing cotton

45. Another very important but simple matter connected with the successful working of the railways is the mode of packing cotton. At present, cotton is generally brought to the railways in the most bulky shape in which it can be put together. Very little attempt is made to compress it, so that a much larger cubical space is required than would be necessary if the same amount were either pressed or half pressed, and considerable risk from fire is incurred. Hitherto the effect has been to diminish the amount of cotton that can be conveyed by railway, to increase its cost, and to involve the Railway Companies in loss for compensation. Everybody is therefore interested in the question,—the producer, the Railway Company, the manufacturer, and the public. It would hardly be within the province of the Railway Companies to establish presses themselves, but they have offered and are ready to afford every facility for the purpose. They have established, also, differential rates for the conveyance of pressed and unpressed cotton, with the view of encouraging the one and discouraging the other, but as yet no improvement in the mode of packing has been produced.

## RATES AND FARES.

Rates and fares.

46. There has been a tendency during the past year to increase the rates and fares. They are still, however, low, as compared with European rates. It is hardly possible yet to judge what the established rates of charge for passengers and goods, especially the latter, should be. At present, the traffic on the principal lines is, as I have before explained, restricted by a scarcity of rolling stock. This has partly caused the rise in fares, but when there is a sufficient supply of rolling stock, and a large and well sustained traffic, lower rates may be found to be more profitable than higher. If, however, the traffic goes on increasing in the same ratio as it has done during the last two years, the rates will, in some cases, have to be raised higher than they are now to realize the profits which the railways could command. Considering the question in the abstract, the first point to be ascertained, before fixing charges of this kind, is the cost of conveyance, and then, the charge which, in addition to what is required to cover the cost, will produce the greatest aggregate return; for it should be borne in mind that it is not the high profit upon the unit, but the small profits upon the large numbers or quantity, which should be sought for. Supposing the cost of running a train which should carry 50 tons to be 3*s.* a mile, and only 25 tons at 3*d.* a mile are carried, the profit is only 3*s.* 3*d.*, or 1½*d.* per ton; but supposing the charge to be 2*d.*, and 50 tons are carried, the profit is 5*s.* 4*d.*, or 1¼*d.* per ton. Thus, when the profits upon each ton is more, the aggregate results are less, because the amount conveyed is insufficient to fill the waggons. When the amount is increased by the lower charge, the profit is smaller upon each ton, but (more being carried at the same cost) the profits are greater on the whole. The great aim should be, in the first place, to provide an adequate supply of rolling stock, and then to impose such rates as would bring that stock into constant use. An over-supply, as well as an under-supply, is to be avoided. Both have a tendency to raise rates. If too many carriages and trucks are provided, charges must be put on to cover the cost of those unemployed. If too few are provided, charges would have to be imposed to check the demand for conveyance. The East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula lines have been in the position of being unable to meet the demand upon them, so that the rates are levied under circumstances which ought to be exceptional. At some of the stations on the East Indian Railway, such was the demand for trucks, that it is supposed bribes were given to secure a preference; and it was proposed by a Committee appointed



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to apply a remedy, that the trucks should be put up to auction, ignoring altogether the established rates. This would not have been a proper arrangement, and it was accordingly decided to fix higher charges generally.

Passenger fares.

47. With regard to the passenger fares, the tables given hereafter, exhibiting the number in each class, show that comparatively few people travel in the first and second classes. It appears that 94 per cent. travel in the third, 4·78 travel in the second, and 1·12 in the first class. Various fares and different kinds of carriages have been tried with the view of attracting more to the first and second, but without producing other results. Cheap fares are stronger than caste. The rich murasidar and merchant may be seen travelling in the same carriage with the Coolie labourer who works in his fields and godowns.

Maximum Rates.

48. The following are the fares at present in use. On the Bombay lines the Government have established the principle of fixing maximum rates, within which the Companies are allowed to levy such charges as they may find to be most desirable. The system has worked well, and the other Governments in India will probably deem it expedient to extend it in the course of the present year to the other railways. But whatever the fares may be, a most material point in relation to the profits they produce is the class of goods to which they are applied. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for instance, the transfer of cotton from the 2d to the 4th class has been attended with marked success.

| Railway. | Passenger, per Mile. | | | | Goods, per Ton per Mile. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | 4th Class. | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | 4th Class. | 5th Class. |
| | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* |
| East Indian | 2¼ | 1 | ½ | — | 1 | 1¾ | 2¼ | 3½ | 7 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 1¾ | 1 | ½ | — | 1⅛ | 2¼ | 3 | 4½ | 6¾ |
| Madras | *2¼ | ¾ | ¼ | — | 1½ | 1¾ | 2 | 3 | 4½ |
| Bombay and Baroda | 1¾ | 1 | ½ | — | 1 | 1½ | 2 | 3¼ | 4½ |
| Scinde | 1¼ | ¾ | ⅜ | — | 1¼ | 1¾ | 3¼ | — | — |
| Punjab | 1¾ | 1 | ½ | — | 3⅛ | 2⅛ | 1½ | 1 | — |
| Eastern Bengal | 1½ | ¾ | ½ | ¼ | 1 | 1¼ | 2¼ | 3½ | 7 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 1½ | ¾ | ½ | — | 1 | 1¾ | 2¼ | 3½ | 7 |
| Great Southern | 1½ | ¾ | ½ | — | 1½ | — | — | — | — |

* The fares for the night trains on the Madras Railway are about 20 per cent. higher.

## GUARANTEED INTEREST.

49. The following statement shows the amount that has been advanced by the Government to the several Railway Companies on account of guaranteed interest during the past year, together with the aggregate sum which has been paid on the same account in previous years.

### Guaranteed Interest, Indian Railways.

Statement of the Total Amount of Interest advanced to each of the under-mentioned Indian Railway Companies, to 31st December 1865.

| Company. | Interest paid up to 31st December 1864. | Interest paid during 1865. | | | | | | Total Amount paid up to end of 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | England. | | | India. | | | Total. | | | | | |
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| East Indian | 6.257,558 | 0 | 9 | 1,149,249 | 1 | 1 | 12,563 | 15 | 3 | 1,161,812 | 16 | 4 | 7,419,370 | 17 | 1 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | *2,860,901 | 11 | 4 | 590,668 | 9 | 5 | 18,564 | 11 | 7 | 609,233 | 0 | 10 | 3,470,134 | 12 | 2 |
| Madras | 1,825,482 | 4 | 10 | 367,326 | 3 | 10 | — | | | 367,326 | 3 | 10 | 2,192,808 | 8 | 8 |
| Scinde | *436,189 | 2 | 6 | 95,691 | 8 | 2 | 1,070 | 13 | 4 | 96,762 | 1 | 6 | 532,951 | 4 | 0 |
| Punjab | 323,482 | 1 | 8 | 95,786 | 1 | 9 | 418 | 2 | 10 | 96,204 | 4 | 7 | 419,686 | 6 | 3 |
| Delhi | 90,260 | 17 | 2 | 52,109 | 7 | 10 | 258 | 1 | 0 | 52,367 | 8 | 10 | 142,628 | 6 | 0 |
| Indus Steam Flotilla | *79,334 | 15 | 2 | 18,695 | 5 | 0 | — | | | 18,695 | 5 | 0 | 98,030 | 0 | 2 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 812,000 | 15 | 5 | 250,967 | 16 | 9 | 1,083 | 2 | 4 | 252,050 | 19 | 1 | 1,064,051 | 14 | 6 |
| Eastern Bengal | 277,774 | 7 | 1 | 78,103 | 12 | 9 | 338 | 0 | 0 | 78,441 | 12 | 9 | 356,215 | 19 | 10 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern | 75,618 | 13 | 4 | 19,813 | 0 | 5 | 578 | 5 | 3 | 20,391 | 5 | 8 | 96,009 | 19 | 0 |
| Great Southern of India | 130,576 | 7 | 7 | 43,391 | 18 | 2 | — | | | 43,391 | 18 | 2 | 173,968 | 5 | 9 |
| Total -£ | 13,169,178 | 16 | 10 | 2,761,802 | 5 | 0 | 34,874 | 11 | 7 | 2,796,676 | 16 | 7 | 15,965,855 | 13 | 5 |

* Amended Amounts.

Accountant General's Department,
18th April 1866.

(Signed) W. G. Goodliffe,
Accountant General.

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50. It will thus be seen that a sum of very nearly 16,000,000*l.* has been paid by the Government during the last fifteen years to the Railway Companies as interest on the capital raised by them. Of this sum, about 4,900,000*l.* has been received back by the Government from the earnings of the Companies. The sum paid last year on account of the guaranteed interest was 2,796,677*l.* as compared with 2,567,744*l.* in 1864. The receipts from the railway traffic, which in 1864 amounted to about 840,704*l.*, last year rose to 1,341,550*l.*, reducing the net payment by Government on account of the guarantee from 1,727,040*l.* to 1,455,122*l.* This improvement furnishes ground for the hope that gradually the two amounts will be balanced, and that a commencement will then be made by the Companies in paying back past years' interest, and in declaring a larger dividend than the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. to the shareholders.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

East Indian Railway.

51. The year 1865 will be notable in the history of this railway for the opening of the Jumna bridge at Allahabad, which thus completes 1,017 miles of continuous line, extending from the right bank of the Hooghly at Calcutta to the left bank of the Jumna at Delhi. The bridge in question is about two-thirds of a mile in length, and consists of 14 spans of 205 feet each, constructed with iron girders made from the designs of Messrs. Rendel, the Consulting Engineers of the Company. "The skilful and long continued exertions" of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Sibley, and of his assistants, Messrs. Collett and Dunn, who were employed on this work, were highly commended by the Government and the Railway Board.

Jubbulpore Line.

52. The works on the Jubbulpore line of the Company's undertaking have been progressing satisfactorily, and will probably be ready for opening in the course of the next year.

Chord Line.

53. The construction of the chord line, extending from the present terminus of the Raneegunge branch at Barrakur to Luckieserai on the main line, having been determined on, tenders were invited for its execution, and that of Messrs. Brassey and Wythes, who have already constructed many lines of railway in India in a satisfactory manner, was accepted. It is to be completed in 1871. It will be remembered that the object of this line, the new part of which is about 124 miles in length, was to shorten the distance between Calcutta and all places west of Luckieserai by about 70 miles; to make the valuable coal mines of Kurhurballee in its proximity available for the railway, whereby it was estimated a large saving in the cost of fuel would be effected, and to avoid the necessity of doubling the present main, or, as it is now termed, loop line between Burdwan and Patna. It is estimated that the line with a double track will cost about 2,000,000*l.* The land has been staked out and will cost the Government about 50,000*l.* This amount would have been larger had it not been for the liberality of Maharaja Tye Mungul Singh and his co-sharer Rajah Mohendernarain, who have given 17 miles of the land required for the line.

Bridge and Central Terminus at Calcutta.

54. The question of extending the Calcutta terminus of the line from the right bank of the Hooghly at Howrah into the city by means of a bridge, and of forming a central terminus there for the three railways which start from thence, has been discussed, but the shareholders of this Company appeared unwilling in December last to undertake the work. While, however, the river at Calcutta is uncrossed by the railway the work cannot but be regarded as incomplete.

Capital Expenditure.

55. The outlay on the main line of this railway, including a large sum invested in stores, now amounts to 22,500,000*l.*, and the necessity for doubling further portions will involve further expenditure. It is some satisfaction to feel that, while the cost has been larger than was estimated, the receipts will be also greater. The separation between the Bengal and the North-Western Divisions is no longer preserved, and the traffic is conducted under one central management. I have before observed that it has been alleged that the traffic has been cramped for want of rolling stock, and that some of the stations have been choked with goods waiting to be carried. It would appear that those who were best capable of judging have been taken by surprise at the enormous amount of traffic which the railway could command, were it properly equipped and efficiently managed. Although the actual traffic shows a large increase, this is not what it might have been had arrangements for carrying more been made. The great



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East Indian Railway.

demand for conveyances at certain places unfortunately led to undue preference, and, it is apprehended, corruption; but an end has been now put to these practices, and, for the future, a better system of management will prevail.

## Statement No. I.

Comparative Statement, showing the Amount of Receipts from Passengers and Goods, the Working Expenses, and the Net Profits, during the Years ending 30th June 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

| Period. | Mean Number of Miles open. | Receipts from Conveyance of | | | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | | | Net Profits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. | Miscellaneous. | | Working. | Maintenance. | Total. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Half-year ending 31st December 1864 | 937 | 246,933 | 333,665 | 39,830 | 620,428 | 242,916 | 79,496 | 322,412 | 298,016 |
| Ditto, 30th June 1865 | 1,126 | 278,736 | 500,715 | 42,225 | 821,676 | 262,447 | 85,146 | 347,593 | 474,083 |
| Year ending 30th June 1865 | 1,032 | 525,669 | 834,380 | 82,055 | 1,442,104 | 505,363 | 164,642 | 670,005 | 772,099 |
| Year ending 30th June 1864 | 979 | 417,747 | 640,529 | 61,206 | 1,119,482 | 469,984 | 158,771 | 629,755 | 490,727 |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 | 797 | 313,469 | 465,776 | 21,307 | 800,552 | 315,784 | 103,769 | 419,553 | 380,999 |
| Year ending 30th June 1862 | 556 | 210,375 | 323,159 | 19,671 | 553,205 | 173,161 | 99,048 | 272,209 | 280,996 |
| Year ending 30th June 1861 | 340 | 155,994 | 235,175 | 17,275 | 407,444 | — | — | 192,895 | 214,549 |

## Statement No. II.

| Period. | Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts. | Proportion per cent. of Receipts from | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. |
| Year ending 30th June 1861 | 47· | 37·50 | 62·50 |
| „ „ 1862 | 48·26 | 17·86 | 62·34 |
| „ „ 1863 | 52·70 | 39·10 | 60·90 |
| „ „ 1864 | 55·2 | 37·45 | 62·53 |
| „ „ 1865 | 47·2 | 36·4 | 64·5 |

## Statement No. III.

| Period. | Number of Miles open. | Number of Passengers. | | | | Total Number of Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | Intermediate Class. | 3d Class. | |
| Year ending 30th June 1861 | 340 | 22,259 | 74,455 | — | 1,780,539 | 1,877,253 |
| „ „ 1862 | 556 | 26,294 | 83,500 | — | 2,170,241 | 2,280,035 |
| „ „ 1863 | 797 | 32,435 | 98,065 | — | 2,773,845 | 2,902,345 |
| „ „ 1864 | 979 | 32,809 | 83,646 | — | 3,541,412 | 3,657,867 |
| „ „ 1865 | 1,032 | 32,275 | 82,796 | 286,119 | 3,733,755 | 4,134,945 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

56. The improvement in the condition of this undertaking during the past year has been conspicuous. In February 1865, the works on the Thull Ghât incline were completed, and the opening of this important link in the communication between Bombay and the interior gave an immediate impulse to the traffic, and greatly reduced the expenses of working it. This advantage being followed up by an energetic management, and by a judicious regulation of the rates and fares, very favourable results have been produced.

57. Altogether, about 146 miles have been added to the length of open lines in this Company's system. Unexpected delay has occurred in the prosecution of some of the works on the line still under construction, but satisfactory progress is now being made, and it is possible that the north-east line to Jubbulpore and to Nagpore may be opened in the course of next year. Two contracts have during

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the year been entered into for the construction of the sections on the south-east line between Sholapore and Kulburga, and between Kulburga and Raichore, at which latter place it joins the line from Madras. This extension is to be completed by December 1868. In addition to these works, it is found that a greater length than was contemplated will have to be doubled, and already 220 miles have been put in hand. A double line of 276 miles, from Bombay to Bhosawul, the point of junction of the main north-east line and the Nagpore branch, will thus be formed, as well as one of 79 miles, from Bombay to Lanowlie, at the top of the Bhore Ghât, on the south-east line. The Company has suffered in the same way as the East Indian, for want of rolling stock. Some of the stations have been choked with the traffic, and much delay has been caused in the conveyance of goods. All this time, too, the traffic on the ordinary roads had rather increased than diminished.

Comparing the results of the year ending the 30th June 1865 with the previous year,—

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| The number of passengers were respectively - | 3,510,274 | 3,413,116 |
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| The tonnage in goods and minerals - - | 410,756 | 554,753 |
| The gross receipts - - - - | £532,877 | £870,296 |
| The net ditto - - - - | 154,817 | 314,626 |

Carriage of cotton.

58. The north-east line of this Company's system is the great cotton railway for India, and the Company are much interested in the question I have before referred to, of improving the system of packing that commodity. During the last five years, upwards of 30,000*l.* has been paid by the Company as compensation for losses by fire. These fires, which were chiefly caused by sparks from the engines, took place while the cotton was in transit, and were, in great measure, due to its being so loosely packed. A differential charge in favour of pressed cotton did not have the desired effect, for hardly 100 bales of it passed into Bombay during the season.

Prospects.

59. There is much in the present condition of the undertaking to afford encouragement for the future. Its cost will not be excessive, amounting, on an average, to about 13,000*l.* a mile for a single, and 16,000*l.* for a double line, and its traffic will be enormous, not only in articles of export and import, but in grain and other supplies for the 1,000,000 inhabitants of the city of Bombay. A good example of energetic management has been set by the Company's present able Agent, Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N.; and I believe all that is necessary to ensure the economical working of the line, and consequent success, is the continuance of a firm and judicious administration.

60. The following Tables contain the particulars of the traffic of the past and present years:—

## Statement No. I.

Revenue Returns.

Statement showing the Amount of Receipts from Passengers and Goods, and of Working Expenses, during the Years ending 30th June 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

| Period. | Mean Number of Miles open. | Receipts. | | | Working Expenses. | | | Net Profits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. | Total. | Working. | Maintenance. | Total. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Half-year ending 31st December 1864 - - | 565 | 105,692 | 207,483 | 313,175 | 178,189 | 51,272 | 229,461 | 83,714 |
| Half-year ending 30th June 1865 - - - - | 23 | 135,777 | 421,344 | 557,121 | 253,553 | 72,656 | 326,209 | 230,912 |
| Year ending 30th June 1865 | 588 | 241,469 | 628,827 | 870,296 | 431,742 | 123,928 | 555,670 | 314,626 |
| " " 1864 | 553 | 176,016 | 356,861 | 532,877 | 307,353 | 70,707 | 378,060 | 154,817 |
| " " 1863 | 484 | 148,689 | 238,938 | 387,627 | — | — | 244,579 | 143,048 |
| " " 1862 | 416 | 123,143 | 156,115 | 279,258 | 128,470 | 64,220 | 192,690 | 86,568 |
| " " 1861 | 320 | 105,607 | 123,182 | 228,789 | 135,042 | 23,369 | 158,911 | 69,778 |



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## Statement No. II

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Statement showing the Proportion of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts, and the Proportion of Receipts from Passengers and Goods.

| Period. | Proportion per cent. of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts. | Proportion of Receipts from | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. |
| Year ending 30th June 1861 | 69·5 | 46·2 | 53·8 |
| " " 1862 | 68·7 | 44·1 | 55·9 |
| " " 1863 | 62·9 | 38·36 | 61·64 |
| " " 1864 | 70·9 | 30·03 | 67·7 |
| " " 1865 | 59·08 | 27·7 | 72·2 |

## Statement No. III.

Statement showing the Number of Passengers conveyed during the Years ending 30th June, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864. and 1865.

| Period. | Number of Miles open. | Number of Passengers. | | | | Total Number of Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | 4th Class. | |
| Year ending 30th June 1861 | 320 | 20,121 | 183,522 | 855,126 | 955,172 | 2,013,941 |
| " " 1862 | 416 | 22,448 | 147,883 | 1,996,673 | 342,958½* | 2,509,962 |
| " " 1863 | 484 | 26,201 | 157,434 | 2,754,416 | — | 2,938,051 |
| " " 1864 | 553 | 36,421 | 247,610 | 3,126,243 | — | 3,510,274 |
| " " 1865 | 595 | 47,668 | 306,923½ | 3,058,524½ | — | 3,413,116 |

* This Class was discontinued in October 1861.

## MADRAS RAILWAY.

Madras Railway.

61. The progress made both in the construction of the unfinished portion of this undertaking, and in the development of the traffic on that part which is opened, has been very satisfactory. Forty miles have been added to its open length, which now amounts to 611 miles, and the works on the north-west line, beyond Cuddapah, encourage the expectation that about 30 miles more will be finished by June next. The gradual and steady increase which has taken place in the profits of the undertaking is the best criterion of its sound condition, as well as the most satisfactory security for continued improvement. Its economical construction, the average cost per mile being estimated at about 12,000*l.*, is also an important element of success.

Iron Sleepers.

62. The superiority, under certain circumstances, of iron over wooden sleepers has been exemplified on this line. The whole of the wooden sleepers on the south-west line had to be removed, in consequence of their decayed condition, and they are being replaced by iron. The annual cost of maintaining that portion of the line which has been laid with iron sleepers is less than half that on which wooden sleepers were employed.

63. The following are the results of the traffic on the north-west and south-west lines for the two years ending the 31st December 1864 and 1865:—

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| The number of passengers were - - | 1,474,710 - | - 1,769,902* |
| The tonnage in goods, exclusive of railway materials, was - - | Tons. 249,386 - | Tons. - 296,397 |
| The gross receipts were - - | £312,496 - | - 405,006 |
| The net receipts were - - | 156,377 - | - 219,452 |

* Exclusive of the passengers on the north-west line, which last year amounted to 177,336.

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64. The subjoined tables furnish particulars of the traffic since the opening of the lines:— Madras Railway.

## Statement No. I.

Showing the Amount of Receipts from Passengers, Goods, &c., and of Working Expenses, during the Years ending 30th June 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

| Period. | No. of Miles open. | Receipts. | | | Working Expenses. | | | Net Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods, &c. | Total. | Working. | Maintenance. | Total. | |
| South-West Line: | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1864 | 478 | 66,966 | 90,367 | 157,343 | 54,428 | 26,197 | 80,625 | 76,718 |
| North-west Line: | | | | | | | | |
| Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1864 | 60 | 4,623 | 7,598 | 12,221 | 3,746 | 1,507 | 5,253 | 6,968 |
| | | 71,599 | 97,965 | 169,564 | 58,174 | 27,704 | 85,878 | 83,686 |
| South-West Line: | | | | | | | | |
| Half-year ending 30th June 1865 | 492 | 71,434 | 93,570 | 165,004 | 60,746 | 24,588 | 85,334 | 79,670 |
| North-West Line: | | | | | | | | |
| Half-year ending 30th June 1865 | 79 | 6,416 | 8,472 | 14,888 | 5,218 | 1,389 | 6,607 | 8,281 |
| South-West and North-West Lines: | | 77,850 | 102,042 | 179,892 | 65,964 | 25,977 | 91,941 | 87,951 |
| Year ending 30th June 1865 | 555 | 149,449 | 200,007 | 349,456 | 124,138 | 53,681 | 177,819 | 171,637 |
| " " 1864 | 448 | 113,505 | 157,131 | 270,636 | 90,896 | 60,742 | 151,638 | 118,998 |
| " " 1863 | 444 | 95,992 | 98,127 | 194,119 | 81,642 | 60,453 | 142,095 | 52,024 |
| " " 1862 | 332 | 63,222 | 64,393 | 127,615 | 60,404 | 34,492 | 94,896 | 32,719 |
| " " 1861 | 201 | 45,260 | 37,604 | 82,864 | 43,443 | 19,743 | 63,186 | 19,678 |

## Statement No. II.

Showing the Proportion of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts, and the Proportion of Receipts from Passengers and Goods.

| Period. | Proportion per Cent. of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts. | Proportion of Receipts from | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. |
| South-West Line: | | | |
| Year ending 30th June 1861 | 76·5 | 54·6 | 45·4 |
| " " 1862 | 73·5 | 49·2 | 50·8 |
| " " 1863 | 73·6 | 49·3 | 50·7 |
| " " 1864 | 56·8 | 41·4 | 58·6 |
| " " 1865 | 54·4 | 42·8 | 57·2 |

## Statement No. III.

Showing the Number of Passengers conveyed during the Years ending 30th June 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

| Period. | Number of Miles open. | Number of Passengers. | | | Total Number of Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | |
| South-west Line: | | | | | |
| Year ending 30th June 1861 | 184 | 2,774 | 10,428 | 969,287 | 982,489 |
| " " 1862 | 302 | 8,626 | 47,695 | 1,025,218 | 1,081,539 |
| " " 1863 | 407 | 9,788 | 71,966 | 974,558 | 1,056,312 |
| " " 1864 | 407 | 8,648 | 80,294 | 1,093,674 | 1,182,616 |
| " " 1865 | 484 | 10,424 | 110,890 | 1,287,943 | 1,409,257 |
| North-West Line:* | | | | | |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 | 37 | 532 | 3,050 | 132,801 | 136,381 |
| " " 1864 | 41 | 352 | 2,986 | 172,998 | 177,336 |
| " " 1865 | 70 | 402 | 3,145 | 215,409 | 219,036 |

* The details of the different classes of Passengers carried during the year ending 30th June 1865, on the North-west Line, have not reached this office.



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## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

65. The past year's operations of this Company do not furnish a good criterion of the position of the railway as a commercial undertaking. It was open throughout in November 1864, but passengers only were conveyed on it till November 1865, and although the conveyance of goods then commenced, the break at the Nerbudda river, which had been caused by the damage done to the bridge by the violence of the floods in the monsoon of the previous year, very much interfered with the traffic. The bridge was reopened in May last, and the effects on the traffic have been apparent.

Bridges.

66. The competition of the boats along the coast is more serious than was expected, and a fresh adjustment of the rates of conveyance will probably be necessary to secure more of the sea-borne traffic. In order to avoid the risk of a similar catastrophe to that which happened last year, the necessary measures have been taken for strengthening the piers of the iron bridges over the Nerbudda, the Taptee, and the Mhye rivers. This operation, together with the completion of the two or three miles of the railway through Bombay, and probably the doubling of portions of the line, will involve additional outlay. A very large traffic will be required to produce a profit equal to the amount paid for guaranteed interest. If, however, the present traffic of about 8,000*l.* a week were doubled, and the working expenses were reduced to 50 per cent. of the receipts, this desirable end would be attained; and I see no reason why both these results should not be produced.

### Statement No. I.

Showing the Amount of Receipts from Passengers and Goods, and the Expenses of Working, for the Years ending 30th June 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

| Period. | Number of Miles. | Receipts. | | | Expenses. | | | Net Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods, &c. | Total. | Working. | Maintenance. | Total. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Half-year ending December 1864 | 306¼ | 47,158 | 16,233 | 63,391 | 19,740 | 8,818 | 28,558 | 33,974 |
| Half-year ending June 1865 | 306¼ | 107,472 | 7,688 | 135,161 | 63,377 | 31,430 | 94,807 | 75,187 |
| Year ending June 1865 | 306 | 154,630 | 41,805 | 198,552 | 83,117 | 40,248 | 123,365 | 109,161 |
| „ „ 1864 | 185¼ | 82,922 | 58,857 | 141,779 | * | * | * | * |
| „ „ 1863 | 168 | 63,097 | 39,821 | 102,918 | 32,361 | 8,236 | 40,597 | 62,331 |
| „ „ 1862 | 130 | 34,342 | 12,591 | 46,933 | 22,327 | 3,828 | 26,155 | 20,778 |

* No Revenue Account having yet been received from India for this year, the expenses cannot be given. The receipts are taken from the Weekly Traffic Returns.

### Statement No. II.

Showing the Proportion of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts, and the Proportion received from Passengers and Goods.

| Period. | Proportion per cent. of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts. | Proportion of Receipts from | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. |
| Year ending 30th June 1862 | 50·14 | 66·40 | 33·60 |
| „ „ 1863 | 41·18 | 59·60 | 40·40 |
| „ „ 1864 | — | 58·48 | 41·52 |
| „ „ 1865 | — | 78·7 | 21·3 |

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## Statement No. III.

Showing Number of Passengers conveyed during the Years ending 30th June 1862, 1863, and 1864.

| Period. | Average Number of Miles open. | Number of Passengers. | | | Total Number of Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | |
| Year ending 30th June 1862 - | 130 | 2,063 | 10,980 | 838,285 | 851,328 |
| „ „ 1863 - | 168 | 2,713 | 11,785 | 803,572 | 818,070 |
| „ „ 1864 - | 185¼ | 4,149 | 15,844 | 931,186 | 951,179 |
| „ „ 1865 - | 306 | 10,266 | 44,510 | 1,264,092 | 1,318,868 |

## Statement No. IV.

Showing the Number of Passengers per Mile open and the Number per Mile in each Class.

| Period. | Number of Passengers conveyed per Mile. | Number conveyed per Mile. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. |
| Year ending 30th June 1862 - | 6,548 | 16 | 84 | 6,448 |
| „ „ 1863 - | 4,869 | 16 | 70 | 4,783 |
| „ „ 1864 - | 5,134 | 22 | 86 | 5,026 |
| „ „ 1865 | 4,310 | 34 | 145 | 4,131 |

## SCINDE RAILWAY.



**67. The traffic on this line has been injuriously affected during the past year by the unsettled state of the trade of that part of India. It does not compare favourably with the previous year on this account. An improvement has taken place since the commencement of the present year, and if a reduction in the expense of maintaining and working the line were effected, satisfactory results might be produced.**

## Statement No. I.

Showing the Amount of Receipts and Working Expenses for the Years ending 30th June 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

| Period. | Number of Miles open. | Receipts from Conveyance of | | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Net Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Merchandise, &c. | | Working and Maintenance. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Year ending 30th June 1862 - | 105 | 10,045 | 30,028 | 40,073 | 36,631 | 5,442 |
| „ „ 1863 - | 105 | 13,196 | 76,717 | 89,913 | 70,919 | 18,994 |
| „ „ 1864 - | 105 | 14,558 | 84,253 | 98,811 | 92,154 | 6,657 |
| „ „ 1865 - | 105 | 14,940 | 67,553 | 82,493 | 78,986 | 3,507 |



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Scinde Railway.

## Statement No. II.

Showing the Proportion of Working Expenses to the Gross Receipts, and the Proportion of Receipts from Passengers and Goods.

| Period. | Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts. | Proportion per cent. of Receipts from | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. |
| Year ending 30th June 1862 | 86·41 | 25·06 | 74·96 |
| „ „ 1863 | 78·86 | 14·67 | 85·33 |
| „ „ 1864 | 93·26 | 14·73 | 85·26 |
| „ „ 1865 | 95·7 | 18·1 | 81·8 |

## Statement No. III.

Showing the Number of Passengers conveyed, &c.

| Period. | Number of Miles open. | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total Number of Passengers conveyed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year ending 30th June 1862 - | 105 | 491 | 5,140 | 84,494 | 90,125 |
| „ „ 1863 - | 105 | 457 | 7,143 | 117,489 | 125,089 |
| „ „ 1864 - | 105 | — | — | — | — |
| „ „ 1865 - | 105 | 1,738 | 5,015 | 105,294 | 112,047 |

## PUNJAUB RAILWAY.

Punjab Railway.

68. The whole of this line, from Umritsur to Mooltan and Shershah, was opened for public traffic in April 1865, thus increasing the length open from 43 to 253 miles. The traffic has been conducted regularly, but, although it has increased, it does not appear to be large at present. The line will open a country capable of great improvement in agricultural produce, but, with the exception of Lahore, Umritsur, and Mooltan, it does not connect large and populous towns. It may therefore require some little time to develope the traffic thoroughly, and to render the line accessible to the neighbouring districts by means of roads to the stations. During the present year, however, a steady increase has taken place, both in the passenger and goods traffic, and additional rolling stock is already required.

69. The following table furnishes particulars in regard to the traffic for the years ending 30th June 1863, 1864, and 1865:—

## Statement No. I.

| Period. | Miles open. | Receipts. | | Total. | Expenses. | Net Receipts. | Number of Passengers. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Merchandise. | | | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class and Military. | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | | | |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 - - - | 45 | 12,193 | 522 | 12,715 | 8,343 | 4,372 | 2,286 | 4,007 | 350,533 | 356,826 |
| Year ending 30th June 1864 - - - | 45 | 16,484 | 682 | 17,166 | 12,403 | 4,763 | 4,573 | 10,775 | 410,571 | 425,919 |
| Year ending 30th June 1865 - - - | Mean. 84 | 15,571 | 9,679 | 25,250 | 19,241 | 6,009 | 4,320 | 10,044 | 421,727 | 436,091 |

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STATEMENT No. II.

Punjab Railway.

| Period. | Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts. | Proportion per Cent. of Receipts from | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 - | 65·61 | 95·89 | 4·10 |
| „ „ 1864 - | 72·25 | 96·02 | 3·97 |
| „ „ 1865 - | 76·20 | 61·6 | 38·4 |

## INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

Indus Steam Flotilla.

70. A regular bi-monthly communication between Kotree and Mooltan has been kept up by the steamers of the Flotilla during the year, and no loss or accident has occurred. The fleet now consists of eight steamers for passengers and cargo, and three tug-steamers for cargoes, with 16 accommodation and other barges. Another tug-steamer, built in this country, is now being put up at Keeamaree, and four large steamers are now in the hands of Messrs. Laird, Messrs. Napier, and Messrs. Samuda, and will be ready for transmission to Scinde in the course of this year.

71. The earnings of the Flotilla, as in the case of the Scinde Railway, have not equalled those of the previous year; the gross receipts having been 73,959*l.*, against 87,203*l.*, and the net profits only 16,460*l.*, compared with 34,653*l.*

INDUS FLOTILLA.

| Indus Steam Flotilla. | Receipts. | | Total. | Expenses. | Net Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers. | Goods. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Year ending 30th June 1864 - | 7,577 | 79,626 | 87,203 | 52,550 | 34,653 |
| „ „ 1865 - | 5,819 | 68,139 | 73,958 | 57,409 | 16,549 |

## DELHI RAILWAY.

Delhi Railway.

72. Satisfactory progress has been made with the works on this line, which are reported to have been well executed. It is believed that 30 miles of the lower portion may be opened for traffic before the end of this year. This would connect Delhi with Meerut, and would be an important section to begin with. It is also possible that, at the Umritsir end, the line from that place to the River Beas, a distance of 27 miles, may be completed about the same time. The Board have taken measures for providing the locomotives and rolling stock requisite for working these sections.

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

73. It has been determined during the past year to extend this line from its present terminus at Kooshtea to Goalundo, a distance of 45 miles. Its new terminus will thus be placed on the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Barampootra. The object of the extension was to increase the benefits of the existing line by intercepting the traffic coming down these rivers to Calcutta. The works, which include a large bridge, are to be executed under the superintendence of the Company's Engineer, Mr. Leslie, and will, it is estimated be completed in about three years.



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Eastern Bengal Railway.

74. The traffic on the open line has improved in a satisfactory manner, and its prospects are altogether encouraging. The Company has this Session obtained an Act which confers upon them powers to run steamers in communication with the railway, which, it is expected, will be for the benefit of the public and for the improvement of their own property.

75. The traffic for the last two years has been as follows:—

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of passengers conveyed - | 1,124,570 | 1,155,291 |
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| Tonnage of goods - - - - | 47,071 | 88,054 |
| | £ | £ |
| Gross receipts - - - - | 88,548 | 112,840 |
| Net receipts - - - - | 41,025 | 58,746 |

## Statement No. I.

Showing the Amount of Receipts from Passengers, Goods, &c., and of Expenses during the Years ending 30th June 1863, 1864, and 1865. The whole (110 miles) open.

| Period. | Receipts from | | | | Expenses. | | | Net Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers. | Goods. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Working. | Maintenance. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Half-year ending 30th June 1863 - - | 24,041 | 8,802 | 905 | 33,748 | 17,885 | — | 17,885 | 15,863 |
| Ditto, 31st Dec. 1863 - | 26,887 | 13,758 | 1,958 | 42,603 | 19,819 | 2,309 | 22,128 | 20,475 |
| Ditto, 30th June 1864 - | 35,464 | 10,404 | 77 | 45,945 | 20,355 | 5,040 | 25,395 | 20,550 |
| Total for year ending June 1864 - - | 62,351 | 24,162 | 2,035 | 88,548 | 40,274 | 7,349 | 47,623 | 41,025 |
| Year ending June 1865 | 62,158 | 43,959 | 6,723 | 112,840 | 43,390 | 10,704 | 54,094 | 58,746 |

## Statement No. II.

Showing Proportion of Expenses to Receipts, and of Receipts from Passengers and Goods.

| Period. | Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Receipts. | Proportion per Cent. of Receipts from | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods. | Miscellaneous. |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 - | 48·38 | 71·24 | 26·08 | 2·68 |
| „ „ 1864 - | 53·80 | 70·41 | 27·28 | 2·2 |
| „ „ 1865 - | 48·77 | 55·08 | 38·9 | 6·02 |

## Statement No. III.

Showing the Number of Passengers conveyed.

| Period. | Miles open. | Number of Passengers conveyed. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | 4th Class. | Total. |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 | 110 | 20,761 | 20,786 | 499,758 | — | 541,305 |
| „ „ 1864 | 110 | 40,461 | 51,653½ | 987,481 | 44,615 | 1,124,570½ |
| „ „ 1865 | 110 | 41,884½ | 46,380 | 310,493½ | 756,583 | 1,155,291 |

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## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

76. The results of the traffic on this line still continue to show a small deficit. I was in hopes that the period of deficiencies would have passed away last half year, and this would probably have been the case had not the fares been lowered. The causes for the past results have continued with the progress of the undertaking; but now that Canning is improving as a town, under the auspices of the Land Company, and is becoming more salubrious, in consequence of the clearing away of jungle and the drainage of the neighbourhood, and now that the port is also more known, and consequently more used, the shipping will increase, and the railway receipts will improve.

STATEMENT.

| Period. | Receipts from | | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Deficiency. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Passengers. | Goods. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Half-year ending 30th June 1862 - - | 1,224 | 271 | 1,545 | 1,789 | 194 |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 - - | 2,585 | 259 | 2,844 | 3,418 | 574 |
| „ „ 1864 - - | 4,630 | 1,915 | 6,559 | 8,380 | 1,821 |
| „ „ 1865 - - | 5,782 | 2,585 | 8,367 | 11,412 | 3,045 |

## GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

Great Southern of India Railway.

77. The works on the Errode Extension of this line, by which a junction will be formed with the Madras Railway, have been progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that the whole will be completed in the spring of next year. A length of 47 out of the 87 miles may be opened this year. The traffic has increased gradually, but it is yet small to what it will, I trust, ultimately become. Upon the completion of the Extension Line, a more rapid improvement will probably take place. The results of the traffic are given below:—

STATEMENT I.

Showing the Amount of Receipts from Passengers and Goods, and of the Working Expenses, &c.

| Period. | Miles open. | Receipts from | | | Expenses of Working and Maintenance. | Net Receipts. | Proportion per Cent. of Expenses to Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Passengers. | Goods, &c. | Total. | | | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Year ending 30th June 1863 - - - | 79 | 15,530 | 10,917 | 26,447 | 12,251 | 14,196 | 46·32 |
| Ditto, 30th June 1864 - | 79 | 16,158 | 11,182 | 27,340 | 13,623 | 13,717 | 49·82 |
| „ „ 1865 - | 79 | 19,127 | 16,109 | 35,236 | 17,451 | 17,785 | 49·5 |

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the Number of Passengers conveyed.

| Period. | Number of Miles open. | Number of Passengers. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | Total. |
| Year ending 31st December 1863 - | 79 | 1,537 | 8,533 | 308,882 | 318,882 |
| „ „ 1864 - | 79 | 1,356 | 3,968 | 293,921 | 299,245 |
| „ „ 1865 - | 79 | 1,157 | 4,408 | 387,725 | 393,290 |



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## SUMMARY.

Summary.

78. The facts which have appeared in the foregoing statements may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The present sanctioned system of guaranteed Railways comprises a length of nearly 5,000 miles, of which about two-thirds have been finished. One-third of the whole will probably have to be made with a double line, within the next five or six years, before which time the 4,944 now in course of construction will be opened.

It is estimated that this system will cost about 81,000,000*l.*, of which sum 60,860,000*l.* had been raised, and 60,645,000*l.* had been expended on the 1st May 1866.

The expenditure in this country has amounted to about 22,000,000*l.*; in India, to 38,600,000*l.* Materials to the value of 17,622,172*l.*, and weighing about 2,883,635 tons, have been sent from hence.

The proprietors of Indian railway stock and debentures now number 39,466, of whom 2,933 have been added during the past year.

The gross receipts during the year ending June 1865 were 3,122,480*l.*, as compared with 2,303,288*l.* in the previous year.

The working expenses 1,565,437*l.* as against 1,322,656*l.*

The net profits were in 1863–64 840,704*l.*, in 1864–65 1,341,550*l.*

The receipts from goods increased from 1,334,951*l.* to 1,844,904*l.*

The number of passengers were in 1863–64 11,631,683, in 1864–65 about 12,500,000.

Future prospects.

79. So much for the past. With respect to the future, it cannot but be seen that there is much in the present condition of these undertakings to encourage the hope that success and prosperity are before them. The chief requisites to ensure these results are skill and energy, guided by sound principles of management. Each railway must necessarily, to a certain extent, be regulated according to its own condition and circumstances. But there are certain *leading* principles upon which the general administration of the railway system in India should be carried on, and these may be expressed in two words, unity and uniformity. A unity of organization should run through the whole. Each undertaking should be regarded as a part of the entire system. The administrative and executive officers of the different Companies should work in unison, acting together for the public advantage and for the benefit of the concerns under their management. If also an unity of interest in the success of the undertakings could be established between the employer and the employed, by allowing the remuneration of the chief officers engaged on the lines to be in some measure regulated by the amount of profits when they pass a certain point, an additional impulse might be given to good and economical management. The principle of uniformity should be applied not only to certain points of construction, such as the gauge, the bridge openings, the space between tracks, &c., but also to the weights and measures used on the different lines, to the mode of keeping and auditing accounts, and, as far as practicable, to the rates for passengers and goods and telegraph messages. Uniformity and simplicity might also with advantage regulate the control which it is the right and duty of Government to exercise under the contracts. General rules and regulations, and a tariff of maximum charges, should be established to ensure the proper management of the railways and the protection of the public, but the Government might be relieved from interference with details, the responsibility of working out the arrangements decided upon being left to those who are selected on account of their peculiar qualifications to direct the affairs of the various departments.

Principles of administation.

80. If principles such as these are applied to the management of the Railways which have been undertaken under the guarantee system, and if energy and zeal mark the conduct of those who are entrusted with their administration, that system will soon cease to impose an annual burden upon the revenues of India.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient, humble Servant,

JULAND DANVERS.

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# APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

FORM of DEBENTURE CONTRACT between the Secretary of State for India, and an Indian Railway Company.

After the preamble :—

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, the Secretary of State in Council doth hereby (so far as the covenants and agreements herein-after contained are to be observed and performed on the part of the Secretary of State in Council for the time being) covenant with the said Railway Company and their successors. And the said Railway Company do hereby, for themselves and their successors, (so far as the covenants and agreements herein-after contained are to be observed and performed by them) covenant with the Secretary of State in Council in manner following; that is to say,—

1. That the Secretary of State in Council shall and will, as often as and when the interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum in respect of such of the debentures representing the said sum of pounds, or any part thereof, as shall not previously to the time of payment of interest have been exchanged for stock, according to the terms of the said debentures, shall become due, duly pay out of the revenues of India into the Bank, or other the bankers for the time being of the said Company, to an account called "The Railway Debenture Account," the aggregate amount of such interest, as a fund to meet and provide for the payment of such interest, and shall and will, on the day of , being the day preceding the day named in the said debentures for the payment of the principal sums thereby secured, duly pay out of the revenues of India to the same account the amount of the principal sums payable on such of the said debentures as shall not previously to such day have been renewed, so as to postpone the time of payment, or have been exchanged or delivered up in order to be exchanged for stock, as a fund to meet and provide for the payment of such principal sums; and shall and will, on the day of being the day preceding the day named in the said debentures for the payment of the principal sums thereby secured, in case such payment shall be postponed, according to the terms of such debentures, duly pay out of the revenues of India to the same account the amount of the principal sums payable on such of the said debentures as shall have been renewed as aforesaid, and shall not previously to such last-mentioned day have been exchanged for stock, as a fund to meet and provide for the payment of the said last-mentioned principal sums, and the moneys to be paid to the said account under the terms of this clause, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and principal accordingly: And that, notwithstanding anything contained in the said debentures, the said Railway Company shall not be subject or liable to any action or suit at law or in equity upon or by virtue of such debentures, but that the Secretary of State in Council shall and will, at all times hereafter (the costs and charges being defrayed out of the revenues of India), well and sufficiently protect, save harmless, and keep indemnified the said Railway Company, and their lands, tenements, goods, chattels, and effects whatsoever, of, from, and against all actions, suits, losses, costs, charges, damages, and expenses whatsoever, which they shall or may suffer, sustain, expend, or be put unto, or which shall or may be commenced, instituted, sued, or prosecuted against them by reason or in consequence of the said debentures or any of them.

2. That, upon the proprietor of any of the said debentures availing himself of the option given to him under the terms of his debenture, and exchanging such debenture for capital stock of the Company to the same amount, the nominal amount of such stock shall be deemed to be part of the capital of the Company, and the Secretary of State in Council shall, during the then residue of the said determinable term of years from the day of , pay out of the revenues of India to the said Railway Company in London half-yearly, on the day of and the day of in every year, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the capital sum represented by the debentures which shall have been so exchanged, such interest being considered, in the first instance, as running from the last day on which interest shall have become payable on the same debenture previously to the exchange thereof for stock.



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3. That the sums herein-before agreed to be paid by the Secretary of State in Council for interest as aforesaid shall be in satisfaction of all interest which, under the said indenture of the , would or might become payable in respect of the principal monies raised by the said debentures, and paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the account of the Secretary of State in Council of India as aforesaid.

4. That the provision contained in the said indenture of the , one thousand eight hundred and , concerning the application of the half-yearly net receipts of the said Railway in payment of the interest therein mentioned, so as to exonerate the Secretary of State in Council from the same, and concerning the application of one half of the surplus of such net receipts in the repayment of any sums previously paid for interest, with simple interest on such sums, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall apply to the interest herein-before agreed to be paid as aforesaid.

5. That all monies which, under the covenant herein-before in that behalf contained, shall have been paid by the Secretary of State in Council, in satisfaction of the principal monies secured by such of the said debentures as shall not be exchanged for stock, shall be treated and considered as capital contributed by the Secretary of State in Council out of the revenues of India to the joint stock of the Railway Company; and in order to give full effect to the rights of the Secretary of State in Council in respect of the capital so contributed, the Secretary of State in Council shall be at liberty at any time to name a person or persons, into whose name or names, as trustee or trustees for for Her Majesty on account of the Government of India, an equivalent amount of stock may be placed and registered, and thereupon such stock shall be so placed and registered accordingly.

6. That the nominal amount of the capital so contributed by the Secretary of State in Council as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been paid by the said Railway Company into the Bank of England on the day on which the principal of the debentures not converted into stock of the Company, as aforesaid, shall have become payable; and the Secretary of State in Council shall thenceforth, during the residue of the said determinable term of ninety-nine years, pay to the said Railway Company in London half-yearly, on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the nominal amount of the said stock, from the time when the said nominal amount shall be so deemed to have been paid into the Bank of England as aforesaid, and the provision referred to in the fourth clause hereof shall apply to the interest so paid, and the nominal amount of such stock shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be part of the capital of the Company.

7. That the covenants and provisions of the said indentures of the day of one thousand eight hundred and , shall remain in full force, and shall apply to payments to be made and matters to be done in pursuance of these presents, so far as is not inconsistent herewith.

In witness whereof, A. B. and C. D., being two Members of the Council of India have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the said Railway Company have caused their common seal to be affixed, the day and year first above written.

---

No. 2.

24, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square,
May 1, 1866.

Dear Sir,

The rejections of candidates for appointments on the various Indian Railways have amounted, during the year 1865, to 18 per cent.; a proportion differing little from that observed during the previous year, 20 per cent.

Of these rejections, not less than 35 per cent. were due to disease of the lungs; mostly either latent and threatening future mischief, or indicative of previous disease implying general unsoundness and weakness of constitution. In a smaller proportion of cases, the disease was more active and advanced.

The number and circumstances of these cases renders it impossible to avoid the inference that Indian appointments are not infrequently sought by persons because they suspect or know their lungs to be delicate or diseased, and entertain a vague *quasi*-medical belief that, for such a condition of lung, hot climates exercise a remedial influence. I need hardly say that, even assuming the accuracy of this belief, the duty of an examining physician on behalf of the Indian Railway Companies would be little affected, unless it were established that the degree of this alleged remedial influence rendered practically unimportant the effect of such

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diseased conditions on prospective health. This, however, is unquestionably not the case. Disease causing debility, and debility of any kind rendering its subject less fit to resist the strain of hard work in a hot climate (not to say favouring the access of many maladies), a decided tendency to thoracic disease is, in itself, a disqualification. Nor are the advantages of Indian climate in thoracic disease by any means clear. For mortuary returns show a large proportion of deaths from disease of this kind in India, as well as from the pulmonary consumption which is its most frequent exponent or cause. And I cannot withhold the expression of a strong personal conviction that, in a considerable proportion of the deaths from "dysentery" in India, the intestinal ulceration which constitutes the malady is little more than tubercular consumption; its manifestations being, as it were, transferred from the lungs to the bowels. Assuming this view to be correct, the observation of a tendency to pulmonary tubercle, in a person hitherto inhabiting a temperate climate, suggests that he is the subject of a special liability to one of the most frequent and fatal of Indian diseases.

Two other classes of infirmity may be noticed, each amounting to about 20 per cent. (or one-fifth) of the total rejections.

In the organs of circulation, the heart is sometimes found structurally diseased. Much oftener, there is such a degree of weakness and relaxation, both in this organ and in the adjacent large vessels, as is scarcely less influential on the prospective health of its subjects. This latter condition often seems the direct result of bodily exertion, exceeding (either in degree or protraction) what the constitution can support. It is often associated with habitual intemperance; which, though sometimes causing it, and always increasing it, is yet, in many cases, rather its effect than its cause, the stimulants having been resorted to as a temporary remedy against exhaustion.

In the other class of cases, in which disease of the *liver* is either present or impending, the disqualifying infirmity is much more frequently and directly traceable to alcoholic excess.

As a rule, it is not so much habitual intemperance, as its effect on various organs, which is certified by medical examination. But such intemperance is sometimes unmistakeably deducible from the circumstances elicited by thorough medical inquiry. And, considering the grave influence of Indian climate and residence, both in increasing the injurious results of intemperate habits, and in affording increased temptations and opportunities for the development of these habits themselves, it is not surprising that I should have sometimes felt obliged specially to notify my opinion of the mere intemperance of candidates. To the best of my knowledge, the Directors have in every instance rejected such candidates.

In respect of vaccination, the routine I have prescribed myself is simple, but, I trust, efficient. My own observations confirm what I believe is the rule of the best authorities on this subject:—namely, that protection against small-pox is best assured by the presence of three good vaccine marks; and, in the case of adults, by a careful re-vaccination at least once after puberty. Practically, I find little difficulty in securing such a re-vaccination (by a district vaccinator under the Act of Parliament) in all cases save those in which a history of small-pox, certified by its marks, renders further risk inconsiderable.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D., F.R.S.

Juland Danvers, Esq.

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## No. 3.

## RETURN of the Number and Nature of the Accidents and the Injuries to Life and Limb which have occurred on all the Railways open for Traffic in India during the Year 1864.

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### Note by Captain E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R.E., Under Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

As with the returns of previous years, so with that for 1864, great delay has attended its compilation. Endeavours were made to bring it out in better time, but in the returns originally received from Bombay in July last, there were serious omissions, and it was not till January 1866 that these were supplied by the receipt of the detailed analysis prepared in the Consulting Engineer's Department of that Presidency. The completeness of the return of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is even now open to doubt, as there is no record of any accident having occurred between the 6th and 31st December 1864.

Returns of accidents on open lines of railway are called for in the interests and for the protection of the public, and in classifying the accidents to trains, the object is to fix the respon-



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sibility on the Railway Companies, in all cases that it can be so fixed with strict justice. The forms adopted for exhibiting the accidents should be such as will clearly show the public the risks attending travelling, and, at the same time, bring home to the Railway Companies the shortcomings of their administration. The forms into which the accidents of 1864 have now been thrown, are by no means intricate. Indeed, they might well go into greater detail, and separate the accidents affecting passenger trains only from those affecting goods and ballast trains.

But there is another class besides the travelling public which has to be considered, viz., the servants of the Companies. The risks they are exposed to are very great, and though the accidents they meet with are generally attributed to their own incaution, it is proper that the casualties should be prominently exhibited. A more detailed analysis of the accidents, such as would be afforded by the particulars which would be gathered from the table attached to this note, were it adopted, might tend to bring out more prominently certain classes of accidents, and lead to some measures being devised for diminishing the risks to which these employés are liable.

The following table exhibits, in a compendious form the statistics of accidents affecting passengers during the four years ending with 1864 :—

| Years. | Miles open. | Number of Passengers. | | Number of Accidents to Trains. | Number of Passengers from Causes beyond their own Control. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gross. | Per Mile open. | | Gross. | | | Per Million. | | |
| | | | | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed and Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed and Injured. |
| Great Britain, 1860 - - | 10,433 | 193,944,156 | 18,589 | ? | 30 | 479 | 509 | 0·15 | 2·47 | 2·62 |
| India, 1861 - - - - | 1,221 | 6,464,351 | 5,294 | 248 | 2 | 6 | 8 | ·31 | ·93 | 1·24 |
| „ 1862 - - - - | 1,866 | 8,202,640 | 4,396 | 276 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| „ 1863 - - - - | 2,408 | 10,705,030 | 4,446 | 234 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 0·56 | 2·05 | 2·61 |
| Average of the three years 1861—1863 - - - | 1,832 | 8,457,340 | 4,616 | 253 | 2·67 | 9·33 | 12· | 0·32 | 1·10 | 1·42 |
| India, 1864, excluding I. B. Railway - - - - | 2,672 | 12,986,070 | 4,860 | 345 | 18 | 31 | 49 | 1·39 | 2·39 | 3·77 |

Taking the averages for the three years ending with 1863, the number of accidents to trains, &c., per million of passengers, was 30; and there was one accident to every 7¼ miles of open line. During the year 1864 these figures were respectively 27 and 7¾.

The open mileage in 1864 was 46 per cent., and the gross number of passengers was 54 per cent. in excess of the average of the previous three years; but the number of passengers per mile open was only 5 per cent. in excess.

The comparison shows that the risks to passengers have somewhat decreased. But this is only true in comparison with the number of accidents to trains, &c., as given in these returns. For a true conclusion on this point, the accidents to *passenger trains only* should be dealt with, and it is desirable that the description of the accidents should in future be clear enough to allow of this comparison being made.

But what really effects the travelling public is the number of accidents to life or limb from causes beyond the control of passengers. In these there was, in 1864, a very serious increase over the average of the three previous years, but, as will be readily understood when the comparative smallness of the figures are considered, this may be brought about by the occurrence of two or three serious accidents, and this was the case in 1864. Two serious accidents, a detailed description of which follows the returns, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In the year 1863, the Indian Railway system contrasted unfavourably with that of Great Britain in this respect, owing to accidents on the Bombay lines chiefly, and the experience of these two years is, that the risks to passengers on the Great Indian Peninsula Company's line are considerably greater than on others. The Madras lines maintain their character for perfect immunity from danger.

The particulars of the number of passengers on the Indian Branch Railway Company's line between Nulhattee and Jeagunge not being forthcoming, the accidents to passengers (13 injured from carriages blown over in a storm) have been thrown out.

There is a class of casualty to Native passengers which, as it has nothing to do with the working of the trains, does not appear in these returns. The number of persons found dead in trains is very large, especially in the North-West Division of the East Indian Railway. These casualties are attributed, by the railway authorities, to the hot winds and great heat, and to the pilgrimages to the Ganges being undertaken by persons physically unfit for the fatigue of travelling; but the suspicion of unfair play may not be without foundation, and the Railway Traffic Establishment and Police may have a responsibility in the matter.

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The number of persons employed on the railways who met with accidents in 1864, compared with the three previous years, is shown in the following Table:—

| Years. | No. of Servants | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed and Injured. |
| 1861 - - - - | 54 | 86 | 140 |
| 1862 - - - - | 70 | 65 | 135 |
| 1863 - - - - | 69 | 49 | 118 |
| 1861—63 - - - | 64 | 67 | 131 |
| 1864 - - - - | 73 | 74 | 147 |

In following out the comparisons suggested by this Table, the accidents to servants of contractors would also have to be separated, and the elements of the number of servants employed and the number of train miles and engine miles run would be useful.

They are not readily or accurately attainable here. But the number for 1864 shows an increase of only 12 per cent. over the average of the three previous years; the increase in the number of passengers and of miles open in the periods being respectively 54 and 46 per cent., as already stated. The number of railway servants was certainly much larger in the last than in the previous years, so that the increase in the number of casualties may not be considered excessive.

The number of casualties to other persons, neither passengers nor connected with railways, will be gathered from the following Table:—

| Years. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed and Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 - - - - | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| 1862 - - - - | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| 1863 - - - - | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| 1861—63 - - - | 25 | 6 | 31 |
| 1864 - - - - | 29 | 7 | 36 |

Of the number in 1864, 31 were trespassers, of whom 26 were killed, chiefly on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Madras Railways.

Taking the aggregate casualties for all classes from all causes, we have—

| Years. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed and Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 - - - - | 79 | 101 | 180 |
| 1862 - - - - | 93 | 74 | 167 |
| 1863 - - - - | 112 | 82 | 194 |
| 1861—63 - - - | 95 | 85 | 180 |
| 1864 - - - - | 125 | 118 | 243 |

of which, it may be remarked, that the ratio of increase in 1864 is less than the ratio of the increase in the open mileage.

With regard to the accidents to trains, &c., during 1864, they were 345 in number, with a length open of 2,699 miles, against an average of 253, with a length open of 1,832 miles in the three previous years; but though the total number of persons of all classes killed and injured during the year was 256, the number of casualties produced by these accidents was only 76, of whom there were 18 passengers killed and 44 injured. By far the largest number of accidents consist in engines and vehicles getting off their proper line. There were 167 cases of this description in 1864, and of these at least 85 arose from the action of pointsmen. Had the classification of the Bombay returns been observed, there would have been 13 more attributable to this ciass of servants. Of the 85 cases, no less than 59 occurred on one railway, the East Indian, and 14 cases of collision are attributable to the same cause. These accidents arise at facing-points, and many of them in shunting within stations.

In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the "Jemadar system" of serving points, as it is called, is in force. A jemadar is made responsible for working all the points at a station, his duty being to warn his subordinates for duty, and to see them at their posts. On the North-West Division of the same railway, two pointsmen are employed at each set of points where trains are timed to pass each other, otherwise one man only. Accidents are thought to have decreased since this double manning has been introduced.

The other causes of accidents to trains which call for notice are "fire" and "running over cattle," of which there were respectively 53 and 47 instances in 1864. Cases of fire were



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almost entirely confined to the East Indian Railway in its North-West Division, where wood fuel was used, and to the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways, on which cotton was conveyed in large quantities. Heavy claims for compensation were the results on the Great Indian Peninsula line. The cases of running over cattle were confined to the same three lines. They have increased on the East Indian Railway in the Upper Division. The fence on this portion of the line is simply a mound and ditch and is very inefficient. It will be supplemented by stretching a wire along the top of the mound. That these accidents were unaccompanied with injury to the trains is attributed to the use of cow-catchers. They are not in use, it is believed, on the Bombay lines, or only on the Bombay, Boroda, and Central India Company's line, and the consequence is that one in nearly every two of the cases of running over cattle on them, was followed by vehicles or permanent-way being injured, or the former leaving the rails. The number of cases of fire in the North-Western Provinces were probably much increased by the inefficient state of the spark bafflers, it having been found that the greater part of the wire gauze was wanting. It is reported that "it was sometimes cut away by the engine-drivers, as from the meshes being too small, " the wire got choked with soot, and interfered with the draught required to get up steam, " and sometimes the wire from its weakness and inferior quality was broken and burst " upwards by the force of the escaping steam."

Of the total number of accidents to trains, 74, or rather more than one-fifth, are classed as " apparently unavoidable or not accounted for," two as due to malice, and one to improper interference; but of the first 53 are from fire, leaving 21 attributable to other causes. The number of preventible accidents is no doubt very excessive.

The actual number of accidents which resulted in injury to passengers from causes beyond their own control was only six, of which three were on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the remaining three were distributed equally between the East Indian, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, and the Indian Branch Railways.

In the last Table is a summary of the accidents, arranged under each Presidency. It may be gathered from this that the Madras lines, though carrying far less traffic, and having a much shorter length open, are worked far more carefully than those of Bengal or Bombay, and that the last mentioned, while they do more work per mile open, contrast unfavourably with both the others, though, looking to the number of passengers carried, the number of accidents to trains is about the same in Bombay as in Bengal.

NUMERICAL ABSTRACT OF ACCIDENTS to PERSONS of all Classes on Railways open for Traffic during 1864.

| | Bengal, N. W. P., and Punjab. | | | | | | | | | | Madras. | | | | Bombay. | | | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Indian. | | Eastern Bengal Railway. | | Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. | | Indian Branch Railway.* | | Punjab Railway. | | Madras Railway. | | G. S. of I. Railway. | | G. I. P. Railway. | | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. | | Sindh Railway. | | | | |
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed and Injured. |
| **PASSENGERS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From causes beyond their own control, viz.:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From the accidents to trains | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 29 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 18 | 44 | 62 |
| From other causes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Number | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 29 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 18 | 44 | 62 |
| Per million of Passengers | — | ·224 | — | — | — | — | — | ? | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4·651 | 7·934 | ·947 | ·947 | — | — | 1·386 | 2·387 | 3·773 |
| From their own misconduct or incaution | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Per million of Passengers | ·898 | ·898 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ·273 | — | — | 1·894 | — | — | ·385 | ·462 | ·847 |
| Total from all causes | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 29 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 23 | 50 | 73 |
| **SERVANTS OF COMPANIES AND OF CONTRACTORS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From causes beyond their own control | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | — | — | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| From their own misconduct or incaution | 35 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | — | 1 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 68 | 59 | 127 |
| Total from all causes | 38 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | — | 1 | 16 | 22 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 73 | 74 | 147 |
| **OTHER PERSONS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crossing at level crossings | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Trespassers, including suicide | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 26 | 5 | 31 |
| Miscellaneous | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total from all causes | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 11 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 29 | 7 | 36 |
| Grand Total of all classes from all causes | 54 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 4 | — | 1 | 45 | 55 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 125 | 131 | 256 |
| Mean length of Railway open during the year (Miles) | 1,068 | | 110 | | 28 | | 27 | | 45 | | 402 | | 79 | | 559 | | 196 | | 105 | | 2,699 | | |
| Number of Passengers carried | 4,453,483 | | 1,149,283 | | 306,873 | | ? | | 440,471 | | 1,515,555 | | 299,245 | | 3,654,866 | | 1,055,570 | | 110,724 | | 12,986,070† | | |
| Train mileage (Goods and Passengers) | 3,566,491 | | 262,445 | | 48,166 | | ? | | 60,971 | | 1,096,023 | | 113,875 | | 1,867,464 | | ? | | 293,532 | | 3,708,977† | | |
| Number of servants employed | 18,425 | | 1,701 | | 168 | | ? | | ? | | 9,193 | | 522 | | 11,768 | | 7,208 | | 1,763 | | 50,748† | | |

* The number of Passengers on the Indian Branch Railway not being known, that Railway is thrown out in the calculations per million
† These figures are all incomplete.

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## NUMERICAL ABSTRACT of ACCIDENTS to Trains, &c., on open Lines of Railway during 1864, showing their Causes and the Number of Persons killed and injured thereby.

| NATURE OF ACCIDENTS. | Number of Accidents. | Number of Passengers. | | Number of Servants of Companies and of Contractors. | | Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors. | | Total Number of Servants, Passengers, and others. | | Classification of Accidents. | | | | | | | | | | | | Improper interference by Persons not under the control of the Company. | Malicious acts of Persons not under the control of the Company. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for. | Defects in Rolling Stock or Road and Works. | | | Neglect or Defects in Management or Discipline. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rolling Stock. | Road and Works. | Fences. | Locomotive Department. | Guard. | Traffic Department. | Working, Signals and Telegraph. | Pointsmen. | Gatesmen and Police. | Workmen employed on Line. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* |
| EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—(1,058 MILES OPEN). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Collisions | 42 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | 11 | — | 6 | 1 | 14 | — | 6 | — | — |
| II.—Getting off proper line | 91 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | 7 | — | 8 | — | 7 | — | 59 | — | 1 | — | — |
| III.—Fire | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| IV.—Running over cattle | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| V.—Other causes | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Total | 191 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 43 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 20 | — | 13 | 1 | 73 | 3 | 8 | — | 2 |
| 1863—47—(924 open). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—(110 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II.—Getting off proper line - Total | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1863—2—(110 open). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—(28 MILES OPEN.) Nil. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY.—(27 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II.—Getting off proper line - Total | 1 | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PUNJAB RAILWAY.—(45 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III.—Fire - Total | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1863—5—(39 open). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MADRAS RAILWAY.—(492 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II.—Getting off proper line | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| V.—Other causes | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Total | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1863—4—(446 open). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—(79 MILES OPEN.) Nil. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—(559 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Collisions | 11 | 1 | 12 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 13 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| II.—Getting off proper line | 66 | 16 | 17 | — | 1 | — | — | 16 | 18 | 3 | — | 29 | — | 3 | 2 | 8 | — | 20 | — | 1 | — | — |
| III.—Fire | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| IV—Running over cattle | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| V.—Other causes | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 1 | — |
| Total | 114 | 17 | 29 | — | 2 | — | — | 17 | 31 | 16 | — | 29 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1864—111—(495 open.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—(196 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Collisions | 3 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| II.—Getting off proper line | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| III.—Fire | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| IV.—Running over cattle | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| V.—Other causes | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 27 | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | 1 | 8 | 10 | — | 1 | 9 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1863—25—(185 open). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SINDH—(105 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Collisions | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| II.—Getting off proper line | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| III.—Fire | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| IV.—Other causes | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1863—40—(105 open). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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NUMERICAL ABSTRACT of ACCIDENTS to Trains, &c., on open Lines of Railway during 1864, &c.—*continued.*

| NATURE OF ACCIDENTS. | Number of Accidents. | Number of Passengers. | | Number of Servants of Companies and of Contractors. | | Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors. | | Total Number of Servants, Passengers, and others. | | Classification of Accidents. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for. | Defects in Rolling Stock or Road and Works. | | | Neglect or Defects in Management or Discipline. | | | | | | | Improper Interference by Persons not under the control of the Company. | Malicious acts of Persons not under the control of the Company. |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Rolling Stock. | Road and Works. | Fences. | Locomotive Department. | Guard. | Traffic Department. | Working, Signals, and Telegraph. | Pointsmen. | Gatesmen and Police. | Workmen employed on Line. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | *g* | *h* | *j* | *k* | *l* | *m* | *n* |
| ABSTRACT OF ALL LINES.—(2,699 MILES OPEN.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Collisions - - | 57 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 11 | — | — | 3 | 24 | 5 | — | — | — | 17 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 6 | — | — |
| II.—Getting off proper line - - | 167 | 16 | 30 | — | 1 | — | — | 16 | 31 | 14 | — | 38 | — | 11 | 2 | 15 | — | 85 | — | 2 | — | — |
| III.—Fire - - - | 53 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 53 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| IV.—Running over cattle - - | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| V.—Other causes - | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total - | 345 | 18 | 44 | 2 | 12 | — | — | 20 | 56 | 74 | 1 | 38 | 45 | 31 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 102 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| 1863—234—(2,408 open). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Train Mileage 3,706,977.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Exclusive of Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, and Indian Branch Railways.

TABLE showing the Total Number of ACCIDENTS to Persons of all kinds and to Trains, &c., on the Railways open for Traffic in each Presidency, during the Year 1864.

| Presidencies. | Length of Railway open. | Total Number of Accidents to Trains, &c., of all kinds. | Total Number of Passengers carried. | Average Number of Passengers per Mile open. | Passengers. | | Servants. | | | | Trespasses, &c. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Beyond own control. | | Within own control. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed and Injured. |
| | Miles. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal* - - | 1,241 | 193 | 6,350,110 | 5,117· | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 57 | 33 | 90 |
| Madras - - | 571 | 4 | 1,814,800 | 3,178· | — | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 4 | — | 11 | 6 | 16 |
| Bombay - - | 860 | 147 | 4,821,160 | 5,606· | 19 | 32 | 2 | 9 | 23 | 27 | 35 | 4 | 57 | 80 | 137 |
| Grand Total - | 2,672 | 344 | 12,986,070 | 4,860· | 23 | 37 | 5 | 15 | 68 | 59 | 59 | 7 | 125 | 118 | 243 |

* Excluding Indian Branch Railway from Nulhattee to Jeeagunge, the particulars of which are incomplete.

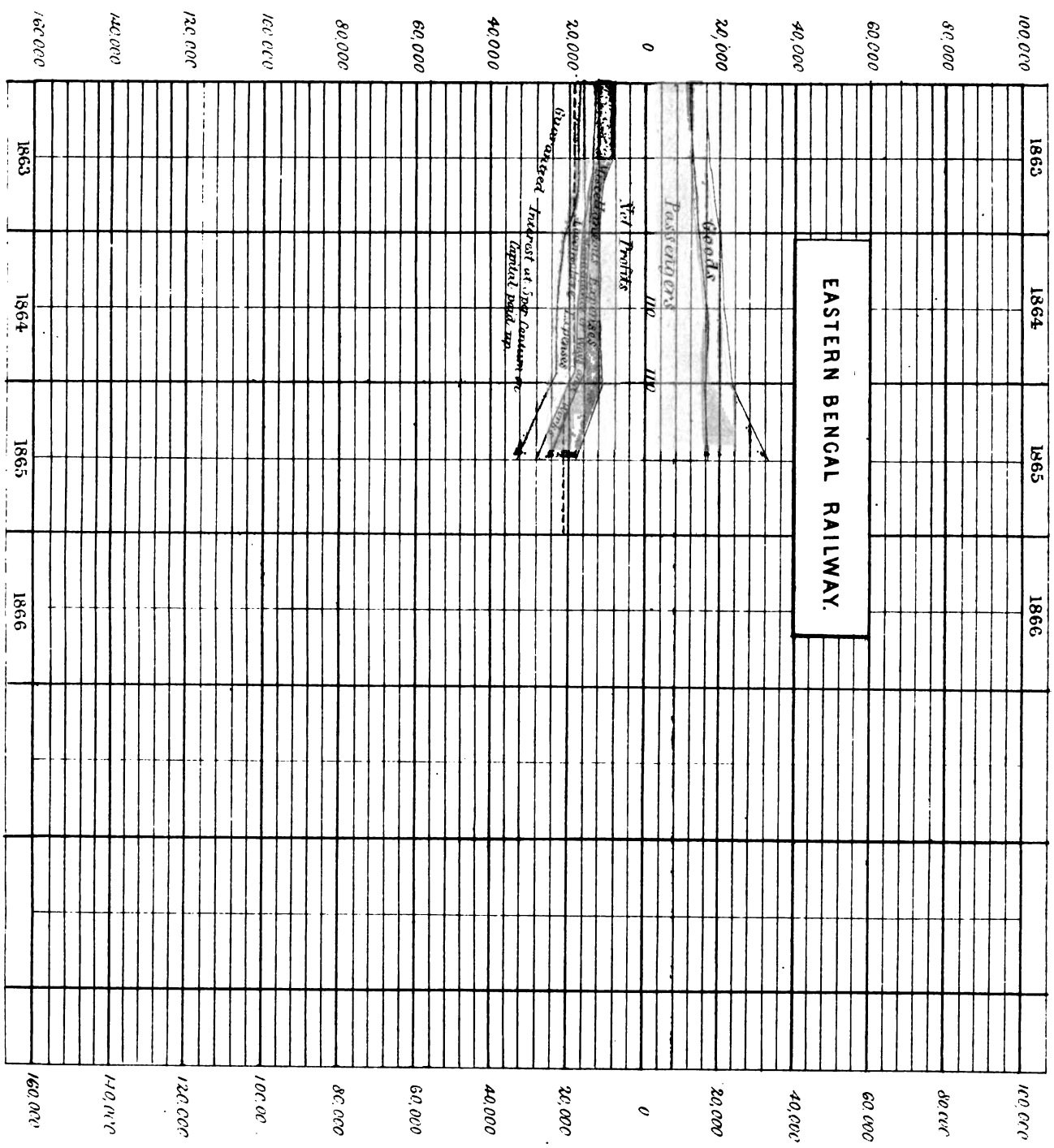
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# Half Yearly Amounts.

Expenditure deducted
Gross Receipts

Gross Receipts.
classified



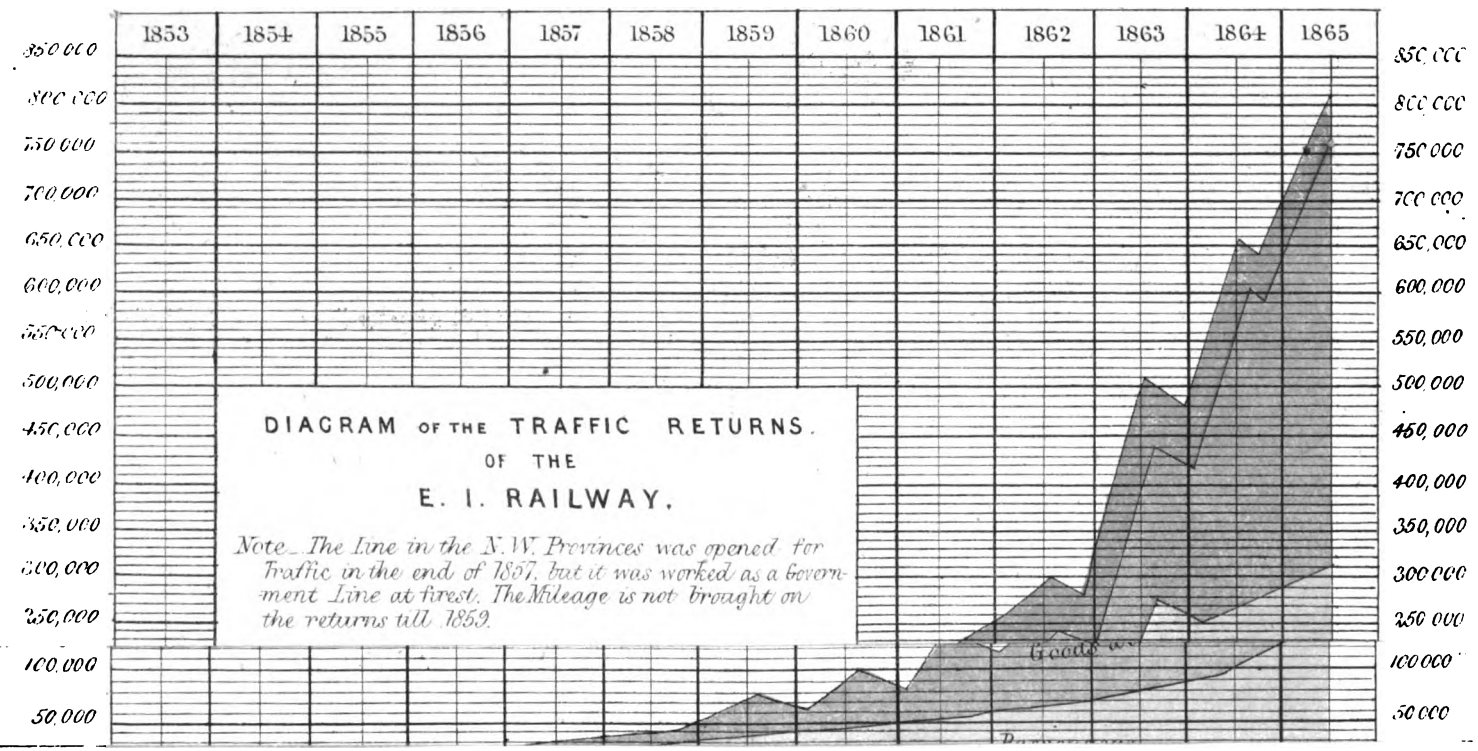

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Day & Son, Lithrs. to the Queen.

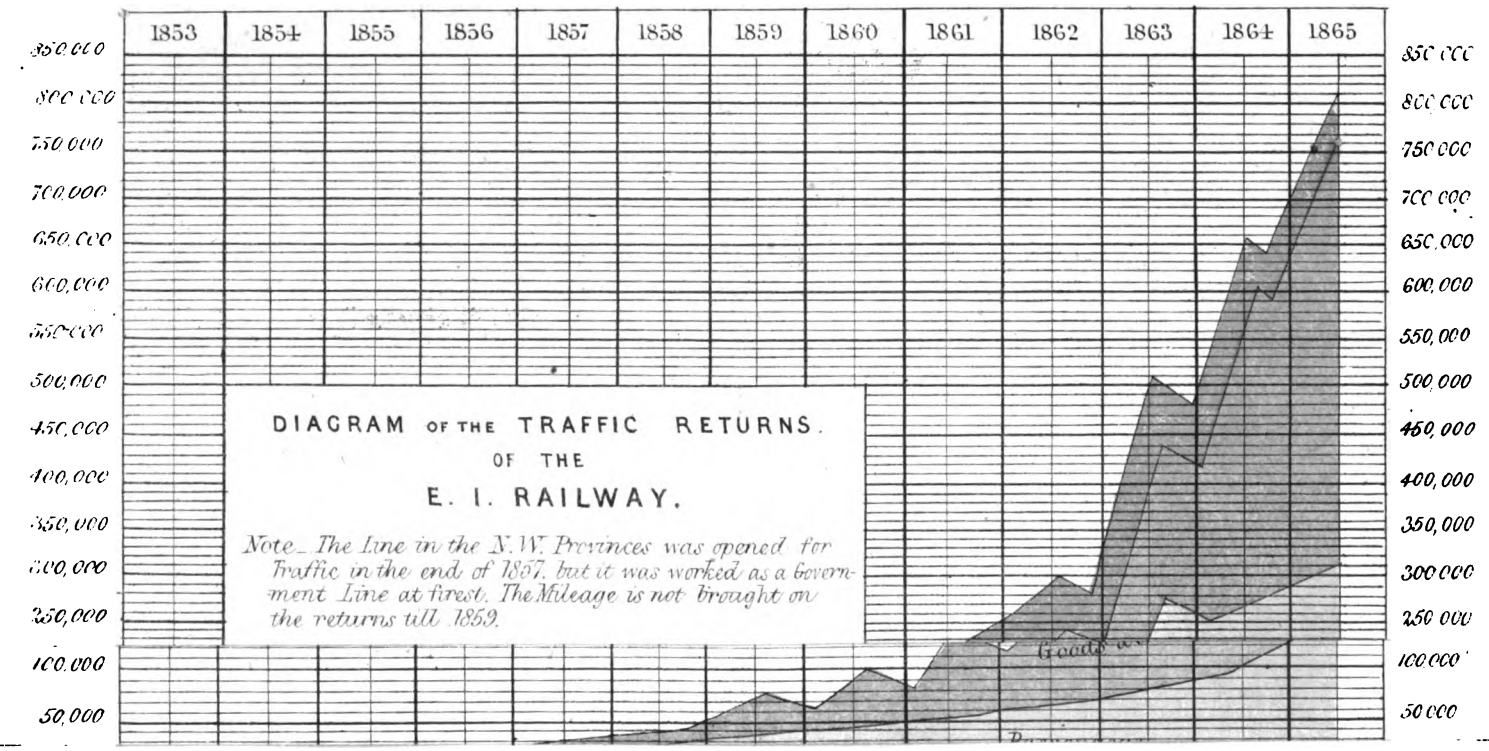
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# EAST INDIA (SHAN STATES, &c.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 June 1866;—*for*,

"COPY of a LETTER from Captain *Richard Sprye* to the Secretary of State for *India*, dated the 15th day of January 1866, and of the MAPS attached thereto, referring to COMMERCE with the *Shan States* and West of *China* from *Rangoon*, and Extension of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH by Land from *Pegu* to *Hong Kong* and the Chinese Open Ports."

---

India Office,
18 June 1866.

J. W. KAYE.
Secretary, Political Department.

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(*Mr. Cheetham.*)

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *June* 1866.

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The MAPS herein referred to are deposited in the Library of the House of Commons, for the use of Members.

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COPY of a LETTER from Captain *Richard Sprye* to the Secretary of State for *India*, dated the 15th day of January 1866, and of the MAPS attached thereto, referring to COMMERCE with the *Shan States* and West of *China* from *Rangoon*, and Extension of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH by Land from *Pegu* to *Hong Kong* and the Chinese Open Ports.

---

COMMERCIAL OPENING of the *Shan States* and Western Inland Provinces of *China*, by Railway from *Rangoon*; and Extension of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH from *Pegu*, by Land, to *Hong Kong*, the Chinese Open Ports, *Peking*, *Bankok*, &c.

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South Lodge, Campden Hill, W.
15 January 1866.

SIR,

WE beg to refer to our several letters to you and the Council of India, dated the 29th April, 12th May, and 19th June 1865; and to your letter to us of the 30th of that June in which you did us the honour to inform us that our letters to you of the two first above dates had been received, with their maps, in due course, and "were under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government."

2. Six months having passed since we were so informed, and upwards of eight months since our letter to you of the 29th April was sent in, without our having been favoured with any further communication, we feel called upon by fast passing time, and the entrance into another year, again to address you on the subjects treated of in those and the many previous letters we had the honour to write to you on the same subjects--those which head this page.

3. In our letter to you of the 20th January 1864, now close upon two years back, we pointed out the utter uselessness, and the waste of time and money they must entail, of certain journeys or excursions in British Burma and Burma Proper, which had been sanctioned and aided by the Indian Government and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; nominally for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a railway being laid across the British portion of the territory between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung on the Meikong or Upper Kamboja River, including a figment survey by Lieutenants Watson and Sconce, of the worse than unnavigable, the rocky and rapid, Upper Salween River. We then observed to you, Sir, to the purport following:—

"14. Having given every consideration in our power to the character of these "excursion parties, and to the routes they are taking—respecting each of which, "did we not fear a too long intrusion upon you, we could submit much informa- "tion, showing the fallacy of their being explored with a view to the establish- "ment of a direct and continuous commerce between Rangoon, the Shan States, "and Western China—we are compelled to consider them as evincing the very "opposite of an inclination on the part of the Government of India to ascertain "how best to accomplish the object so very generally and earnestly desired by "our manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners, and so essentially necessary "to the still progressive prosperity of the trade of England and India, viz., a "commercial way, by the most direct practicable route, between our port of "Rangoon, the Shan States, and the Upper Kamboja or Meikong River; a way "by which trade may be carried on, safely and expeditiously, all the year round, "with the Shans and Western Chinese, and, through them, with other countries "their neighbours."

 4. To

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4. To show you, Sir, that the commercial interests of the kingdom entertain a similar unfavourable opinion of those, in truth but misleading, survey parties, and considered them as the mere action of the official "How not to do it" party, we need only to quote to you a passage from the second Memorial which the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce sent up in December 1863 to the late Prime Minister Viscount Palmerston, further pressing on him the opening of direct trade between Rangoon and the Shan States and West of China. In that document those memorialists observed :—

"That your memorialists beg respectfully to submit to your Lordship that the "proposed exploring journeys by these non-professional surveyors are not what "the manufacturing, shipping, and mercantile interests of the country have so "generally and so earnestly appealed to your Lordship to have effected ; nor "can the reports of such individuals be satisfactory on so important a question "as the opening of the West of China commercially, by the most direct route "from Rangoon."

5. As fully verifying the opinions and predictions so expressed by us and the Huddersfield and other Chambers of Commerce, we have only to refer, sir, to that part of our later letter to you of the 29th April 1865, paragraphs 5 to 77, inclusive, wherein we reviewed very carefully, and not too severely, the statements and opinions contained in the following official documents bearing on those several surveying excursions by men who were not surveyors, viz. :—

i. The late Deputy Commissioner O'Riley's letter to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, Lieut. Colonel Fytch, dated the 14th January 1864.

ii. Lieutenant C. E. Watson's Journal, with a map, of his and Lieutenant G. C. Sconce's Survey of the Salween River, dated the 21st April 1864.

iii. The Memorandum on the question of British Trade with Western China, drawn up by Doctor C. Williams, Assistant-Surgeon of H.M. 69th Regt., and late Agent at Mandelay, the capital of Ava, or Burma Proper, of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, dated the 25th April 1864.

iv. And the Letter of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Lieut. Colonel Phayre, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, dated the 12th July 1864.

And seeing how fully, nay more than fully, the opinions we therein expressed to you of the utter worthlessness of such non-professional surveys and reports, are borne out by the later memorandum * of Captain J. M. Williams, Executive Engineer of the Rangoon Division of British Burma, Assoc. Inst. C.E., dated the 21st of January 1865 ; we consider it must be superfluous to trouble you with a review of the very many similar errors and fallacies contained in Lieut. Sconce's Journal and Map of the same Salween Surveying Expedition, and in the late Deputy Commissioner O'Riley's Report of his last Mission to Karenee ; in order to impress you—after so great a loss of time in instituting the required professional survey—with the propriety and advantage of having the country in question, or at any rate that portion of it which is British territory, now at once surveyed in the manner the Chambers of Commerce have so repeatedly requested it might be, in their numerous memorials to Government on the subject.

* Parliamentary Paper, "Rangoon and Western China, 373, 1865."

6. From such of those memorials as were included in the Parliamentary Return * of the Session of 1864—"China, 0.77."—we submit to your present consideration the following extracts, viz. :—

* Parliamentary Paper, Session 1864, "China, 0.77."

i. From the first Memorial of the Huddersfield Chamber, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated exceeding five years back, viz., the 7th of August 1860 :—

"That it is also desirable to enter into such arrangements with the King of "Ava, and to make such preparations, by way of surveys and otherwise, as will "expedite and facilitate the making of a commercial road or railway from the "port of Rangoon, through British Pegu and Burma, to the West of "China."

ii. From the Memorial of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, to the President

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President of the Board of Trade, dated upwards of three years since, viz., the 29th of October 1862 :—

" Your Memorialists therefore respectfully submit the above to your favour-
" able consideration, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty with the King
" of Ava, fixing the transit duties across his territory, and the survey of the line
" of country from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung, for a railway, &c."

iii. From the Memorial of the Cotton Supply Association, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated nearly two years and a half back, viz., the 15th of July 1863 :—

" Your Memorialists therefore respectfully request your Lordship to take the
" subject into serious consideration, and to instruct the Viceroy of India to open
" up a commercial way between the port of Rangoon and the extreme North-
" east frontier of British Pegu, on or near to the Salween River; and, further, to
" move the King of Ava for a continuation of such commercial way from that
" British frontier point, through Kiang-Tung, to Kiang-Hung on the Upper
" Kamboja River."

iv. From the Memorial of the Liverpool East India and China Association, to the President of the Board of Trade, also dated nearly two years and a half since, viz., the 28th of August 1863 :—

" The Association would therefore respectfully suggest that, as a preliminary
" measure, the Viceroy of India be instructed to order a survey of the country
" between Rangoon and the Upper Kamboja or Meikong River.

v. From the third Memorial of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated exceeding two years since, viz., the 6th of October 1863 :—

" That for the full development of the Treaty of Commerce with Burma, this
" Chamber is of opinion that a thorough practical survey, under the superin-
" tendence and direction of duly qualified persons, should be made, to ascertain
" the most direct and easy line for a tramway for the conveyance of goods and
" passengers between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung."

vi. From the third Memorial of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, also dated upwards of two years back, viz., the 1st of October 1863 :—

" That before such a way can be made, it is essential that a careful survey of
" the intermediate country should be executed, to discover the most advantageous
" route. Your Memorialists, therefore, most respectfully request that instruc-
" tions be sent to the Indian Government to cause such a survey to be made
" through British Pegu, and to induce the King of Ava to make, or to permit
" to be made, a similar survey across his territory. Your Memorialists would
" further request that such survey should be entrusted to a competent practised
" engineer, specially instructed to keep in view the advantages of such route for
" commercial purposes, and for its being kept open throughout the year."

vii. From the second Memorial of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated exceeding two years since, viz., the -- of October 1863 :—

" Your Memorialists therefore pray your Lordship, that you will issue early
" instructions to have a survey made, to ascertain the best route for merchandise
" between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung; and that such survey may be carried out
" by some well-known and approved engineer, so as to ensure, as far as possible,
" the selection of the best route."

viii. From the Memorial of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated also upwards of two years since, viz., the 16th of October 1863 :—

" Your Memorialists therefore very respectfully pray that your Lordship will
" be pleased still further to assist the commercial opening of the West of China,
" by causing the Government of India to have an efficient survey forthwith
" made of the British portion of the line, by practical surveyors, under the
" direction of an engineer of repute in the construction of modern commercial
" ways; and to effect arrangements with the King of Ava, for a similar survey

 " of

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" of the portion of his territory, beween the North-east frontier of British Burma " and Kiang-Hung."

ix. From the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Halifax, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated a similar long time back :—

" That your Lordship will be early pleased to cause a survey to be made by " some eminent engineer of repute, in whose report the commercial community " of the kingdom would have full confidence; especially instructing him to dis- " cover the best practicable route for an active commerce to be carried on to " and fro between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, on the Upper Kamboja River, the " year through, unimpeded by the monsoon rains."

x. From the Memorial of the Gloucester Chamber, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated also upwards of two years since, viz., the 16th of October 1863 :—

" That the Government of India be instructed to direct a survey of the " country between Rangoon and the Upper Kamboja or Meikong River, in order " more fully to throw open to commerce, by means of an overland route, the " whole country between the Bay of Bengal and the south-east and north-east " provinces of China, and to bring the west of that Empire within shorter dis- " tances of India and England."

xi. From the Memorial of the London East India and China Association, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated, again, exceeding two years back, viz., the 29th of October 1863 :—

" That Her Majesty's Government will cause instructions to be transmitted " to the Indian Government for a thorough practical survey to be made, under " the superintendence and immediate direction of some duly qualified and well- " known engineer, in order to ascertain the most easy and direct route for a " rail or tramway between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung."

xii. From the second Memorial of the Salt Proprietors of Cheshire and Worcestershire, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated also exceeding two years since, viz., the 5th of November 1863 :—

" That you will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the proper " department for a thorough survey to be made of the route from Rangoon, *vid* " Shwaygyen and Kiang-Tung, to Kiang-Hung, under the direction and super- " vision of some eminent engineer, in whose work and report the home com- " mercial interests will have confidence."

xiii. From the further Memorial of the Liverpool East India and China Association, to the Secretary of State for India, also dated more than two years back, viz., the 27th of November 1863 :—

" Desiring to know whether Her Majesty's Government intend adopting any " steps to promote the survey of the route from Rangoon, for establishing over- " land commerce between India and China by way of Pegu and the Shan States " of Burma."

xiv. From the second Memorial of the Huddersfield Chamber, to the late First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated exceeding two years since, viz., the — of December 1863 :—

" That your Lordship will be pleased to cause instructions to be forwarded to " Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India to cause a thorough " survey of the route from Rangoon, across Pegu and the south-eastern corner " of Burma, to Kiang-Hung, on the Upper Kamboja River, to be entered upon " by a sufficient party of surveyors and engineers, acting under the directions of " a chief engineer of eminence, whose report should be calculated to give satis- " faction to Her Majesty's Government and to the manufacturing and trading " classes of the kingdom."

7. If you will consider, Sir, that at least thirteen other memorials, from the same or similar commercial Chambers and Associations of the United Kingdoms have been sent up to Her Majesty's Ministers, all strongly praying for the opening of this direct trade with the Shan States and inland west of China by the most direct practicable route from the port of Rangoon, we venture

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ture to think that you must consider the subject to have merited from the Government generally a more serious and favourable consideration than—owing to the anti-commercial influence of the Foreign Office and its late Minister at Peking, Sir Frederick Bruce—we are sorry to say it has yet received; and to have consequently called for, in the interests of India alone, a degree of action on the part of the Department of State over which you preside, very different to what is disclosed in the evasive and conflicting answers given to those many Memorials,—in the other official papers bearing on the subject which were selected for presentation to Parliament during the two last Sessions,—and in the unprofessional and valueless surveys, journals, reports, and maps referred to in paras. 3 to 5 preceding.

8. Defective and partial as are the papers that have been selected for presentation to Parliament on the subject,* the following facts can be drawn from them, in the following order of dates, showing that the prayers of the memorials of the manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners of the United Kingdoms have been designedly overlooked and wholly disregarded in what has been thus far done by the Indian Government and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma towards opening up commerce with the Shans and Western Chinese, viz.:—

* i. Burma, Commercial Treaty, 300, 1864.
ii. China, 0.77, 1864.
iii. China, No. 2, 1865.
iv. Rangoon and Western China, 373, 1865.

i. During the year 1860, seven memorials were sent up to Her Majesty's Ministers, praying their attention to the opening of that trade—viz., from the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Huddersfield, Leeds (2), Bradford and Halifax, Liverpool, and the Salt Proprietors of Cheshire and Worcestershire.

ii. Each of those memorials, so dated in 1860, more or less distinctly suggested and urged that the trade should be opened by a land route, direct from the port of Rangoon, across eastern Pegu, to the Upper Kamboja or Meikong River, in the direction of the Chinese south-west frontier city of Esmok or Sy-mău.

iii. In June 1861, the Secretary of State for India "directed the notice of the Government of India to the subject;" but his despatch doing so is omitted from the papers presented to Parliament hereon; obviously enough, not from oversight.

iv. On the 12th of May 1862, the Viceroy and Governor General of India sent to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, instructions for his negotiating a Commercial Treaty with the King of Ava; in which instructions, commerce with the Shans and Western Chinese by the direct land route from Rangoon, was not referred to; while the very long river and dry season caravan route, *viâ* the Irawadee, Ava, and Bhamo, to the north-west of Yunan, is exclusively urged upon his attention; and this mainly for the two purely Indian, or rather say, Bengal, objects of obtaining by it Chinese coolies for the tea plantations of Assam, and the transit of Indian opium to that north point of the west of China.

v. On the 25th of September 1862, the Secretary of State for India informed the Liverpool East India and China Association, in reply to a memorial from it, "that he had recently received a despatch from the Government of India" (which also is omitted, and clearly not from oversight, from the papers presented to Parliament), stating, in reference to his instructions of June 1861, "that the "Chief Commissioner of British Burma had been desired to keep his attention "directed to the prospects of trade with Western China, and to avail himself of "every favourable opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the several routes "which have been suggested for tapping the commerce of China in that "quarter."

vi. On the 10th of November 1862, the Chief Commissioner concluded a treaty with the King of Ava, in which trade with the west of China by the direct land route from Rangoon, so strongly recommended from England, is not once mentioned, any more than is Western China itself; though the Chief Commissioner gratuitously yielded up to the King of Ava, without any adequate equivalent, inland duties to the then extent of 50,000 or more pounds a year;† and the treaty repeated by names the Irrawadee River and Bhamo as the route for the trade sanctioned by it, at that high price.

† That then 50,000*l.* a year, has now attained, we have every reason to believe, full ten lacs, or 100,000*l.* a year.



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vii. On the 20th of November 1862, the Chief Commissioner wrote a despatch to the Viceroy and Governor General (only extracts from which are submitted to Parliament), narrating the detail progress of his negotiation of the treaty. The "extracts" given from this despatch neither name or allude to the direct land route from Rangoon, though they show that the treaty was founded on a draft prepared by the Chief Commissioner himself, consisting of eight articles, "which contained all the points the Chief Commissioner required."

viii. On the 21st of November 1862, the Chief Commissioner wrote a second despatch to the Viceroy and Governor General, treating further of his negotiation of the treaty, and explaining its several articles; in which despatch the direct land route from Rangoon to China is again not mentioned, while the Irawadee and Bhamo route is repeatedly named as having had his exclusive consideration; to obtain by it Chinese coolies for the tea planters in Assam, "if these would send agents to Bhamo to secure them," and to open that route for the transit of Indian opium to China, "if it should prove saleable there at a profit."

ix. On the 13th of December 1862, the Viceroy and Governor General acknowledged those despatches from the Chief Commissioner, approving of the manner in which he had conducted the negotiations, and of the resulting treaty, as being "generally in conformity with the instructions issued to him, under "date the 12th of May 1862," without any allusion to the wholly neglected overland route from Rangoon, suggested and prayed for in England.

x. Subsequent to the date of the last of the seven earliest memorials, referred to at page 7 preceding, i., ii., and up to the 29th of October 1862, three further memorials on the subject were sent up to Her Majesty's Ministers, from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Liverpool East India and China Association, and the Liverpool Shipowners' Association; the last of which, after stating the desirability of opening up direct trade with the western portion of China from Rangoon, stated, "that upon an examination of the maps of the "British provinces of Pegu and Martaban, founded on surveys made by the "Government of India, it appears to your Memorialists that the best route "for the trade will be from Rangoon to the north-east limit of those two pro-"vinces on the River Salween."

xi. On the 9th of May 1863, the Secretary of State for India wrote to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, expressing full approval by Her Majesty's Government of the treaty, "as promising to be equally advantageous "to both countries in its effects," and of the manner in which it had been negotiated, &c., without, also, making any reference to that direct land route which, as the best, nay, only one, by which the desired commerce would be carried on, had been so repeatedly pressed upon the notice of Her Majesty's Ministers, by those manufacturing and commercial bodies of England who would principally have to embark in it.

9. Considering, then, the tenor of the seven memorials to which I have referred as having been sent up to Her Majesty's Government during the year 1860 in favour of that route, that in June 1861 you "directed the notice of the "Government of India to the subject;" that thereafter,* that Government "desired "the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to keep his attention directed to the "prospects of trade with Western China, and to avail himself of every favourable "opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the several routes which have been "suggested for commerce with China in that quarter;" that the letters which the Chief Commissioner wrote to us, dated Rangoon, the 26th of February, 31st of May, 31st of July, and 30th of August 1862 (set out in paragraph 187 of our letter to you of the 29th of April 1865), previous to his proceeding to Mandalay to negotiate the treaty, all expressed approval of the direct land route; and that, had the opening of it been desired by the Home and Indian Governments, the cession to the King of Ava of so large an annual revenue as the inland frontier duties had attained to,† if skilfully negotiated, was sufficient to have commanded His Majesty's concurrence in its being opened; it comes to be asked, Sir, how it is possible to account satisfactorily for the Chief Commissioner's neglect of the direct

† And now, 1866, we venture to affirm, full 100,000*l.* a year.

* This despatch from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma is among the numerous papers on the subject as yet withheld from Parliament, and thus the date of this instruction to the Chief Commissioner cannot be here stated.

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direct land route in the negotiations, and his omission of it in the draft he drew up and submitted to the King of Ava for the treaty; and for the non-mention of it in any of the despatches that have been laid before Parliament as having passed between you and the Government of India, and between that Government and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, having reference to the treaty.

10. General opinion, in this country and in the East, ascribes this disregard of the memorials of the principal manufacturers, shipowners, and merchants of the United Kingdoms for an important extension of the national foreign trade in a quarter in every respect desirable and promising, to undue influence assumed and exercised by the Home Foreign Office in a question purely commercial and Indian, and amply provided for by the terms of our treaty with China; if those terms be honestly realised to our nation without unjustifiable attempts mischievously to curtail them for mere diplomatic ease and convenience, such as were disclosed in the late Foreign Secretary's letter of the 22nd of September 1860, to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce; the anti-commercial and almost un-English sentiments expressed in which, led us to set it out in our own letter to you of the 29th of April last, and to comment on it in the manner we there * did. That Foreign Office letter doubtless found its way, in due course, to our late Minister at Peking, Sir Frederick Bruce; prompted him to the unbecoming hostility he ever there showed to any direct commercial intercourse between India and China, and led him to express himself in the extraordinary terms he did to Mr. Lay, respecting railways and telegraphs, in reference to Sir Macdonald Stephenson's visit to China, to advance their introduction into that country, as detailed in paragraph 201 of our letter to you of the 29th of last April.

* Para. 100.

11. That Foreign Office hostility in London and at Peking to the commercial interests of England and India, and to the welfare of British Burma, was made the more effective, inasmuch as the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at the period of negotiating the treaty with the King of Ava, had himself but recently served under the Foreign Secretary, and was also the brother of the Minister at Peking above referred to. But happily for these questions of trade with the Shan States and West of China, and of telegraph extension by land to Hong Kong, &c., the Secretary of State, who so addressed the Leeds Chamber of Commerce in 1860, no longer presides at the Foreign Office, nor does Sir Frederick Bruce any longer represent that department at Peking; while those who have succeeded to their posts, are considered to be men free from their anti-commercial opinions, and without their jealousy of direct intercourse between India and China. These changes, therefore, sir, greatly favour your now requiring, as Indian Minister, with all the decision and determination that office justifies your displaying in such questions, that every ministerial facility and support should be frankly and actively given, without further waste of time, to the realisation of these projects, which are more for the advancement and welfare of that important portion of Her Majesty's Empire over the government of which you preside, even than for the benefit of the Home country, great as this must also prove.

12. We venture to affirm, sir, that no line as yet constructed in India, or being now there constructed, will eventually prove so beneficial to India generally, and, in particular, to the provinces through which it will pass, viz., those of British Burma.

13. We equally affirm, that not a railway in India has been so generally and earnestly advocated and loudly called for by the manufacturing, shipping, and mercantile interests of the United Kingdoms.

14. And we may as confidently affirm that no efficient line has been constructed in India, in Europe, or in America, at so little cost as may be the line in question, if properly undertaken and carried out. Our belief in this, is amply supported by the official memorandum† sent in to you on the 21st of January last, by Captain J. M. Williams, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and Executive Engineer of the Rangoon Division.

† Parliamentary Paper, "Rangoon and Western China, 373, 1865."

15. As no survey and report of the line by local engineers, or estimate for its construction by such, will, however, be satisfactory to the Home commercial interests and capitalists, we beg to submit to you, whether the time has not fully arrived, when such a survey as the many memorials from the different Chambers



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representing those interests have prayed for, should be undertaken, viz: "A "thorough survey of the route from Rangoon, across Eastern Pegu, and the "south-east corner of Burma, to Kiang-Hung, on the Upper Kamboja or "Meikong River, by a sufficient party of practised surveyors and engineers, "acting under the direction and supervision of a chief engineer of eminence, "whose work and report would give satisfaction to the Government of India, "and in which the Home manufacturing and commercial interests would feel "confidence."

16. In our letter to you of the 20th of January 1864, before referred to and quoted from, we said:

"15. And such being, Sir, at this late time, the very false position in India of "this great commercial and telegraphic proposition for the permanent benefit of "that country as well as of England, and of the industrial portion of Her "Majesty's subjects in both, and still another dry season having been thus lost "for a survey from Shway-gyen to Kiang-Hung, I and my son have considered "how best to remedy it; and, as appearing to us the only effectual way, we are "occupying ourselves in forming a plan by which, with the concurrence and "co-operation of yourself and Council, the necessary complete survey, such as "the memorialists have prayed for, and as the Chief Commissioner of British "Burma has in vain so repeatedly recommended, of the route their memorials "indicate, shall be made during the next dry season, under the direction of an "engineer, on whose report Her Majesty's Ministers, the Government of India, "the several memorialists, and the general public of both countries, shall be able "to rely with all confidence."

17. The reply to that, dated the 11th of February 1864, informed us that, "concurring in an opinion expressed by the late Viceroy of India, Earl Elgin, "the Secretary of State for India did not consider it expedient to sanction the "measure proposed by you." In answer to which we applied to you, Sir, under date the 21st of March 1864, for a copy of that opinion of the late Viceroy's; but were informed in reply, dated the 14th of April 1864, that "the Secretary "of State for India regrets that he cannot comply with your request;" and no such communication from Viceroy the Earl of Elgin being in the correspondence on the subject that has been presented to Parliament, we are strengthened in the belief that his opinions and conduct in reference to the commercial opening of Western China from Rangoon, were influenced by the opinions and wishes th reon of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister at Peking, his brother, rather than by his own independent judgment. Indeed, the speech his Lordship made to the Legislative Council at Calcutta, on the 14th of January 1863, on the treaty with the King of Ava, too plainly satisfied us that he had not been the supreme authority in directing that negotiation. But whether we are right in this belief or not, we have no doubt but that, had the Earl of Elgin been now alive and Viceroy of India, he would feel heartily ashamed of that treaty, and disgusted with the results of it, after the lapse of three years, as regards alike the advance of British and Indian commerce from Rangoon towards the Shans and Western Chinese, the supply of Chinese coolies to the Assam tea plantations, and the anticipated new market for the opium of India.

18. Such having been, as we foretold it must, the miserable failure, in every point of view, of the Irawadee and Bhamo route to the west of China, and more than eight months having now passed without our receiving any intimation of the result of your submitting "to the consideration of Her Majesty's Govern- "ment" our letter of the 29th of April last and its three maps, we now beg to submit to you, more formally than we did on the 20th of January 1864, that, on fair and equitable terms, such as have been granted to other railways in India, we are prepared to lay before you the names of gentlemen of position and influence in the City, who will undertake to have a survey of the desired description made of the direct land route from Rangoon to the Upper Kamboja River, under the direction and supervision of one or other of our leading railway engineers, as you may approve.

19. Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Brunlees, are those we would suggest, as standing highest before the public in their profession, and are, no doubt, equally competent to direct and report upon such a survey, and to form estimates for, and superintend

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superintend the construction of such a railway. But as Mr. Brunlees has had the experience of the lines he has successfully carried over the mountain ranges between Santo and Jundiahy on the San Paulo railway in Brazil, and on the line now constructing under his direction over Mont Cenis, to be worked with Mr. Fell's newly invented locomotive for steep gradients, the adoption of which may lessen very much the labour and cost of constructing portions of the line between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, we would venture to suggest that Mr. Brunlees may be the most desirable engineer to undertake and direct the survey of it, &c.

20. A survey of the entire 500 miles, executed in the most complete manner, should not exceed in cost a lac and a half of rupees; which may be lessened considerably by assistance it will be in the power of the local authorities of British Burma to render to the surveying parties. To an extent, however, of 20,000 *l.*, the gentlemen we should introduce as willing, under the condition named in paragraph 18, to form the nucleus of a company for the construction of a line, will be prepared to provide funds for the survey.

21. As regards the requisite arrangements with the King of Ava and his tributary Shan Princes of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, or others—notwithstanding that the false policy of the Treaty of 1862, and of the attempt to open the route *vid* the Irawadee, Mandalay, and Bhamo, together with the fallacious memorandum of Dr. C. Williams, and the intriguing proceedings at Mandalay of Dr. Marfells and the agent of the late firm of Halliday, Fox, & Co., have, doubtless, given the King and his ministers a desire for that wholly Burman route rather than for the one direct from Rangoon—we presume to think that we should be able to effect all necessary arrangements with them very satisfactorily; and not merely for the survey and construction of the line, but also for its after protection and working in perfect and lasting harmony between the two powers. Further, we venture to consider, Sir, that we could at the same time effect other desirable peaceful arrangements between the Indian Government, the Kings of Ava and Siam, and their neighbouring Karen and Shan States, such as would place British Burma permanently in a very superior position to that she at present holds, whether considered in a geographical, political, military, commercial, or financial point of view; a position to which she can never attain unless the policy to which we allude is adopted and carried out; securing continued peace between all of those countries, and staying aggression on any of them by any other power.

22. It may be thought by those in office, here and in the East, more than presumptuous in us thus to write; and the manner in which our many years' efforts to effect for British Burma, and for India and England in connection with her, this work of peace and commerce have been officially slighted, leads us to think that our present writing will be so thought of and similarly disregarded. Nevertheless, we shall persevere, Sir, to the end, with all the means we can command, in endeavours to benefit and improve the country and people known to us east of the Bay of Bengal, by practically showing to these and to their ruling princes the advantages of pursuing peace, cultivation, and commerce, and of enjoying their civilising and improving influences, rather than warring with each other, and bringing on all alike those grievous privations, hardships, and miseries which we have seen to result from war, and which war invariably entails upon all the parties to it.

23. In our letter of the 29th of April 1865, and its several maps, we showed you the commanding naval and military position which France has taken up in Cochin China, midway, on the north of the Chinese Sea, between Singapore and the Straits of Sunda and Hong Kong; and how the same power is gradually advancing up the valleys of the Kamboja River towards the inland south-west of China and the south-eastern Shan States of Burma. With such evidence before you, you surely, Sir, cannot fail to perceive, putting the political and military parts of the question aside, the commercial advantages to India and England of our securing a trading way to the Chinese Empire additional to the ocean one by the Sea of China. Assuming, however, that our opinions and reasoning are not worthy of being deferred to in a question of Indian and imperial policy, we will now submit to you opinions on it long since publicly



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expressed by those whose sentiments you may deem more deserving of your consideration.

24. So long since as the autumn of 1860, some years after we had communicated with Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject and it had received considerable public discussion, Captain Sherard Osborn, of the R yal Navy, having seen the comments of the "Times" City editor * on the repl. of the Foreign Secretary, dated the 22d of September 1860, to the second memorial of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce in favour of the commercial opening of the west of China, as suggested by us—which memorial and reply, with the "Times" City Article thereon, are set out in full in paragraphs 98, 99, and 100 of our letter to you of the 29th of April 1865—addressed a letter to the "Times," from which we take the following passage :—

* "Times" City Article of 6th October 1860.

"I have taken pen in hand," Captain Osborn wrote, "to say a word, not "upon iron batteries, but upon a point quite as vitally important to the interests "of this great commercial country. Iron batteries, it is true, may defend the "shores of this England of ours, the heart of this vast Empire of Britain; but "you know that, in a war against a nation such as ours, the heart may be "paralysed by wounds upon our colonies or commerce, in remote quarters of "the globe. This fact is fully appreciated by other powers; and, of all our "foreign commerce, the one that would be most imperilled in the event of our "being involved in a European or American war—especially if France and "Spain, France and Russia, France† and America,‡ or any two of them "coalesced against us—would be our trade with China. Its magnitude and "importance are so well known and acknowledged that I will not dwell upon "the figures, the millions involved to the merchant, the planter, the manufac-"turer, shipowner, and, above all, the exchequers of India and England.

"The particular risk to which this trade is subjected arises from the following "cause. Between the Indian Ocean and the ports of China our merchant ships "are obliged, by coral reefs, narrow seas, straits, and channels, to confine their "tracks, for thousands of miles, to certain highways, to sight certain points or "islands, and, in some cases, to wait actually for daylight to pass certain "dangers. Now, quite apart from risks of navigation, of which Lloyd's and "our insurance companies may tell, all these narrow channels, points, reefs, &c., "are places at which will lurk the enemy's enterprising steam cruisers and "privateers, with a certainty that our argosies must come in their way; and "the neutral ports of Batavia and Borneo, with those of Manilla, Cochin "China [since become French], and Siam, will be most convenient to place "their prizes in until disposed of for the benefit of the belligerent captor.

"I will not waste time in efforts to impress upon official intellect what the "eloquence and energy of Rajah Brooke failed to impress upon it, but will try "to point out how some Home and Indian trade with China may be carried on "by a shorter channel, and one far less liable to capture in time of war; and I "am the more hopeful upon this point, as I observe that your able City "Intelligence correspondent dwells upon this subject upon purely commercial "grounds.§

§ See the "Times" City Article of 6th October 1860.

"It is to give every facility and every encouragement to the development of "trade with Western China direct from the Bay of Bengal. I called attention "to the point at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society towards the close "of last Session, and I intend to do so still more formally during the ensuing "winter.‖ My remarks have been copied into most of the Indian papers, and "attracted more attention there than here; but it is a question as much for this "country as for India. I can vouch for one fact in China, viz., that the further "you go westward and towards the Bay of Bengal, the more the teas improve; "and that at Han Kow, in the heart of China, the teas of greatest repute were "those from the Yunan province, a province close to our Burman frontier, and "between which and Burma I have reason to believe there is, although the "Foreign Office is ignorant of it, a considerable trade.

"I will

† See map No. 2, for the now commanding position the French occupy in the sea of China, between Singapore and Hong Kong.

‡ See map No. 1, for the lines of American railways between the Atlantic and Pacific, and for the ocean distances from San Francisco and Port Townsend to Japan, China, India, &c.

‖ In "the ensuing winter," Captain Sherard Osborn spoke warmly at the Royal Geographical Society in support of our propositions and in commendation of our efforts to realise them, as elsewhere stated in the text.

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"I will state another fact for the information of the Foreign Under Secretary "of State, Mr. Hammond, viz., that if he will look at the Treaty of Tientsin, the "clauses of which we are paying 6,000,000 *l.* sterling to enforce, and not I "hope to surrender, he will find that all British subjects have a right to pass "to and from every town and village in China, for purposes of trade. Esmok, "wherever* it may be, comes under that head, I fancy. Furthermore, the "treaty provides that such British traders shall have the privilege of buying or "selling, and of carrying out of China, any produce or manufacture, paying "lawful tolls and fiscal dues upon the same. I presume the Chamber of "Commerce of Leeds, was ignorant of this fact; but I am glad they took the "step they did, because it may be that Mr. Hammond, or his official superior, "was aware of the clause in the treaty to which I allude, but that it may be "contemplated by nervous old parties who fancy that Great Britain's political "and commercial greatness have culminated, that it would be prudent to forego, "or is 'inconvenient' to uphold that important treaty clause.†

"Let me, however, having called attention to these points, revert to the "nautical and strategical advantages involved in a direct commercial intercourse "between British Burma and the west of China. A fleet of merchant ships "leaving Rangoon, laden with the teas and silks, &c., of Western China, will have "the high seas open for them to select a track upon all the way from Rangoon to "the Scilly Isles; and whenever they approach such points as the Mauritius, "the Cape, or St. Helena, a British fortress stands ready to protect them and to "keep off men-of-war and privateers.

"Then look at a map and mark the track from Shanghai, either down the "Chinese Sea (the north and main channel of which the French now command) "to Singapore, or east of Borneo and Susumia for the outlets on either side of "Java, and say if you or I, Mr. Editor, had our property on board the ship that "had to run such a gauntlet in war time, would our feelings be particularly "Christianlike towards those ministers of to-day who might timely secure an "available and safe highway for that commerce, through which circulates the "life blood of this country, whether it be in war or peace. Our fathers, who "held that one Englishman was worth three Frenchmen, did not neglect to take "such precautions. We, who are nervous about French invasions, Cherbourgs, "and steel-clad Glories, are desperately reckless on the very points to which our "forefathers paid the closest attention.

"Of course it will be said, 'Oh! we have men-of-war, we can convoy our "merchant ships through those reef-girdled seas, &c.' Believe me, effectual "convoy and effectual blockade are at an end in these days of steam ships of "war and privateers; and I will back a French or American sailor of very "ordinary ability to evade the one and disperse the other. I should like to see "a French convoy at night-time in the Palawan Passage, and half-a-dozen "despatch vessels attack it with a view to burn, sink, and destroy, in the face of "so many protectors. That convoy would have to disperse and run for life, to "be picked up afterwards at points they must pass; or if they kept together, "one half would be in flames, and a wail would be heard on the Paris Bourse, "which even the destruction of the attacking force would not counterbalance. "What would happen to this French convoy, may happen, I would suggest, to "English ones.

"The fact is, in these days, there is only one chance for a commerce such as "ours, during a war. It is either to have strictly military posts at certain "strategical points, so that our shipping may, in narrow seas, run from one to "the other, or otherwise to place our emporiums and commercial depôts at "points whence our merchant ships may have the wide ocean to range upon, "and

* Some doubters of everything not proceeding from their own minds had publicly denied the existence of the city of Esmok, on the south-west frontier of China Proper, until we gave full information of its position and a description of it, in the paper we read to the Royal Geographical Society, on the 10th of December 1860.

† Though it seems incredible, it was no less a fact, that after the Foreign Secretary assumed to take upon himself to decide upon this Indian and commercial question, and to do so hostilely, in the terms of his letters of the 22nd of August and 22nd of September 1860, to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and had thereby retarded the realisation of our project, the same Foreign Secretary, three years afterwards, viz., on the 25th of November 1863, officially informed the Liverpool East India and China Association, that the commercial opening of Western China "was a matter which came more immediately within the department "of the Secretary of State for India."

Why, then, did not the Foreign Secretary see this and officially announce it three years earlier, when he wrote the hostile and decisive letters he did to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce?



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" and where the fleetness of our clippers, and the skill and seamanship of their " commanders and officers, may have fair scope. Give them that, and I have " little fear for the issue. On this ground, and for this reason, I urge that, as " we have no Malta or Gibraltar east of Singapore, and it appears to be decided " that we shall not have, it is our duty to do all in our power to establish a " commerce with the west of China across our Burman possession on the east " side of the Bay of Bengal."

25. That letter to "the leading journal" bore date, Sir, the 6th of October 1860; and on the 11th of that month the "Times" gave a leader on it, from which we submit to you the following, as showing, additional to the foregoing from the pen of Captain Sherard Osborn, that if we are visionaries in the matter of commercially opening the western inland half of China from our port of Rangoon, we are so in common with others, to be associated with whom is no discredit. After some introductory remarks, having reference to Captain Osborn as one fully capable of judging and advising rightly in such a matter, the "Times" leader thus proceeded :—

" It is probably conceived by most people that our Chinese trade lies further " off than any trade which we, or any other people, ever conducted; whereas, in " point of fact, commerce with China lies at our very door. Between a suitable " point of Chinese territory the distance is hardly greater than that between " London and Newcastle. Nor have we need to fetch silks and teas from " Shanghai and Canton. We need never enter the Chinese Sea at all for them. " Nor have we necessity to go to the other side of the Straits of Malacca for a " trade with China. As far as such a trade is concerned, we may conduct it all, " except for a little strip of some 250 miles, across a British territory, despatch " the cargoes from a British port, and, in event of war, send every merchant " ship on a straight and secure course from one end of her voyage to the " other.

" To unravel this seeming enigma, we have only to remember that Queen " Victoria reigns in India as well as in England; and that eight years ago, " the Oriental dominions of Her Majesty were extended by the conquest and " annexation of the two considerable Burman provinces of Pegu and Martaban. " The territory thus acquired, lay along the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, and " extended inland in the direction of the western provinces of China proper; and " the upshot of the matter is, that if we take up a judicious position on the " north-east frontier of Pegu and Martaban, we shall find ourselves established " within some 250 miles of the richest and most productive districts of the " Celestial Empire. True it is that the strip of Shan territory interposed might " prove a serious obstacle to commerce, but the Burman Sovereign, to whom " those Shan States are tributary, is wise enough to discern that his interests, " as well as ours, are concerned in the encouragement of the projected trade. It " is said that he is perfectly ready to concede freedom of transit, so that the " teas, silk, and other products of Western China, might come straight to our " port of Rangoon, and find their way, by a safe and expeditious voyage from " the Rangoon River to the Thames. The arguments urged for the establishment " of this new China trade are many and urgent; but we give the precedence to " the one advanced by Captain Sherard Osborn, as bearing upon the dangers " which a war might entail upon our present trade with China, east of " Singapore.

" Start a merchant ship from Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, and she is com- " paratively safe, for the broad and trackless ocean is before her, with British ports " and fortresses at intervals for her protection or relief. Far otherwise, how- " ever, stands the case between Singapore and Shanghai. There the course of our " merchant ships teems with all the perils of a difficult and dangerous naviga- " tion; reefs, rocks, shoals, and straits, compel our traders to observe the utmost " caution, and to keep a prescribed track with the most vigilant solicitude. It " is well known what course a vessel must necessarily steer, and can be foretold, " accordingly, what points she must necessarily pass. In time of war, this " knowledge would be everything to an enemy. Hostile cruisers would hover " about certain localities, with a perfect confidence of intercepting their prey. A " merchant ship could no more escape them than the old barks between " Mayence and Cologne could escape the robber chieftains of the Rhine. They " would be under no obligation to roam about the seas in quest of plunder.

" Let

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"Let them only keep watch at certain points, and the prizes, sooner or later, "must fall into their mouths.

"But would not the very same circumstance render the work of convoy or "protection equally easy? Could not our steam cruisers do what the enemy's "cruisers are doing—lurk in the same creeks, and haunt the same waters? "Alas! Captain Osborn assures us, and nobody could be a better judge, that "steam, among other revolutions, has revolutionised these matters also; and "that the day of effectual convoys and effectual blockade have equally passed "away. So, says he, with great frankness, just cut the convoys adrift altogether, "and make at once for the open sea, where you will never need their assistance. "On account of this future war contingency alone, it will be wise for us, while "at peace, to establish an overland trade with the western provinces of China, "across Pegu and the Burman Shan States, from Rangoon; so that our mer-"chant ships being there laden with Chinese products, may make their start for "England from the Bay of Bengal, leaving behind them the Sea of China and "its many dangers.

"This can hardly be bad advice, particularly as it promises well in other respects "of almost equal importance. Everybody acquainted with the subject assures "us that, in confining our trade to the southern and eastern seaboard of China, "we are but scratching at the rind of that mighty realm. The best Chinese "products, and the best customers for our goods, all lie inland towards the "west. Captain Osborn tells us, of his own knowledge, that some of the finest "teas in China are produced in the very province which is conterminous with "those Shan States of Burma, to which we have referred as adjoining Pegu; so "that in now going to Shanghai for them, our merchants go thousands of miles "of ocean out of their way, while the goods are despatched over as great a land "distance to meet them. This is much as if French wines were laboriously "conveyed across country all the way from Bordeaux to Genoa, and our vessels "sent round by the Mediterranean to fetch them back again; or, as if we "traded to Cape Town for the products of Mogador and Tangier. Surely we "may retrench something from all this superfluous and costly trouble. Apart, "indeed, from the dangers of war, the ordinary hazards of the eastern navi-"gation are serious enough to affect the terms of insurance considerably; not "to mention the loss of time on so prolonged a voyage. Curtail the course of "all that portion of it lying between Amoy and Rangoon, and see what the "economy would amount to.

"Why these advantages should not be secured now that the discovery has "been made, we are at a loss to imagine. We need not fear impediment on "the part of the Chinese. They have repeatedly shown us that they are ready "to trade anywhere, at all times, and under any conditions. If there should be "any jealousy on the part of the Imperial Court, we ought to have the means "of removing it. That we were designedly kept at Canton in former times, "and confined to a port remote from Peking, from motives of barbarian policy, "is well understood; but those days are now gone. We are at present, as Cap-"tain Osborn observes, entitled by treaty to trade just where we will in China; "and it would answer our purpose excellently well to tap the Celestial Empire "at a new point. We should find better and perhaps cheaper commodities "in the inland western market, and better customers, too. As yet, in fact, we "know little or nothing of interior China. We get the teas and silk we get, be-"cause it is every Chinaman's interest to supply them; but we do not get these "goods on the best terms, or at the most convenient spots, or with a fair chance "of return trade. We are made to pay for long inland carriage, and many "passing tolls; while of the swarming millions, who might become our cus-"tomers, we get only such glimpses as are obtainable at certain points of the "seaboard, and a certain distance up the Yeangtze River. We say, therefore, "that it would be highly judicious, even in a commercial point of view, to make "a fresh essay in the matter; and certainly the project becomes more attractive "than ever, when we are told that it will ensure us against half the risks of war, "if not against war itself."

26. Through several years before the "Times" put forth that strong approval of trade being opened with the western half of China, we had been in official correspondence on the subject with different of Her Majesty's Ministers. And though, in Parliamentary Return, "China, No. 2, (1865)," the Foreign Office



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states, "that no correspondence took place between the Secretary of State for "Foreign Affairs, and the late Earl of Elgin, when on either of his missions to "China," we have now before us a Foreign Office letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir, "Foreign Office, 19th April 1858.

"I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of "your letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of Overland Trade with China; "and, in conveying to you his Lordship's thanks for your communication, I am "to state to you that copies of that letter, and of your former letter of the 10th "instant, will be transmitted to the Earl of Elgin in China.

"I am, Sir, &c.

"To Captain Sprye." (signed) "*E. Hammond.*"

And as further showing that we had written to the Foreign Secretary at some length on the subject more than two years before the "Times" noticed it in the able manner we have quoted to you, we will here submit to you, Sir, a further letter received by us from the Foreign Office, in the year 1858:—

"Sir, "Foreign Office, 12th May 1858.

"I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of "your letter of the 8th instant, setting forth the grounds on which you recom- "mend that measures should be taken for constructing a cheap railway from "Rangoon, through Pegu and Burma, to Western China.

"The Earl of Malmesbury will communicate your letter to the Lords of the "Committee of Privy Council for Trade; and in the meanwhile, he desires me "to return to you his thanks for having placed in his hands so interesting a "document, the compilation of which does you so much credit.

"I am, Sir, &c.

"To Captain Sprye." (signed) "*E. Hammond.*"

* 11th October 1860.

27. So, previous to that first "Times" leader* on the advantages of commercially opening Western China, we had circulated successive pamphlets regarding it, based on the result of the observations, inquiries, and researches we had personally made in Pegu, the adjacent countries, and elsewhere. And though the quoted article makes no allusion to those pamphlets, the "Times" editor must, we fancy, have derived some, at least, of his information from them; and from the memorials which they caused to be sent up to the Prime Minister, previous to October 1860, by the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, praying his Lordship's attention to the subject. The arguments so forcibly advanced by the "Times," and Captain Sherard Osborn six years back, have become, Sir, of increased importance and weight as each of those six years has since passed; and, as we have before endeavoured to make clear to you,† are *now* eminently deserving ministerial consideration, in reference to the great progress France has made in the interval, and is daily still making, in establishing herself as a naval and military power, on the north coast of the sea of China; and northward therefrom, along the banks of the lower portion of that great Western Chinese stream, of which Camoens wrote:‡ "Behold the Meikon, proclaimed Sovereign of Rivers, as it "flows through the rich plains of Kamboja."

† See our letter to you of the 29th of April 1865, paras. 116 &c., 147 &c., pages 122 &c., 166 &c.

‡ Lusiad, x. 127.

28. In November 1860, Mr. Henry Duckworth, F.R.G.S., member of a leading firm at Liverpool, trading to the East, having received our earlier pamphlets, and carefully investigated the practicability and prospects of the new China trade they suggested, read a paper on the subject at the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, one point of which we briefly noticed in our letter to you of the 29th of April last. The opening passages of that paper ran thus:—

"New Commercial Route to China.

"Any one not very conversant with the map of the Ultra Gangetic Peninsula, "will probably be surprised, on referring to it, to find that our most recent

"acquisition

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" acquisition of territory from Burma, or rather in Pegu, brought us within 250 " miles of the Chinese frontier.

" This being the case, it naturally occurs to ask whether there is any direct " communication between the two countries, and if not, then whether it is pos- " sible and would be profitable to establish one.

" In the first place, then, I reply that no direct communication exists, and in " the next, that a project, not a very elaborate one either, as I think I shall prove, " which has for its primary object the opening up of the western provinces of " China, those *terræ incognitæ*, as they may be truly termed, has engaged " for some years past the exclusive and unceasing attention of Captain Richard " Sprye, a retired Indian officer, and his son.

" The present time (1860), as I need hardly remark, is an especially fitting " one for the consideration of this most important question; and it is " satisfactory to find that it is, at last, beginning to command the attention it so " well merits."

29. With that introduction Mr. Duckworth's paper reviewed the positions, extent, population, products, &c., of the seven most western provinces of China proper, and showed that we had no trade with them; described briefly our British Burman provinces in reference to the west of China, and the two intervening Burman Shan States; our relations with, and the disposition towards us of the present King of Ava and his two tributary princes ruling those two Shan States, Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, and the facility of arranging with them severally for such a trade across their territory, " if a special civilian envoy, of be- " coming rank, was sent direct from the Court of St. James's to that of Mandalay." Following which, the paper noticed the then (1860) extraordinary encroachments Russia had made, and was still making, along all the north of China, Tartary, and Tibet; from Ili in the west to the Sea of Japan in the east, and her treaty right to trade along the whole frontier line free of duty; with the taking of Saigon by storm by the French in February 1859, and annexation to France of the three southern provinces of Cochin China, with all the mouths of the Kamboja or Meikong River, and the island of Condore situated in front of them.* In reference to which Mr. Duckworth observed: —

* See map No. 2.

" With the command of that river, which is nearly navigable throughout its " long course, and could without difficulty be rendered entirely so by European " engineering skill, France has acquired a key to Western China which she will " undoubtedly not neglect to avail of. By all means let her do so; but it will be " an immense disgrace to us as the ruling power of Asia, and looking to our " position in Pegu, if we allow France to be the first to reach and open the " vast unrivalled mine of wealth which exists in the Chinese inland western " provinces."

30. A few weeks after that paper was read and discussed at the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. Duckworth was prevailed upon to publish it for more general information, and did this with an introduction, as follows: —

" I am induced to publish the following pages, from an earnest desire to make " more generally known the leading principles of Captain Sprye's project " for opening up Western China to British and British Indian commerce; a " question which, to our manufacturers and merchants, is one of the most im- " portant of the day.

" The Chambers of Commerce of the leading manufacturing and mercantile " towns of the north of England have already sent up memorials to Her Majesty's " Ministers in favour of the commercial portion of the proposition, and it will be " strange indeed if, after thus expressing the high value they attach to it, they " should relax in their efforts when further action on their part is likely to be of " signal service to the cause.

" In but a few days hence the great Council of the Nation will re-assemble at " Westminster,* when it is to be hoped the representatives of our manufacturing, " shipping,

* After a lapse of six years, permitted by us to pass without efforts to move Parliament in the matter, under the delusive hope that Her Majesty's Ministers would, sooner or later, take action in it, a new Parliament is shortly about to assemble. To it we shall feel it our duty to urge the manufacturing, mercantile, and shipping interests of the country to appeal on behalf of the opening of the proposed new trade, if the Secretary of State for India in Council, and Her Majesty's Ministers generally, continue to show indifference to it.



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" shipping, and mercantile interests will effectively impress upon Government the " great necessity of forthwith opening up to this country by the short land route " herein described, from the Bay of Bengal, those vast and rich fields for com- " merce which we know to exist in the Shan States, the western provinces of " China, South-eastern Tibet, and Tartary.

" And now that the idea of submarine telegraphic communication with the " treaty ports of China is abandoned—Government having wisely decided not to " risk laying the Rangoon and Singapore cable, the execution of that part of " Captain Sprye's project which relates to a land extension of the Indian tele- " graph from Pegu to Hong Kong, &c., has become not only a just require- " ment on the part of our merchants, but also an absolute State necessity.

" This, of itself, is a matter of such supreme importance, that I do not see how " Her Majesty's Ministers can any longer overlook it, unless they are content that " England shall remain beholden to St. Petersburg for intelligence from China. " Possibly, during the coming Session, Captain Sprye's valuable and feasible pro- " position may have advocates in the House of Commons, and if the Chambers of " Commerce throughout the United Kingdom will, on this new trade question, " only follow the good example of pertinacity set them by the Leeds Chamber of " Commerce, Her Majesty's Ministers cannot do otherwise than yield to their most " reasonable appeals.

" Should Ministers, however, still hesitate to award to the project the encourage- " ment and support it so well deserves at their hands, it is to be hoped that a " Committee of qualified Members of the House of Commons will be moved for, " fully and impartially to investigate the subject; though, after the valuable time " that has been already [1860] lost, the delay and labour which this course " would entail might very well be spared."

31. Many of the principal journals of the kingdom noticed very favourably Mr. Duckworth's pamphlet, and advocated strongly the project it treated of; and from their several articles we could quote to you, sir, without limit, the soundest commercial reasons, affecting India as well as England, for its being realised. We will confine ourselves, however, to extracts from a leader in the London "Globe" of the 9th of January 1861, viz:—

" A reprint has been sent us of the report of a recent discussion in the " Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, on the subject of Captain Sprye's " proposed new route, and short one, too, for British and British Indian com- " merce with the Shan States, Western China, South-eastern Tibet, and Tartary.

" It is the common lot of all new projects involving some trouble, responsi- " bility, and outlay, to have to knock pretty long and hard at Ministerial doors.* " And the most provoking thing is that the most audacious concoctions of " charlatanism have mostly the best chance, and more readily surmount the " natural *vis inertiæ* which opposes itself at first to any new project being " willingly entertained, or favourably received, in official quarters. Captain " Sprye's hook is baited with no new nostrum of colonisation, no joint-stock " company, and no job. The *mise en scène* of his project is aided by none of " those arts of address, with which those who know their schemes are hollow, " know how to launch them. It seems to have been his main idea since serving " in Burma, worked at for many years with his son; and its value has hitherto " only commended itself to commercial appreciation.

" The main point discussed at the Liverpool meeting, was Mr. Duckworth's " suggestion that the Government should appoint a competent professional sur- " veyor to examine, on the spot, all the details of the proposition, and to report " fully upon it to the country. Captain Sprye proposes:—Taking Rangoon as " the starting point, to connect that port with an emporium in the north-east " extremity of our Pegu and Martaban provinces, *i.e.*, under the magnificent " Karen hills, on the right bank of the Salween River. From this emporium, " which would be equidistant nearly from Rangoon and the Chinese frontier, the " line of communication would pass through Burman Shan territory to Kiang- " Hung, the capital of a Shan State of that name, situated on the right bank " of the Upper Kamboja River, on the south-west frontier of the Chinese province " of

* This was expressed by an out-and-out Ministerial paper five years back; and throughout these five years we have continued to knock unceasingly at the official doors of Ministers in behalf of the commercial opening of the Shan States and Western China; but only, it may be figuratively said, to be rudely repelled by the door keepers. Yet the Ministers through the period have been professing Liberals, and "speaking" patrons of our national industries and foreign trade.

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"of Yunan; a point where the stream is navigable all the year round for deeply "laden boats, and at which several caravan roads converge directly from various "parts of Yunan, and indirectly from the whole of the western half of China, "including, also, South-eastern Tibet and Tartary. * * * *

"We have not space at present to enter into a detailed examination of this "project; and we notice it now, on account of the degree of attention which it "continues to receive at the more important seats of our commerce, and because "a speaker at the meeting above referred to observed, 'that the French were "'already seeking a commercial entrance to Western China by a river route, to "'nearly the same point; and that if our Government adopted Captain Sprye's "'project, it would be said by France that we were about to take another slice "'of territory from Burma.'

"We are not qualified to pronounce a decided opinion of the intrinsic value "of the proposed channel for a new Eastern trade, or as to the facility with "which it may be opened; but, assuming inquiry to prove favourable to it, we "certainly are not prepared to admit, that the rival efforts, or chronic jealousies "of foreigners,* ought to deter us from introducing our commerce through every "channel opened by British treaties or accessible through British territories. "For England is entitled to say one thing for herself—which, as yet, no other "Power can say—viz., that wherever her flag is hoisted, it is the flag of free "trade for all other nations; that a commercial field thrown open by us is, so "far as our power and influence reaches, thrown open to the whole rest of the "world."

* This is decided condemnation, by a Ministerial journal, of the policy of the Foreign Office in regard to this commercial question.

82. A month before† that article appeared in the "Globe," we had—at the request of the then President of the Royal Geographical Society, the late Lord Ashburton—drawn up and read a paper to that body on the two subjects and propositions respecting which we have so often since addressed you, Sir,—direct commerce by railway from Rangoon with the Shan States and the western inland provinces of China; and extension of the Indian Telegraph, by land, from Pegu to Hong Kong, the Chinese Open Ports, Peking, &c. That paper we subsequently printed and circulated as our Pamphlet VI., with Explanatory Map 4; but seeing the years that have since then passed, it may be well here to submit to you a few passages from it. It thus commenced:—

† Viz., the 10th of December 1860.

"Our proposition that a new commerce should be opened for England and "British India with the Shan States and western half and centre of China "proper, having originated a public discussion as to its geographical practica-"bility, some writers of letters and articles for newspapers, men who never "visited that inland part of Eastern Asia, or perused the unpublished itineraries "and reports of those who have traversed it, have taken upon themselves to "question and deny the practicability of the route we propose, and have so "done, without even knowing its direction; asserting also, in tones of would-be "authority, that the western provinces of China proper, if indeed accessible, are "not worth being approached by our merchants or by those of India. If such "were really the case, the subject would be without interest to the public at "large. To rectify this misrepresentation, therefore, we feel it necessary to "precede a geographical description of the interesting part of Asia between "Rangoon and the Chinese south-western province of Yunan, with some remarks "on the geography, climate, people, and products of the western inland pro-"vinces of China generally; deriving our statements from those thoroughly "reliable and disinterested authorities which will be quoted to you as we "proceed.

"Our proposition is to utilise, to people, and to make productive an extensive "and naturally rich territory which England acquired in the East in 1826 and "1852, and which, owing to its want of population, the extent of its waste "lands, and the absence of a sufficient inland commerce, has thus far annually "cost the Indian Treasury exceeding half a million sterling more than its "revenue has yielded. These, the primary evils of British Burma, we propose "to overcome, and to make it a well-paying possession, by establishing across "it an entirely new commerce with the Shan States and the western inland "moiety of China proper; and, through Chinese traders, with Eastern Tibet and "Southern Tartary, with neither of which extensive and populous portions of "the world has England or India, as yet, had any trade that can be considered "commerce. We trust to show you that this proposition is free from geo-

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" graphical difficulties, and that it is also attainable without in any degree " checking or encroaching upon, as persons interested therein erroneously con- " sider it may do, the onward progress of our important trade with Eastern " China by her seaports, or the trade of Singapore."

The Paper then described in detail each of the six most western provinces of China proper, viz., Yunan, Szechuen, Shensi, Kansah, Quangsi, and Queichoo, in regard to their several areas, populations, cultivation, number of cities, commercial products, &c.; and, after a more full description of the two provinces of Yunan and Szechuen than of the other four, as being the two nearest to our Pegu north-east frontier, we observed :—

" As with Yunan, so with this more extensive western province, Szechuen, its " numerous valuable commercial products, and its thirty millions and upwards " of industrious and intelligent population, neither England or India has at " present any commercial intercourse with it whatever; for, if a few stray pieces " of our Yorkshire, Lancashire, or Lanarkshire goods do reach its interior, at " intervals few and far between, by the circuitous and costly route by the sea- " board of the Empire, or by the long, difficult, uncertain, and equally dear " route of the Irawadee River and Bhamo in the far north of Burma; such " again cannot be considered commerce.

" If, therefore, we rested the commercial part of our proposition upon the " two extreme western inland provinces—Yunan and Szechuen only, with " their extensive areas, their large populations, and numerous and valuable pro- " ducts, we should consider that we had brought forward amply sufficient to " call for an immediate and direct approach to them, if we show it to be prac- " ticable; and to call for it the more urgently, seeing that the French Govern- " ment has recently 'annexed' to the French Empire the three most southern " provinces of Cochin China, with the fortified port of Saigon, commanding the " lower portion of the Meikong or Kamboja River, and all the maritime outlets of " its extensive inland navigation, with the island of Condore, which equally " commands the principal commercial track up and down the Chinese Sea."

" Of the four other western provinces of China, viz., Shensi, Kansah, Quangsi, " and Queichoo, we have to state concisely, on the authority of the excellent " works on which we have founded this Paper, that they yield gold, silver, mer- " cury, cinnabar, vermilion, copper, iron, and coal; millet, rice, and wheat; " rhubarb, and other valuable drugs; musk, odoriferous flowers and woods; " indigo and other dyes; insect wax and bees wax; honey, cinnamon, lemons, " oranges, and pomegranates; variegated marbles, horses and mules, tea and " silk, wool and goats' hair, sables and other furs, skins and hides, the grass " cloth, and other valuable textile fibres.

" The extent, cultivation, and population of those six western provinces may " be stated, according to the latest information—a census of 1847—to be :—

| | |
|---|---|
| " Area - - - - - | 551,573 square miles. |
| Population - - - - | 93,651,778. |
| Land under cultivation - - | 21,438,822 acres. |
| Cities of the first order - - | 61. |
| „ of the second and third order | 367. |

" To this must be further added, in round numbers, for those portions of the " three more populous and cultivated central provinces which lie west of the " longitudinal line of division of the 18 provinces—111° E. long., viz., Honan, " Hupeh, and Hunan, what will give altogether, to the inland western half of " China, according to the data of 1847, an area of 600,000 square miles, 100 " millions of people, 25 millions of cultivated acres, with 70 cities of the first " order, and 400 of the second and third orders. Surely this is a field for " commerce in every respect worthy of being made way to by England and " India in these days of manufacturing and commercial progress, and, at any " cost, of constructing a single line railway to it not exceeding 500 miles in " length; especially seeing that the railway in its latter portion would pass " through the principal of the Burman Shan States, and open up direct com- " merce with them also, as well as with the more eastern and southern Laos " country, and Siamese Shan States, by the Meikong or Upper Kamboja River, " which flows southward through them, from the point on its right bank which " we propose should be the railway's eastern or Chinese terminus.

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"These are geographical and statistical facts, or they are not. We are not "the authors of them, any more than of the description we have given you of "the Chinese part of this extensive and rich portion of the inhabited world. If "they are truths, as we hold them to be, can it be out of place, in these days of "trading enterprise, to inquire what trading intercourse exists between our own "country and Indian empire and such an inviting field for the extension of their "foreign commerce? Should the answer be, that there is no trading or other "intercourse between those three very important, productive, and well-peopled "portions of the globe; can it be presumptuous, looking to the increased and "increasing numbers of our population who are wholly dependent for their daily "sustenance on the prosperous activity of our manufactories of every description, "to inquire of our rulers, why is this? and to endeavour, by the spread of the "information which we have collected on the subject, to open to our country "and to India such a boundless new commerce as this hitherto sealed-up moiety "of China proper is capable of giving, if such a direct, short, easy, and safe "commercial way be opened to it. By our possession of the two Burman seaboard "provinces of Pegu and Martaban, our rulers have the power to open such a way; "if, in this era of peace and yet of enormous war expenditure, they can be sufficiently impressed with the importance of the nation's commercial interests to "inform themselves correctly on the subject.

"We repeat that it will be a new commerce for both England and India, not "interfering in any way with the seaboard trade of China, nor affecting in the "least degree the prosperity of Singapore. Yet, possibly, it may have been "interests in that existing trade with China, or in this free port settlement, that, "not averse in their own cases to monopoly, have influenced the newspaper "writer, to whom we have before referred, to misrepresent the whole west of "China without having seen any portion of it; and to describe, as fancifully as "falsely, the Shan States lying between it and our north-east Pegu frontier, "and our proposed route for commercially and telegraphically uniting them.

"Thus, generally viewing the subject, we have ventured to consider that, by "peacefully bringing about such a new foreign trade, we shall render a beneficial "service, not only to England and India, but also to China and the world at "large; because the friendly introduction into any one quarter of the globe of "the civilising influences of active commercial intercourse cannot fail to affect "favourably all countries and peoples, by disposing the latter to peaceful and "humanising pursuits, and by drawing forth progessively the natural and industrial products of every land and clime for profitable interchange one with "another. It is, therefore, that, having full faith in the axiom 'the inexorable "'logic of facts will right all misrepresentations,' we have through many years "given our time and means to the laborious task of endeavouring to accomplish "this commercial opening of western inland China by railway from the port of "Rangoon, by addressing a series of papers on the subject to the Lords of Her "Majesty's Treasury, to the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for "India, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the President of the Board of "Trade, and by printing and circulating, gratuitously, a succession of pamphlets "illustrated with maps, and numerous separate sheets, in the hope that they "would draw individual consideration to the subject, and incite public discussion of it.

"Though thus far treated by our ruling officials, from the Premier downwards, with the customary routine, which is, in fact, neglect; and at first, owing "to their non-acquaintance with the geography of that inland part of Asia, and "a consequent non-appreciation of the importance to them of our propositions, by "the manufacturing and commercial bodies of the kingdom, with some indifference, yet, thanks to the quicker perception, larger minds, and greater national "spirit of the enlightened directors of our public press, metropolitan and "provincial, and of the press of India, we have had the satisfaction of seeing the "principal Chambers of Commerce consider the subject, and of observing them, "thereafter, address memorials to the Prime Minister, earnestly soliciting his "attention, and that of his colleagues in the Cabinet, to the proposition, as "being one of great future import to both the Home country and India. This "it most assuredly is, not only industrially and commercially, as tending to "sustain a remunerative demand for the products of the labour of our increasing "population, steam power, and machinery, but in the scarcely less important "point of the national finances; seeing, as we have before observed to you,



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" how monstrous is the growth of our State expenditure, in its every branch, in " this period of peace, and more especially in those departments where the " outlay must be entirely non-reproductive, the naval and military.

" Among the many naturally important opinions left on record by that first " and most able Governor of Singapore, Sir Stamford Raffles, was this very " truthful one: 'If India cannot manufacture sufficiently cheaply to supply " ' China, England can. But it is idle to talk of the cheapness and extent of " ' our manufactures unless we carry them into fair competition. There is no " ' reason why the whole of China should not be in a great measure clothed " ' from England, the cold parts of the empire as well as the warm. No people " ' study cheapness so much as do the Chinese, and if we can supply them (as we " ' most certainly can do) at a less cost than they can make for themselves, we " ' have only to find ways for the introduction of our goods, and to place them " ' within their ready reach.'

" A succeeding governor of the same settlement, Mr. John Crawfurd, when a " witness, in 1830, before the Committee of the House of Commons on the late " East India Company's affairs, made reference to that written opinion of Sir " Stamford Raffles without at all questioning its soundness, beyond, we believe, " expressing it as his idea, 'that India, rather than England, should be the " ' manufacturing field for China.'

" But how, when, or by whom, let us ask, will manufactures, whether of " England or India, be placed, in mercantile quantities, within the reach of the " hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of people of the western inland " provinces of China, and the adjacent Shan States and Laos country, to all of " whom they would be as acceptable as to the Chinese of the seacoast, if 'the " ' way' to those many millions of the extreme inland west is to be continuously " restricted, by our Foreign Office hostility to commercial extension, to the " long, circuitous, and very difficult one by the open ports of the extreme east of " the empire, though these do now include the few interior cities to be " opened to our merchants on the banks of the lower portion of the " Yeang-tze River?

" Le Compte, in writing his epistolary History of China, nearly a century and " a-half since, stated in one of his letters, 'that the scientific men of France had " ' found China to be 500 leagues nearer to Europe than it had up to then been " ' considered to be; and that if succeeding observators could but bring it each " ' voyage so many leagues nearer, our voyage to it would soon be shortened " ' indeed, and those who are fond of seeing unknown countries might, with all " ' ease, satisfy their desires. But the mischief is, that any further shortening of " ' the distance is beyound their power.'

" Yet the proposition of which we now treat is still more to shorten the " distances between England, India, and at least one-half of China proper; and " thereby to open a new 'way' for the introduction of the products and goods of " Britain and Hindostan, into a full moiety of the Chinese empire, which has " not yet been reached by the manufacturers or merchants of either country. " This, too, is proposed by us to be accomplished without the employment of " armies or ships of war, and without exciting the jealousy and hostility of the " Chinese by encroaching on and destroying their carrying trade in their own " country, as they state us to be now doing along their whole seacoast, and say " we shall do in all their lower rivers whenever they are opened to us; in which " carrying trade, and in the junk building belonging to it, a very large portion " of the population has been from time immemorial employed, for their liveli- " hood.

" With regard to the extension of the telegraph from Esmok, Séz-măn, " Sē-măo, or Sze-maou, to Hong Kong, which will necessarily be the first " Chinese section, the wires may be as readily set up there, as safely pre- " served, and as regularly worked, as in any part of British India, if not much " more so. Imperial and high roads take different routes from Esmok, by the " Chu Kiang or Pearl River valley, through the southern parts of the provinces " of Yunan, Quangsi, and Quangtung, to Canton; which is a direct distance of " about 925 miles, or about 1,230 by the Imperial road, from city to city. " Carrying the telegraph, as we propose, by these main roads, it may be set up " along different routes, north or south of the Chu or Pearl River, so as to pass " through many cities of the first rank, and those more numerous ones of the

" second

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" second and third rank which are situated along the roads between those " principal cities.

" Seven of those chief cities, in the Province of Yunan, we have described to " you in our account of that province. The eight others, in the Province of " Quangsi, and Tchow-king-fou, in Quangtung province, Da Halde, whose descrip- " tions have been found to be generally accurate by those who have since visited " the same parts of China, describes in detail, and equally favourably; but this " paper has already so far exceeded in its length what we contemplated reading " to you, that we refrain from further such quotations. Of Chinese first-class " inland cities it may be well said, excepting as regards the products of the " surrounding country, *Ex uno disce omnes.*

" Between all the principal cities, in either line of route from Esmok to " Hong Kong, the wires would be carried through the many intermediate cities " of the second and third ranks; and thus be placed under the continuous " official inspection of their respective authorities, whose interest as well as " duty it would at all times be vigilantly to guard them from damage, and as " promptly to remedy any incidental injuries, or interruptions they might " sustain.

" From Canton the wires can be carried to our new possession of Kowloon, " from which a short cable will extend them to Hong Kong; and from Kowloon, " along the Imperial high road, to the consular port of Amoy; and thence, " similarly, through the consular ports of Fou-tchen-fou and Ning-po, to that of " Shanghai. From Shanghai the line would be similarly extended to Hankow " westward, and to Tien-tsin, Peking, &c., northward; as well as, by cable, to " Japan easterly; each as found most necessary for our commercial and political " interests, and as should be practicable and advisable in reference to the state " of those parts of the empire.

" The line of country over which we propose to carry the wires from our " north-east Pegu frontier to Esmok, on the Chinese frontier, is that of the road " through Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, traversed by the Chinese and Shan " caravans between Esmok and the Burman Shan town of Moni; entering that " road either at Moni or at the Takoo ford across the Salween river, as circum- " stances may show to be the most eligible when the requisite professional surveys " are made.

" Of that caravan road between Moni and Esmok, a distance of from 250 " to 300 miles, we have collected valuable information from the official " itineraries and journals of Richardson and McLeod. But reserving this " part of the subject for a future paper, we will only now say of this road " generally, that it has numerous towns and villages along it; that the " rivers, where not fordable, are bridged, or furnished with ferries for laden " cattle; and that the inhabitants and authorities along the road, especially the " ruling princes of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, and their chiefs, have " repeatedly expressed themselves strongly and earnestly desirous of intimate " intercourse with our nation, and that we should establish a regular commerce " with China across their countries, and bring these into trading communication " with our ports of Rangoon and Maulmien.

" If this part of our propositions, manifestly so beneficial to the Governments " of England and India, as well as to their merchants, receives from Her Majesty's " Government, here and in India, the patronage and support it undeniably merits, " and which is necessary for its realization, we in no respect doubt being able to " make all satisfactory arrangements with the Governments of Burma and " China, for the portions of the line which will pass through those countries. " Of the manner in which we propose to accomplish this, we need here only say " that, in addition to securing a constant and effective British surveillance of the " entire line, we should make it the permanent interest of those Governments, " and of their authorities in the provinces, cities, and towns, through which " the wires would pass, to preserve them in uninterrupted working order; " which is as easy for them to accomplish as it is to our own authorities in India " and Pegu.

" We know that the King of Ava, unquestionably one of the most enlightened " and public-spirited Eastern monarchs of our time, has recently set up three " lines of telegraph in his new capital of Mandelay, and that he has expressed " himself most desirous to have them connected with our wires in Pegu, so as " to place his capital in telegraphic communication with India, and the world;



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" and seeing that no regular letter post exists in China, it is so obviously the inte-
" rest of that Government, and of its provincial authorities of every grade, to
" possess the advantage of communicating at all times with each other so much
" more rapidly by telegraph than they can now do by the Imperial couriers, that
" we deem it idle to anticipate objections at Peking, greater than should be
" easily overcome in the present very improved state of relations between the
" two countries and governments.

" The direction which the railway should take from Rangoon, according to all
" the information we have collected of the country, is the old city of Pegu,
" Shwaygyen, Baukatah, Thayetpeen-Keentat, Tseekameedac, and our most
" extreme north-eastern frontier, on the right bank of the Salween.* Thence
" by the most easy route, across the Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-
" Hung, to the right bank of the Meikong, or Upper Kamboja River. The
" whole to be, of course, subject to the result of a special professional survey.
" From Rangoon to Baukatah such survey is most easy; and, as a survey is
" necessary from the latter place to our frontier, on the Salween River, and from
" there to Esmok, for that portion of the extension of the telegraph to Hong
" Kong, one survey, by professional engineers practised in selecting and laying
" out railway and telegraph lines, will suffice for both objects.

" Our experience in observing the progress of new projects and inventions
" has fully informed us that none are propounded, however manifest their value
" and practicability, without objections and hostility being raised to them, prin-
" cipally by men whose powers of mind are incapable of grasping the subjects,
" or whose dispositions are to criticise and condemn, rather than to commend
" and co-operate in, the labours, however laudable, of others. Instances are
" abundant, and must be well known to you, in reference to almost all of those
" very inventions and projects which have so greatly distinguished the century
" in which we live, and so undeniably enabled our country to attain her present
" pre-eminent position in mining, manufactures, shipping, and commerce. And,
" in propounding and advocating through many years the peaceful and com-
" mercial projects to which we have devoted ourselves regarding Pegu and
" Western China, we have naturally had to encounter and contend against a full
" share of doubts and objections from private individuals and interests, and to
" bear much 'inert indifference and passive resistance' from the Government
" offices. Nevertheless, confident of the soundness of our propositions, and of
" the great and lasting benefits their realisation will bring to England and her
" Indian dependency, her Burman provinces in particular, we have persevered
" against all such discouragement and obstruction, in efforts to obtain for them
" full public discussion and enlightened consideration. To the utmost of our
" power and means we shall continue thus to act, because such discussion and
" consideration of these propositions cannot fail to secure their adoption, which
" must as certainly bring to the growing populations of the United Kingdoms
" and of India a large increase of peaceful employment and general prosperity,
" with all their attendant material and social improvements; and at the same
" time draw forth the incalculable commercial resources of Western inland
" China, of the Shan States between it and Pegu, of the Laos country, of the
" Siamese Shan States, and of Pegu itself, as well as of our adjacent provinces
" of Martaban, Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui; to the enduring benefit and im-
" provement also of their respective peoples, in whose prosperity and content-
" ment lie the safety and strength of every government ruling foreign races,
" 'aliens in blood and in religion.'"

33. On the reading of that Paper to the Royal Geographical Society, in December 1860, Captain Sherard Osborn supported his letter to the "Times" by speaking strongly in favour of our propositions, and with unusual earnestness expressed the opinion that we merited more than commendation for having originated them, and for the manner in which we had so long advocated them with the Government and before the public, since it was of vital importance to the nation's manufacturing and commercial interests, and to the public treasuries of both England and India—in reference to the dangers the Home and Indian trade with the ports of China must encounter on the occurrence of war with any naval

* Our frontier line in that direction is rightly entitled to be eastward of the Salween River, along the watershed of the Tanan Tong Ghee ranges, which separate the streams which empty into the Gulf of Martaban and into the Gulf of Siam.

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naval power—that trade with the west of China should be open to our merchants, overland from Rangoon. Exceeding five years have, however, now passed away since we made public the geographical and commercial facts contained in that paper,—since Captain Sherard Osborn wrote to the "Times" his letter of warning to the Government,—since that journal gave forth its powerful supporting leader on the subject,—since Mr. Duckworth published, with a map, the paper he read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool,—and since the "Globe" noticed our propositions in the terms of the leader quoted to you from it in paragraph 31 preceding. During these five years, too, Chambers of Commerce have continued to send up memorials on the subject to the First Lord of the Treasury and other Ministers, the public press of England and India have warmly and ably supported our efforts, and we have perseveringly appealed to you, sir, and to your colleagues in the Government, with both writing and print, to give earnest consideration to the matter; yet to this day we know of nothing having been done by you in it, as Indian Minister, beyond "directing the "notice of the Government of India to the subject," and hearing from that authority "that it had desired the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to keep "his attention directed to the prospects of trade with Western China, and to "avail himself of every favourable opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the "several routes which have been suggested for tapping the commerce of "China in that quarter."

34. As might well be expected from such lukewarm instructions on so important a subject, and as was perhaps intended by those who framed them, not a right step has been taken in the matter, through the long period, by a Government official in this country or in India. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma was interdicted from having the direct land route from Rangoon to the west of China surveyed, the only route by which general and regular commerce can be carried on between England, India, and that half of the Chinese Empire, and was instructed to negotiate a wholly deceptive treaty with the King of Ava on the subject; such as should profess to open a route across Northern Burma, *vid* Bhamo, for the opium of India to be carried to China, and by which for Chinese coolies to travel to the Assam tea plantations; for which objects, rendered impossible of realisation by the mountainous and wild character of the country and by the savage nature of the tribes occupying it, an increasing revenue of full 60,000*l.** a year was yielded up to the Ava monarch. That treaty was signed on the 20th of November 1862, exceeding three years since; and we venture to affirm to you, Sir, that if you call for a return thereof, you will find, that for the 180,000*l.* the King of Ava has in that period benefited, not a chest of opium has passed from India by Bhamo to China, nor a coolie by that route from China to Assam; and that the vaunted opening of commerce by the Irawadee, through Mandalay and Bhamo, has been, if possible, a more signal failure. All this, our investigations, through many years before, respecting the whole country west of China, from Western Tibet to the Gulf of Martaban, enabled us to see, must be the result of any attempts to establish regular commerce between England and India, and the west of China, by any other route than the most direct practicable land route from Rangoon to the Upper Kamboja River, at some suitable point in the Burman Shan State of Kiang-Hung. Thus far then, at least, our opinions and advice have been proved correct; and the commerce of England and India, and their public treasuries, too, been made to suffer by the deference paid by Her Majesty's Government to the erroneous diplomacy of the Foreign Office in this British and Indian commercial question.

35. But what, during the five years so worse than wasted in this project by the Government of England, has been the policy and action of the Government of France, to acquire the political, military, and commercial advantages of a direct approach from its sea basis in the sea of China to the same inland portion of the Chinese Empire, the Laos and Shan States; and at the same time to obtain naval command, in event of war with us, of our commerce with the Chinese seaboard? For a full answer to this inquiry, we must refer you, sir, to paragraphs 147 to 152, of our letter of the 29th of April 1865, from which, for your convenience, we will here recapitulate the following facts:† In

† *See* map No. 2 attached to this letter.

* This *then* very large sacrifice from the insufficient revenue of British Burma, we venture to consider, has, at the present time, 1864, attained to full 100,000*l.* a year.



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In 1858, the French took possession of Turon on the west of Annam or Cochin China, at the southern extremity of the Gulf of Tonquin.

In 1859, they continued military operations there, against the Annam Sovereign, with but questionable success and suffering much sickness.

In 1860, having obtained Spanish co-operation from Manilla, they changed their field of operations from Turon Bay to the extreme southern provinces of Cochin China, which form the centre of the north-west of the sea of China.

In 1861, they took, by storm, the fortified port and city of Saigon, the capital of the three Cochin Chinese provinces of Saigon, Bin-Hoa, and Mitho, with the commanding adjacent island of Condore; all of which was, by Imperial decree, "annexed" to the French Empire.

In 1862, the Emperor of Annam was compelled to cede all that southern portion of his country, which included all the mouths of the great Kamboja, Meikong,* or Lantsang† River by formal treaty to France: whereon the French Government designated the possession, "the French East Indies."

In 1863, they repaired and strengthened the fort and fortifications of Saigon, established there an extensive naval arsenal, and a large military depôt, suddenly took from Siam and Annam the whole territory of the ancient kingdom of Kamboja, situated north of the French East Indies, along both banks of the Kamboja River; and by treaty with him, dated the 11th of August 1863, nominally restored it to a reputed descendant of its ancient kings, under French protection against all enemies.

In 1864, French agents visited the country of Laos, situated on the north of the so-restored kingdom of Kamboja, and also having that river flowing through it, and brought its ruling Prince or Chief into treaty alliance with France, which similarly placed that country under French protection against all enemies.

In 1865, those agents are reported to have advanced so much further north up the Kamboja River, as to have reached the Burman south-eastern Shan State of Kiang-Kheng, situated on that stream—where commences its Burman name of Meikong—in a latitude north of our north-eastern Pegu and Martaban frontier; and south-east by the river, only a short distance from the more northern Burman Shan State of Kiang Tsen, from the capital of which, on the bank of the river, there is a good roadway to the capital of the Burman Shan State of Kiang-Tung, and a navigable river-way to the capital of the Burman Shan State of Kiang-Hung, which stands, like Kiang Tsen, on the right bank of the Meikong or Upper Kamboja River; and where, as we have had so often to observe to you, that stream is 1,600 feet wide and 60 deep in the floods, and 540 wide and exceeding 16‡ feet deep in the dry season, though distant by the river from Saigon full 1,250 miles.

In this year, too, of 1865, the French Governor General of this new French East Indies, to force the King of Siam to surrender his long-established suzerainty over Kamboja, sent an envoy, with steam gunboats, to the Siamese capital of Bankok, to negotiate on the point, after the manner detailed in our letter to you of the 9th of August last.

And while thus actively making inland way northward from their fortified sea-base of Saigon, in the direction of the Burman Shan States and the west of China, the French Government, seeing how completely the principal of the Condore Islands commands the navigation of the Chinese Sea, have caused heavy batteries to be erected on it, which are now so far advanced as to be noticed in Eastern journals. One of these now before us, dated the 10th of November past, contains the following article, the writer of which seems to possess, like Captain Sherard Osborn, some of that now rare administrative quality, eastern foresight. The journal in question says:—

"We commend the following extract from the 'Friend of India' to the "attention

* Its name in the portion flowing through Burma.
† Its name in the portion flowing from Tibet through Western China.
‡ The present General McLeod, who was at Kiang-Hung in 1836-7, and there measured the river, had only a pole of this length wherewith to measure the depth of the stream. Though he was there when the river was at it very lowest, he could not touch the bottom with that 16 feet measure.

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" attention of all whom it may concern. Downing Street seems to squint " when it gets beyond purely European politics:—

" ' The Condore Islands lie in the Chinese Sea, on the highway from " ' India to China, between Singapore and Hong-Kong. So important are " ' they, in a military sense, that the East India Company, when it had the " ' China monopoly, kept possession of them. They are to the Sea of China " ' what the Island of Perim is to the Red Sea. In consequence of their " ' proximity to the new French settlement of Saigon, at the mouth of the " ' Kamboja, the French very quietly took possession of them. Mr. Cha- " ' loner Alabaster, when coming round from Hong-Kong to Calcutta in " ' charge of ex-Commissioner Yeh, becoming aware of the intentions of the " ' French in this respect, reported the circumstance to the Government " ' of India, and represented the importance of the islands, as commanding " ' the Sea of China, with the fact of the East India Company's right of " ' property in them. His report, however, was merely acknowledged with " ' thanks, and officially shelved. Since then the French have taken full " ' and formal possession of the islands; and we learn that new fortifica- " ' tions on them were completed in time to allow of salutes being fired on " ' the Emperor's *fête* day. There is " une batterie armée de canons rayés " ' d'une très longue portée "; and the French official journal declares the " ' news to be, " des plus satisfaisantes." In the event of a war it is not " ' pleasant to know that the whole China trade of England and India has " ' been thus placed at the mercy of France.' "

36. Seeing, *vis-à-vis* to the apparently paralysed inaction of the Indian Government in this Western China trade question, such well-planned, steadily-executed, and successful progress on the part of France, to obtain naval and military command of the commerce with China, which has to cross the Chinese Sea; and to open, and thereby also to gain command of, commerce with the inland west half of China; can it be possible, sir, that you will continue to show, as Minister for India, indifference to those simple and peaceful counteracting projects which we have, through so many years, submitted to your notice, or still longer refrain from issuing the requisite plain and peremptory orders for immediate steps being taken to realise them in the manner our long study of the subject, in its various bearings, enables us to suggest, whether having reference to England, India, British Burma, Ava or Burma Proper, the Shan States, China, Siam, or France, as embracing the best line of Indian policy, for the present and the future, in that direction; as securing peace not only between our Indian Government and those neighbouring powers, but also between themselves; and as tending to bring the greatest benefits, now and hereafter, to their several governments and peoples.

37. One passage in Captain Sherard Osborn's letter of the 6th of April 1860, to the " Times," before quoted, is so very worthy, sir, of your marked consideration, with some information we will add to it, that we submit it a second time to your perusal. It is this one:—

" I will state another fact for the information of the Foreign Under Secretary " of State, Mr. Hammond, viz.: that if he will look at the Treaty of Tientsin, " the clauses of which we are paying six millions of pounds sterling to enforce, " and not, I trust, to surrender, he will find that all British subjects have a right " to pass to and from every town and village in China, for purposes of trade. " Esmok, wherever it may be, comes under that plain provision, I fancy. " Further, the treaty provides, that such British traders shall have the privilege " of buying or selling, and of carrying out of China, any produce or manufac- " ture, paying lawful tolls and fiscal dues upon the same. I presume the " Chamber of Commerce of Leeds was ignorant of this important treaty fact; " but I am glad they took the step they did, because it may be that Mr. Ham- " mond, or his official superior, was aware of the clause in the Chinese treaty " to which I allude; but that it may be contemplated, by nervous old parties " who fancy that Great Britain's political and commercial greatness have " culminated, that it would be prudent to forego, or 'is inconvenient' to uphold " that most valuable clause of the treaty."

38. This, Sir, was evidently drawn from its writer by the Foreign Office replies, under the signature of Mr. Hammond, dated the 27th of August and



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22d of September 1860,* to the first and second memorials sent up to Lord Palmerston by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and by the severe but well-merited remarks made on those Foreign Office communications by the "Times" of the 6th of October 1860;† and we would remark on it to you, as follows:—

* Set out in paras. 98 and 99 of our letter to you dated the 29th of April 1865.

† Also set out in our above letter to you, para. 100.

39. On publishing, in 1861, his paper on "A New Commercial Route to China," Mr. Duckworth noticed those two Foreign Office replies to the two first memorials on the subject from Leeds, and stated—

"The first of them, dated the 27th of August 1860, merely contained the "official assertion that 'the project does not appear to be feasible, at least for "'the present,' without stating why.

"The second of them, dated the 22d of September 1860, gave the reasons. "But no reader can have failed to remark that there is not a single tenable one "among them. Take them in their order. 1st. 'That much inconvenience "'would arise from stipulating for the opening of Esmok by the new treaty.' "It was for the Earl of Elgin, who was on the spot, and to be the negotiator, to "say whether 'much inconvenience would arise' or not, and for the Foreign "Office to instruct his Lordship to make the attempt. Had this been done the "west of China would have been now (1861) open to us; for no one will dare "to assert that, after the fall of Peking to our arms, we could not have obtained "any amount of concessions that was fair and beneficial to demand from the "humbled Chinese Government. As to the second reason assigned by the "Foreign Office, 'the improbable case of the Chinese Government acquiescing "'in the proposal,' it was 'improbable' at one time that that Government "would ever throw open the Yeangtze River to British commerce; but that "did not prevent its being done. It was as 'improbable' that Tien-tsin, the "port of the capital, should have been opened to our trade; but it was really "desired by our rulers, and its refusal was therefore out of the question. "So it was not only 'improbable,' but was thought impossible that the "Chinese Court could ever be brought to concur in the residence at Peking of "Ambassadors from other countries and Governments; yet British, French, "Russian, American, and Prussian embassies are now permanently established "there, with the same privileges and security as foreign embassies enjoy at the "capitals of those several countries. The third, and still worse, Foreign Office "reason against its even trying to open up commerce with the western half of "China needs to be set out in full to show its commercial and diplomatic "absurdity, viz., 'It would be impossible to afford adequate protection to British "'trade at so inland a city as Esmok, or to exercise due control over British "'subjects there established; while redress for any wrong done in that remote "'quarter would, in all probability, only be obtained by applying pressure at "'places more accessible, and so placing in jeopardy the more important "'interests of British trade on the seaboard of China.'

"If this Foreign Office principle were generally admitted, British commerce in "different parts of the world would be very considerably crippled; for, as it "was pertinently observed by the 'Times' in commenting upon this letter, it is "just as if we were to say,—it is impossible for us to trade in the Sea of Azoff, "or at Odessa, because any disputes arising there would have to be settled at "St. Petersburg, and might compromise our trade in the Baltic;—let us avoid all "intercourse with San Francisco, because the necessity of an appeal to Wash-"ington would not only create much inconvenience to the Foreign Office, but "might interrupt our transactions with New York or New Orleans; let Canadians "hold no traffic with Chicago, because the difficulty of controlling British sub-"jects at 'so inland a station' is especially formidable.

"But there would be no greater difficulty in affording protection to British "trade, and exercising all necessary control over British subjects, at Esmok, in "the west of China, than is experienced by the Russians at Maitmachin, Ourga, "or any other of the inland trading towns in the north of China. With that "trifling interval of friendly territory which lies between Captain Sprye's pro-"posed Pegu frontier emporium—so admirably fitted, by position and climate, to "be made a commanding military station as well as a great commercial depôt—"and the west of China, we might really be said to be there trading on our own "frontier; and if, unfortunately, differences should ever arise, we should have "every ready means of settling them promptly, and it is hoped amicably, on the "spot, through the agency of a competent consul, without having recourse to

"Peking,

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" Peking, or in any degree disturbing our totally distinct trade on the seaboard " of the Empire.

" As Waghorn succeeded, in spite of every official obstacle, in opening the short " route across Egypt to India, so must Captain Sprye ultimately succeed in " opening the short one to China across Pegu ; and in a few years hence it will " seem as impossible that the Government of 1861 could have spoken of " ' insurmountable objections ' to it, and have opposed against it such other " unstatesmanlike reasons as those above noticed, as that the Government of " 1829 should have officially written to Lieutenant Waghorn, ' that as it had no " ' despatches to send by him or his new route to India, they could not contri- " ' bute anything towards his outlay in establishing it.' "

40. Additional to what we have submitted to you, sir, in paragraph 31 preceding, from the London " Globe," on the pamphlet respecting our projects by that principal merchant of Liverpool, we have before us many leading articles which appeared in other public journals of the period, approving of those projects and advocating their being realised. The opinions of the general mining, manufacturing, shipbuilding, and mercantile interests of the United Kingdoms in favour of our efforts to that end, have been, however, so repeatedly and publicly expressed, that they cannot be unknown to you ; and we, therefore, refrain from troubling you with quotations from those other public papers, and revert to Captain Sherard Osborn's statement to the " Times,"—" that by the treaty of " Tientsin, all British subjects have a right to pass to and from every town and " village in China, for purposes of trade, &c."

41. In reference to this right, which must extend to the west as to the east of China, we would now remind you that the treaty between Russia and China—signed at Peking by Count Ignatieff and Prince Kung, on the 14th of November 1860, and ratified 47 days afterwards, viz., on the 1st of January 1861, at St. Petersburg—by its different articles, some of which we shall quote at a future point, advanced the whole line of the Russian frontier towards China, from the extreme west of Tibet to the Sea of Japan ; provided for the establishment of Russian Consulates at Chinese cities within the frontier still so allowed to China ; gave Russian merchants, provided with Russian certificates, right to travel at all times in China on commercial business ; to congregate, to the number of 200, in any Chinese locality ; and to enter into all commercial transactions, as they might please, free from the interference of Chinese officials ; providing for their protection and right conduct, by the establishment of Russian Consulates at the Chinese cities of Ourga and Kashgar, as at Ili and Tarbagati.

42. Now, Sir, it could not have been unknown to the Foreign Secretary that Russian overland trade had been carried on with those last two " cities of the " western frontier of the Chinese Empire," long before that Russian treaty of 1860 with China provided for a similar trade, also under the supervision of resident Russian Consuls, at those two other " frontier cities of the Chinese " Empire," Ourga and Kashgar. And, as such access of foreign merchants to Chinese " inland frontier cities " was, therefore, no " novelty " to the Chinese Government, it assuredly was not because, " as far as this country is concerned " it was a novelty," that our Foreign Minister should have shrunk from requiring for British merchants equal trading facilities and privileges with another portion " of the western frontier of the Chinese Empire," or quite becoming in him, we think, to reject the many earnest appeals made to Her Majesty's Government in that behalf, by the principal manufacturing and commercial bodies of the kingdom, because he assumed " the improbability of the Chinese Government's " acceding " to their wishes ; as he did erroneously assume when he officially wrote to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, on the 22d of September 1860, —" that much *inconvenience** might arise from the introducing into any fresh " negociation with China, at the present time, so *novel** a question. as far as this " country is concerned, as that of access to a city of the western frontier of the " Chinese Empire. Even in the *improbable** case of the Chinese Government " acquiescing to that effect, &c."

* These underlinings (italics) are ours.

43. As time passes, " novelties " constantly arise in the circumstances of the world, and of nations and peoples in all its quarters, and in their international



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relations one with another.* Adducing only a few instances bearing on this question of trade with the west of China. It was "novel," in 1826, to the Indian Government to become possessed of the now British Burman provinces of Arracan, Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal. It was "novel" to us to learn, in 1828-29, through the missions of Richardson from Moulmien to the Shan States, that Chinese caravans yearly visited them from the west of China, bought up the Shan cotton among other products, and carried it into Western China, to be there manufactured into cloth. Equally "novel" was the information we acquired in 1836-37, through the mission of Captain McLeod, from the Indian Government to the west of China, that the eastern Shang States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, bordering China along its south-western frontier, were desirous that England and India should open a road for trade with that extremity of the Chinese Empire, across their states from the Bay of Bengal; and that British and Indian merchandise should pass to and fro across their states free of all transit duties. It was no less "novel" to learn from the same good official authority, and also from Richardson, that the opening of such a direct trade with Esmok, "a city of the western frontier "of the Chinese Empire," and the coming of British merchants to that part of China, was even more earnestly desired by the Western Chinese merchants, and the frontier provincial authorities; and to have assurance from them that our merchants would be honourably received and well treated, and that no Chinese laws or guards there existed to impede their free entrance into and exit from China, or to levy duties on their merchandise. And equally "novel" was it to England, in 1852, to become possessed, by annexation, of the two remaining Burman sea coast provinces of Pegu and Martaban, with their five ports, close adjacent—if the natural, ancient, and rightful limits of Martaban were observed—to the State of Kiang-Tung, the neighbour state of Kiang-Hung, on the Chinese frontier, where the Lantsang, Meikong, or Upper Kamboja River issues from China, a large stream navigable for laden junks far up into the west of the Yunan province.

44. Up to 1858, those extensions of our Indian frontier towards "that western "frontier of the Chinese Empire," and those Shan and Chinese offers of free trade with it, forming together a grand opening for the spread of British and Indian commerce over a large portion of the interior of Eastern Asia, may have remained unknown to, or unheeded by, the Foreign Office, as being mere matters relating to India. But from 1858 the Foreign Secretary could not plead ignorance of them; seeing that, in reference to England's then hostile relations with the Chinese Government, and the then more than probability of new treaties being entered into with it, we officially communicated to that minister the great advantages England, India, and British Burma, must derive from a direct trade with the west of China, across those Burman Shan States, from our port of Rangoon.

45. It may also, to this day, be "novel" and indifferent to the Foreign Office, though it can be neither the one nor the other to you, sir, that since the annexation of the Pegu and Martaban provinces in 1852, the first of them alone has cost the Indian Government annually, upon an average, exceeding half a million sterling beyond the revenue it has been possible, with every exaction, to levy from it; and that this has solely resulted from the want of that back or inland commerce with Western China which we and the principal Chambers of Commerce so many years since solicited and urged the Foreign Secretary to do his, then very easy, part in opening; and from the absence of that immigration into sparsely peopled Pegu, of those all-desirable Chinese settlers who, as McLeod ascertained at Kiang Hung in 1836-37, would flow down by thousands to British Burma's many millions of acres of fine land lying waste, if a safe and easy way was opened to them.

46. Of the Foreign Office hostility, under the late heads thereof in England and Peking, to British Burma's being so benefited, and thereby all India and England, we submitted some proofs to you in our letter so often herein referred to of the 29th of April last. In paragraph 26, page 38 of this letter, we have

* The affairs of Heaven are without variation or change; but those of the earth are ever modified by different circumstances of power and policy.

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have shown you that the previous Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Malmesbury, officially communicated to us, on the 19th of April 1858, with courteous thanks for our having addressed them to him,—"That our letters of the 10th and 13th "of that month would* be transmitted to the Earl of Elgin in China." Now, assuming them to have been transmitted, and granting, what has yet to be shown, that they reached Lord Elgin too late to have consideration in his negotiation of the Treaty of Tientsin, we have to point out to you, sir, that the ratification of that treaty and the Convention of Peace at Peking did not take place until two years and four months after the date of the Tientsin Treaty, viz., on the 14th of November 1860, which was two years and seven months after those letters were received from us at the Foreign Office.

* Yet, as before stated, the Foreign Office declares to Parliament, "Return, China No. 2, 1865," that no correspondence took place with Earl Elgin when in China or with Sir Frederick Bruce.

47. During that long interval, the Foreign Secretary, and several others of Her Majesty's Ministers of the new Cabinet of 1859, received many additional communications and maps from us on the subject; and on the Earl of Elgin's second Chinese Mission we communicated to Lord John Russell, as stated to you in one of our previous letters, our readiness to proceed to China, there to render to Lord Elgin, at the proper time, the information and assistance that would be in our power respecting the two propositions which we had studied and mastered more than any other men, official or not—the opening of direct trade with the west of China, and the extension of the Pegu telegraph to Hong Kong and the open ports; but which offer the Foreign Secretary abruptly declined.

48. We consider, therefore, that we are not wholly without reason for assuming that, on the change of Government in 1859, the Foreign Office, under departmental apprehension of "inconvenience" to itself from the opening of the desired trade, and the extension of the Indian telegraph as required, decided to obstruct our efforts to accomplish those national objects, and interdicted Lord Elgin from touching upon the propositions in his new negotiations with the Chinese Government; and that in this manner it occurred that he disregarded them at the commanding moment of our occupation of Peking, and wholly omitted them from the Convention of Peace which he there negotiated; for each and every article of that convention belied all the reasons, save perhaps the "inconvenient" one which the Foreign Secretary had assigned to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, as influencing him against the prayer of its memorials. Since, surely, if the proposition for peaceful trading "access to a city of the "western frontier of the Chinese Empire was novel, so far as England was con-"cerned," and was "improbable to be acquiesced in by China," the preamble and nine articles of the Peking Convention contained very far more "novel" requirements on the part of England, and very much more "improbable" concessions on the part of China; instance:—

First. The fact of such a convention being negotiated in the Chinese capital by an Imperial Prince of China with a British nobleman who took the right of him, and who was escorted to the meeting by a large military force of all arms, furnished by a British army in victorious possession of Peking."

Second. The declaration in the 1st Article, "that His Imperial Majesty the "Emperor of China, expresses his deep regret at the opposition made at Taku, to "Her Majesty's representative, when on his way to Peking.

Third. The concession contained in the 2d Article, "that Her Britannic "Majesty's representative, will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally "at Peking, as Her Majesty shall be pleased to decide."

Fourth. The provision of Article 3, "that the four millions of taels* imposed "by the Tientsin Treaty as opium indemnity, &c., shall be increased to eight "millions of taels,† and be liquidated by quarterly payments of a fifth of the "gross revenue of the customs of all the ports opened to trade."

* £1,200,000 sterling at 7s. 3d. the tael.
† £2,500,000.

Fifth. The concession by the 4th Article, "That the inland city of Tientsin," midway between the sea and Peking and nearest place of commerce to the latter, "shall be opened to British trade and restrictions."

Sixth. The provision of the 5th Article, "That the Emperor of China shall, "by decree, command all the high provincial authorities of China to proclaim "throughout their respective jurisdictions that Chinese men and their families "are free to emigrate to any British colonies."

Seventh. The cession, by Article 6, of a portion of the mainland of China—Kowloon,—"as a dependency of England."

Eighth. The declaration of the 7th Article, "That the ratification of the Con-



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" vention by the Queen of England and Emperor of China is unnecessary, and " that it shall have all full effect under the signatures of the plenipotentiaries only, " and from the date of their signing it."

Ninth. The further declaration of the 8th Article, "That the Emperor of China " shall, by decree, command the high authorities of Peking and of the provinces, " to print and publish the Treaty of Tientsin and the Convention."

And Tenth. The provision in Article 9, " That British forces shall occupy " Tientsin, Taku, the north-west of Shunning, and Canton, until the whole " indemnity of eight millions of taels shall be paid."

49. The Earl of Elgin can only have made those several demands on the Chinese Government under the instructions and authority of the Foreign Secretary. And we put it to you, sir, to say whether there was not in any two of them more of the " novel " in demand as respects England, and of the " improbable " in concession as regards China, than there would have been in our two propositions had they been put forward by our negotiator at Peking as part of the terms of peace to which he could accede. We put it to you, also, to say whether the Chinese Government, having been so humbled by our advance to Peking as to assent to those nine articles of the Convention, would have been likely to have afforded the slightest objection to the opening of trade to us on the far distant west of the empire, or to the setting up of the telegraph to the open ports, both of which must have proved as beneficial to China as to England. And, further, we put it to you, sir, whether it is not thus made manifest that the " novel " and " im- " probable " reasons assigned by the Foreign Secretary to the Leeds Chamber for his rejecting the applications of the great manufacturing and commercial interests of the West Riding and South Lancashire, could not have been the true grounds of that department's marked hostility, *ab initio*, to the but natural, becoming, and very proper appeals made to Her Majesty's Government by those important national interests, to secure to them the advantages of trade with the hitherto sealed up western moiety of China proper, and of the extension of the telegraph to the open ports on the seaboard of that Empire?

50. Putting, however, these great home commercial interests wholly out of the question, it surely cannot be that because one department of the Government takes no interest in matters where India is concerned, is averse to " novelty " of action and to " inconvenience " therein, and is ignorant of territorial, financial, and commercial facts vitally affecting that important portion of the British Empire, therefore its best interests are to be permanently sacrificed, and the sacrifice be tacitly concurred in by the minister who presides over the Indian Government. To establish the contrary of this, and to arrest further injury to India, her people, and treasury, in the matters we write of, requires, sir, that the projected commercial opening of the west of China from Rangoon, and the land extension of the Pegu telegraph to Hong Kong, &c. should now be openly patronised and energetically carried through by the Secretary of State for India.

51. And as, strangely enough, the late Foreign Secretary, after expressing his hostility to the propositions in the terms he used in his letters of the 27th of August 1860, to the Bradford, Leeds, and Liverpool Chambers* of Commerce, and in his letter of the 22d of September 1860, to the Leeds Chamber;† after throwing away the splendid opportunity, the conduct of the Chinese Government at Taku, afforded for their realisation subsequent to our letters of the 10th and 13th of April 1858, to the Earl of Malmesbury; and after causing the propositions to be wholly omitted from the negotiation of the Peking Convention of the 24th of October, 1860, did, in his letter of the 25th of November 1863, to the Liverpool East India and China Association,‡ state that " the proposals for " establishing commercial communications between India and China by way of " Pegu and Burma, is a matter which more immediately comes within the depart- " ment of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India;" we hope that, seeing how wholly have failed the half-and-half measures thus far taken in it by the Indian Government under Foreign Office influence, we may now submit to you with some hope of better results, grounds whereon you can require of the Chinese Government, if necessary, that the west of China should be opened to Indian commerce, and on terms even more beneficial to our merchants than those which regulate British trade with the Chinese open ports. For this purpose, it is necessary that we

* *See* Return to the House of Commons, 1864, China, 0.77.1, page 7, No. 8.

† *See* same Return, pages 8, 9, No. 10.

‡ *See* Parliamentary Return before referred to, page 20, No. 40.

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we revert to the Russian overland trade with "cities of the western frontier of the Chinese Empire," and quote to you somewhat fully the treaty provisions referred to in paragraph 41 preceding, as regulating it.

52. The treaty between Russia and China, signed at Peking by Count Ignatieff and Prince Kung, on the 14th of November 1860, and ratified at St. Petersburg on the 1st of January 1861, of the character of which treaty, as it was to be, we must not suppose Lord Elgin to have been wholly ignorant previous to his settling the terms of his Convention, commences, Articles 1, 2, and 3, with advancing, as before observed, the whole of the Russian frontier line, along the west, north, and east, towards China proper, even from the possessions of Kokand in the west, to the mouth of the River Thoumen in the extreme east, on the west coast of the Sea of Japan.

Following that unprecedented territorial aggrandisement by a non-belligerent, Article 4 of the Treaty runs:—"On the whole of the frontier line so esta- "blished by the present treaty, trade, free of all duty or restrictions, is esta- "blished between the subjects of the two States; and the local authorities are bound "to give special protection to such trades, and to all those who exercise it."

Article 5 provides, that "Russian merchants may also trade at Ourga and "Kalgan, in Chinese territory; gives the Russian Government the right of "keeping a consul at Ourga, with suite, and of erecting a building there "for that purpose; and Russian merchants the right to travel in China, at "all times, on commercial business; provided they do not congregate in the "same locality in a greater number than 200, and are provided on the frontier "with a Russian certificate. During their journey, these merchants are at "liberty to buy or sell as they may choose."

Article 6 says:—"As an experiment, trade is opened at Kashgar, on the same "basis as at Ili and Tarbagatai.* The Chinese Government grants sufficient "land for the erection of a factory, with all the necessary outhouses, including "storehouses, a church, &c., also a burial ground, pasturage, &c., as at Ili and "Tarbagatai. Orders will be immediately issued by the Chinese Government "to the Governor of the district of Kashgar for the concession of the said "land."

To those trading privileges granted to Russia in "frontier cities of the Chinese "Empire," and "cities of the western frontier thereof," Article 7 of the Treaty adds:—"In the localities thrown open to commerce, the Russians in China, and "the Chinese in Russia, may enter into all commercial transactions without any "hindrance from the local authorities; they may frequent the markets and shops "in perfect liberty, as also the merchants houses; they may buy or sell, whole- "sale or retail, as best suits their convenience, on credit or otherwise, according "to the confidence they place in each other. The length of stay of merchants "in these localities, is entirely dependent upon themselves."

Following that, the 8th Article declares:—"Russian merchants in China, and "Chinese merchants in Russia, are placed under the special protection of the "two Governments. To keep a watch over the merchants, and prevent mis- "understandings which might arise between them and the inhabitants, the "Russian Government is permitted to establish at once consuls at Kashgar and "Ourga, on the basis of the regulations adopted at Ili and Tarbagatai."

53. Compare such superior commercial foresight and energy on the part of military Russia's Foreign Office and its envoy to China, with the want of those qualities then and there shown by the Foreign Office and envoy of manufacturing and trading England, and with the late Foreign Secretary's timid, unsound, anti-commercial reasoning to our Chambers of Commerce, in excuse for his refusing to make an effort to open an inland portion of extensive China to the merchants of England and India. The Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of either Russia or France would, we conjecture, have replied to and treated very differently the formally expressed desires of manufacturing and commercial bodies of their countries, representing the trading capital and enterprise represented by the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool, all of which had memorialised the late Premier, some of them twice, for the opening of Western China, previous to the Peking Convention,

* Ili and Tarbagatai are the capitals of provinces or districts in the extreme west of the Chinese Empire, and were already open to Russian trade and Russian consulates.



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tion, and would have acted very differently in their behalf therein, when occupying Peking as dictating conquerors.

54. True, our imperfect, though voluminous, Treaty of Tientsin, extending to 54 articles, was signed on the 26th of June 1858, and the somewhat hurried Convention of Peking on the 24th of October 1860; while the masterly Treaty of Russia, limited to 15 articles only, bears date 21 days later, viz., the 14th of November 1860. Still, on the intimate diplomatic terms Lord Elgin was in China with Count Ignatieff,* it cannot, as before observed, be considered that they remained ignorant of each other's views and intentions in respect of the terms they should respectively propose to the Chinese negociators, and compel their acceptance of. And, assuming Lord Elgin, before he drafted the terms of the Convention, to have been cognizant of the Russian envoy's resolve that his treaty, in addition to its giving Russians access to the open ports, should open to them for trade more "cities of the western frontier of the Chinese Empire," and establish Russian consulates at them, can it be considered that the earnest prayers of the manufacturers and merchants of England to Her Majesty's Ministers, that one such frontier city might be opened to them, would have been left so offensively unnoticed by Lord Elgin in the Convention—for we provided that he should be cognizant of the memorials of the Chambers of Commerce—unless he had explicit instructions to that effect from the Foreign Secretary.

* He was highly eulogised by Earl Elgin in his despatches for friendly intercourse, &c., and received consequently from our Queen the Order of the Bath.

55. It happens, however, very luckily, Sir, for India, and for British Burma in particular, that a then established treaty usage caused our Tientsin Treaty to contain the provision set forth in its 54th article, which comes next for us to quote to you, viz.:—

"And it is hereby expressly stipulated, that the British Government and its "subjects, will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immu- "nities, and advantages, that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by "his Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any "other nation."

56. The Government of India is part and parcel of the "British Government;" Her Majesty's Indian subjects, of every description, are "its subjects;" and therefore, British merchants, English or Indian, can, we presume to consider, claim to trade with such of the inland frontier of the Chinese Empire as they can approach, on the terms granted to Russia: that is, "free of all duty or "restrictions, without hindrance from the local authorities; buying or selling, "wholesale or retail, on credit or otherwise, as best suits their convenience."

57. In considering this point, it is desirable to bear in mind what we will here repeat to you, sir, that both Richardson and McLeod were invariably assured by all the Chinese caravan traders and officials they met in their travels between British Burma and the west of China, "that our merchants would be "welcomed by their countrymen of all classes, that no duties would be levied "on their goods, and that they would be free to enter and leave China at their "pleasure, as the frontier towns were open to all traders, and had no guards "set against them." To quote the official statements of those travellers, and of the more recent one, the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. O'Riley, on this point:

Richardson, in 1835, wrote to the Government of India, thus:—"I need not "descant upon the great importance to England and India, of opening a trade to "the south-west frontier of China for British and India goods and Chinese pro- "ducts. I learnt from the caravans I met of Chinese traders, and from other "authorities during my travels, that no difficulty will exist in our merchants "visiting the frontier towns of the Yunan province; all the Chinese assured me "there were no guards and no restrictions on merchants."

In 1837, Mc Leod wrote to the Indian Government:—"The ministers and chiefs "of Kiang-Tung and, Kiang-Hung pressed me much to send merchants up. The "subject is, therefore, worthy the attention of Government, and advantage ought to "be taken of the good understanding now established; and trading parties should "be pushed up to Kiang-Hung, if only to show the Chinese, in particular, that "commerce with them is truly our object. Now that we find this State, Kiang- "Hung, which is so closely allied to Western China in position and inclination, "as well as the body of the Chinese merchants, willing and anxious to promote "such a commercial intercourse with us, our main object should be to make an

"effort,

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"effort, even at some cost to Government, to establish a permanent trade with "them."

And in the more recent year 1861, O'Riley, in reference to our proposition, that, at first, a station and emporium of trade should be established on the Pegu extreme north-east frontier in the direction of Kiang-Tung, wrote to the Government of India:—"There are many considerations that induce a well-grounded "opinion of the eminent capacity of the locality to be made an emporium of "trade of the first importance. Surrounded on all sides by natives whose com- "mercial enterprise forms the prominent feature of their character, to whom "neither ranges of mountains nor rushing streams oppose a barrier to the pro- "gress of trade; possessing within itself a numerous and comparatively wealthy "population, the Karens and Shans, eager to a degree to possess the products of "our manufactures; and favoured by nature with a position and climate propi- "tious to the development of many valuable resources; the period would not be "far distant when such an emporium would carry our commerce through "regions hitherto closed against our merchants and their enterprise, and where "it would be more appreciated than in any other commercial part of the world— "the western provinces proper of the mighty Chinese Empire."

58. If our own Treaty of Tientsin "gives all British subjects a right," which, as we have shown to you, Captain Sherard Osborn publicly stated it to do, "to "pass to and from every town and village in China, for purposes of trade;" or if, under Articles 4 and 5 of the Russian Treaty of Peking, and 54 of ours of Tientsin, all British subjects have acquired the right of "trading along the "frontier of China, free of all duty or restrictions; and to travel in China at all "times on commercial business, &c.;" we would advocate the open peaceful exercise of the right on the west of China from British Burma, under necessary treaty arrangements with the King of Burma or Ava, without regard to the "convenience" of the Home Foreign Office, deference to its opinion of the "probability" of the Chinese Government acquiescing therein, or heed of its more untenable idea, "that it would be impossible to afford due protection to British trade at so "inland a point, or there to exercise due control over British subjects;" both of which can, if the proper means are adopted, be as effectually provided for along that inland frontier of China, as along the seaboard of the empire.

59. We thus recommend to you, Sir, this exercise of the right, if it be possessed; because a long and close observation of the relations between the British and Chinese Governments has satisfied us that it is both impolitic and unwise, and tends to hostilities, for the former in any instance to waive rights once granted to it by the latter. In the recent traveller Michie's interesting work,* nothing is more true than the passages wherein he supports this opinion, and expresses his faith in the now full preparedness of the Chinese Government and people, for the introduction of railways and the electric telegraph into their country. He observes:—"However unimportant such rights may "appear, experience has shown that the results of abandoning them are not "so. Sir Michael Seymour's war† at Canton, in 1856–57, would never have "occurred if our undoubted right to reside in that city had been insisted on, "years previously. Our defeat at the Taku Forts in 1859 would have been "prevented, if the right of our Minister to reside in Peking had not, in a weak "diplomatic moment, been waived. What complications, too, have not arisen "in Japan, from our consenting to undo half Lord Elgin's Treaty, and allowing "the port of Osaca to remain closed to our merchant vessels! We cannot "afford to make concessions to Asiatic powers; for of all people they are those "who, if you give them an inch, will take an ell. Then fleets and armies must "be brought into costly and destructive play to recover the ground we "have wantonly lost. Inexperience may excuse the Chinese Government for "a narrow jealousy of the spread of foreign intercourse in China. But what "shall we say of European [English?] diplomatists who, in full view of the "advantages which, as the past has shown, must accrue to natives and foreigners "alike from it, would diminish 'the points of contact' from a nervous, and "not very rational, apprehension of possible complications?‡ The representa- "tives of foreign powers at the Court of Peking may, from national jealousy, "or to further designs of their own Governments, influence the Chinese "Government against any reforms or changes emanating from Great Britain. "But the determination of the Government of China, on such matters, will "depend

* "Siberian overland route, Peking to St. Petersburg." London, 1864.

† Was not that war with China rather Sir John Bowring's or Lord Palmerston's?

‡ The writer of this must unquestionably have had the Foreign Office and its then Minister at Peking, Sir Frederick Bruce, in his "mind's eye."



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"depend mainly on the view which the English Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires "may take and express of it; and he may meet the projectors with active or "lukewarm support, or with secret or open opposition. It is the duty, however, "of the Home Ministers to maintain the legitimate influence of this country in "China. Our actual interest in that empire greatly outweighs that of any "other people; but we are in some danger of losing our prestige there, and "allowing other powers to supersede us in influencing the Celestial Councils. "We failed in the telegraphic scheme across Mongolia, but the Russians will "certainly accomplish it. The Lay-Osborn fleet failed, but the French or "Americans will supply its place and put down piracy. Railways will be esta- "blished in China, for the people are ripe for their introduction; and if we "miss the opportunity, some other nation will seize it, and, with or without us, "China will have railways. The electric telegraph will, of course, accom- "pany railways, if, indeed, it does not precede them; for the Chinese people "and Government have a keen appreciation of the importance of the rapid "transmission of intelligence. This is shown by the admirable system of "Government expresses, and by the extent to which carrier-pigeons are used "to influence the exchange markets of China. The vast area of the Chinese "empire renders telegraphic communication more than ordinarily acceptable; "and, in the present age of the world, even necessary."

60. Should English and British Indian merchants not possess, under either of the before-mentioned treaties, the clear right to trade with the west of China by land, we have shown you, Sir, from several Indian official documents, that the Chinese authorities, merchants, and people of that inland extremity of the empire, have been long ready and anxious to give our merchants and their merchandise cordial reception there, and this free from Customs' duties, in order to have the advantage, through those merchants, of ocean commerce with the world. And we feel confident that, if arranged for with the King of Ava or Burma as we would suggest, and properly commenced, a trade of great magnitude, and of much benefit to England and India, may be permanently established on the banks of the Upper Kamboja River in the Kiang-Hung Shan State; which trade, by means of that noble stream, its tributaries, and the roads running from them, would spread over the whole western interior of China, Eastern Tibet, and Southern Tartary, without our merchants going, or carrying their merchandise beyond that frontier river. The Chinese traders would, in such case, flock to it; and bring thither all the desirable commercial products of their country, to any extent the supply there of English and Indian goods would meet.

61. These our convictions have been before urged upon Her Majesty's present Ministers, without effect; and without our receiving from them the slightest acknowledgment of our endeavours so to benefit England and India by extension of their foreign trades, or any encouragement to continue those endeavours. Yet, Sir, we persevere in the work: believing that, if the Home Government continues still to disregard the proposition, the Indian Government will, at length, awake to the great desirability for India alone of its realization; and to the perfect practicability of this, under proper direction and guidance; whatever commissioners, deputy commissioners, or others acting under them, may, when wrongly instructed, have expressed to the contrary, in support of the "How not to do it" system.

62. So, communications from us of long-back date informed Her Majesty's Ministers more fully than they could otherwise learn, of the projects of Russia along the whole west, north, and east of the Chinese Empire. That information we made more clear by our attaching explanatory maps to it; but nothing resulted therefrom, on the part of the Government. Yet Russia, whose Cossacks first heard of the Amoor river so recently as 1636, has steadily pursued her plans of encroachment on Chinese Tibet, Tartary, and Manchuria; and of advance towards Peking, by sea as well as by land, to obtain a controlling power over the Celestial Empire. Her extended wings now overshadow the whole west, north, and east of it, from Turkistan to the Japanese Sea. Her greater decision and energy in diplomacy, and her consequent superior influence at Peking, have enabled her, in addition to carrying forward her telegraph to China proper, to complete and officially to announce to the world, under date St. Petersburg, 23rd of December 1865, the establishment of a regular land letter and parcel post

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post between St. Petersburgh and Tientsin; by the route, from Kiachta, of Ourga, Kalgam, and Peking. The rates of charge between St. Petersburgh and Kiachta are to be "the ordinary ones;" and those from Kiachta to Tientsin, and *vice versâ*, 11 *d.* per half ounce for letters; and 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per pound for parcels. Had our offer to accompany Lord Elgin on his second going to China, been accepted, instead of brusquely rejected as it was, by the then Foreign Secretary, and due encouragement been afterwards extended to us, the Indo-European telegraph would have been extended before this, also by land, from Pegu to Hong Kong; and not improbably, by this time, through the other open ports, also to Tientsin and Peking; with arrangements in progress for a weekly express letter post, if desirable, between the two first points. Eight years have, however, now passed since our first letter on the subject to the Foreign Secretary of the period; and those matters all remain, so far as right action in them by the British or Indian Governments is concerned, precisely as they then were; excepting, if the official Returns can be relied on, that the Calcutta and British Burman telegraph, from the want of our proposed extension of its wires, has been a yearly charge instead of benefit to the Treasury of India, and helped to make the loss of the 70,000 *l.* which the last returns show on the year, in the working of the Indian telegraph.

63. Since the French took possession of the Southern provinces of Cochin China, we have similarly communicated to one or other of Her Majesty's Ministers her inland progress therefrom, by the valleys of the Kamboja, towards south-western China and the Shan States of Eastern Burma, warning them of the necessity of timely action on the part of the Indian Government in advancing commercially, under peaceable and equitable arrangements with the King of Ava, from the north-east of Pegu to the Upper Kamboja River. But in this, as you well know, Sir, we again laboured wholly in vain and without notice; encouragement having been rather given by that Government, when public opinion seemed to require from it some movement in the matter, and by its subordinates in British Burma, to such wild and utterly impracticable schemes as those of Assistant-surgeon Charles Williams, M.D., the late agent at Mandalay of the Pegu Chief Commissioner; of Dr. Marfels, a German physician, resident at Mandalay; and of his ally, Mr. Barlow, the negotiating agent of the late London firm of Halliday, Fox, and Co., for worthless Burman railway concessions; all of whom, with others acting to serve their purposes, were, as suddenly as unaccountably—considering his letters to us—taken by the Chief Commissioner more or less under his official patronage, prejudicially to our nation's best interests, as having delayed and impeded commercial and telegraphic advance to the west of China.

64. Under all these circumstances, another year having now commenced without our having been honoured with any reply to our letters to you of the 29th of April and 12th of May last, we deem it right to support them with what we herein offer further to your consideration on the subjects they treated of; and, in reference to paragraphs 18 to 22, pages 22 to 25, preceding, to offer you, Sir, and the Government of India, our co-operation and best services towards the right and permanent settlement of the now quite sufficiently long-discussed questions of trade with the Shan States and inland west of China overland from Rangoon, and extension of the Indo-European Telegraph by land from Pegu to Hong Kong, &c.; to advance the accomplishment of which projects we are willing personally to assist in either of the following courses, or in any other that you may be able to suggest, in which our knowledge of the different countries, authorities, and peoples the projects affect, and our past services in advocating and advancing them, may be best made instrumental to their now early and happy realisation.

i. That we will submit to you, as stated in paragraphs 18, 19, pages 22, 23, the names of gentlemen of position and influence in the City, who, on the terms granted to the other railway companies of India, or such other terms as may be specially agreed upon with you, will undertake to have a survey made, of the desired and requisite description, of the direct route from Rangoon, across the north-east corner of Pegu and Martaban and the Burman Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, to the upper Kamboja river, under the direction of either of those now leading railway engineers, Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Fowler, or



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Mr. Brunlees, as you may prefer; and which City gentlemen will, on such terms, form a company for the construction of that extent of railway and extension of the telegraph towards Hong Kong.

ii. That acting with those gentlemen, we will undertake, with proper support from the Government of India, to negociate the requisite arrangements with the King of Ava and his tributary Shan Chiefs of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung; arrangements such as shall give the entire line the same permanent protection and security as it would have if wholly on British territory.

iii. That similarly acting and supported, we will negotiate arrangements with the King of Siam and his tributary Shan Chiefs of Zimmai, Labong, and Lagong, such as, if not necessary, might be advantageous to the construction of the railway and telegraph; and as would, in certainty, be of great present and future benefit to British Burma and to the Government of India, and would tend to secure peace eastward of our Martaban frontier, and to check further advance of the French westward of the Kamboja river.

iv. Or otherwise that, should you prefer it, we will submit to you our views and opinions as to such arrangements with the Kings of Ava and Siam, and their Shan Chiefs between the Salween and Meikong or Kamboja rivers, and leave the negotiation of them to the Indian Government, under your direction.

65. Submitting thus to you, sir, these few leading propositions, we would have it understood that our views and plans are not to be adopted, and other persons to be employed to direct and superintend their carrying out, without proper acknowledgment and fair recompense being made to us, in reference to our long gratuitous services and large unrequited outlay in projecting and advocating what cannot fail to prove, when realised, a source of enormous profit and gain, through all time, to British Burma, India, and England, and to their respective Governments also, in the point most important to every Government—that of revenue.

66. Your distinguished ministerial colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer —with whom we have recently corresponded demi-officially on this subject*— observed in a letter he lately wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh:— "Great, indeed, is the honour due to those who move early in the right direc- "tion; and all the more is it due to them, because, at the period of the eventual "triumph, they are too commonly forgotten and neglected."

67. This is not an inappropriate quotation for us now to make to you and the Council of India, and through you and them to the Indian Government, because we have, through some months past, had the gratification of hearing from several persons who, at the outset of our labours, considered Western China and overland telegraph to China, whether across India or Siberia, mere myths; and also from Members of the new House of Commons, who have read our later publications and the Parliamentary Paper, No. 373 of last Session, "Rangoon and "Western China;" that they have become satisfied that we advocate what is practicable, what cannot fail to prove of immediate and permanent benefit to England and India, and what must consequently soon receive the serious consideration of Parliament, if longer disregarded by the Indian Government. This shows in our case also, as was shown in the cases of Waghorn and the overland route, of Macdonald Stephenson and Indian railways, of Rowland Hill and the penny postage, the correctness of the declaration, that the progress of truth is, in all places and under all circumstances, the same; and that if a man, gifted with observation and reflection, enunciates "a new idea," whether in natural science, statesmanship, or political economy, it is forthwith treated as the mere whim of an ill-informed, wrong-headed enthusiast. Let the idea be, either that the earth moves round the sun, or that opposition by a Government to the industrial and commercial progress of a nation are a hindrance to the development of its resources, to the increase of its wealth, and to the material improvement and happiness of its people; and he who expresses the idea is lucky if he is not pronounced

* This correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, as M.P. for South Lancashire, we are now printing, with his concurrence, for private circulation. A copy of it, so far as yet printed, we send herewith to the Secretary of State for India under a private cover.

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pronounced an ignorant impostor, who would change the system of the universe, and check the course of peace, commerce, and civilization. If he perseveres, however, the solitary thinkers' contemned idea obtains a few approvers from among the thoughtful. Though still to them a paradox, it is a paradox in which they see some truth. Then a further few inquiring and reflecting minds open their eyes sufficiently to see that the idea is not unworthy of their countenance. These are slowly, but surely, reinforced with still other converts to its soundness, until finally it becomes, even with the most inveterate ministerial foes to any and everything new in their duties, an established fact, such as even they can no longer deny, oppose, or neglect, without incurring suspicion of unworthy official motives, or making manifest their incompetence for the offices they fill, in the age they are in.

68. All this, Sir, and more, including much that it has been difficult and painful patiently to bear with, has fallen to our experience during the many years we have earnestly striven to obtain for our true "ideas" regarding trade with the Shan States and West of China, and land telegraph to Hong Kong, &c. the countenance of Her Majesty's Ministers. And, as regards these, we do not know that those our ideas have, even yet, become with them such "established facts," as will justify our ceasing public discussion of the questions, for their still further enlightenment. Much should we be gratified, therefore, to hear from you in reply to this, that you at least of the Cabinet, at length see the advantages to that part of Her Majesty's Empire which is under your rule, of what we propose; and that you are therefore prepared to give us the cordial countenance and strenuous aid of your department in carrying it out. Having this, we feel more confident than ever that we shall be able to show the both "ideas" to every remaining unbeliever in them, even the Foreign Office, to be "established facts;" and shall do this in a manner to merit not merely the cordial approval of yourself and Council, and of the Indian Government, but that also of Her Majesty's Government, and the nation generally.

69. It is but right for us, Sir, in conclusion, to express our conviction to you that no further inquiry into the matter, or survey of the route by local officials, whether engineer officers or not, under the direction of British Burman authorities, can be satisfactory, or at all assist forward the realisation of the work. And we think that we are sufficiently well informed of the opinions and feelings of the home manufacturing and mercantile interests on the subject to express similar conviction, that no purely Indian Government prosecution of the necessary preliminary measures will be satisfactory to them, much less to English capitalists, by whom funds for the execution of the work would have to be provided.

70. Such being the case, and many arrangements preliminary to the formation of a professional survey party to proceed from this country being necessary, it comes to be remembered that the south-west monsoon in British Burma may be calculated to commence in June, and to terminate in November;* that this leaves available for field-work only the six months from December to May, and that a surveying party sent from England should therefore reach Rangoon not later than the first half of November.

71. Besides the preliminary arrangements above referred to as necessary in this country, it is desirable and very important that, before a formal survey of the British portion of the line is commenced, or should be publicly known as intended, those arrangements with the King of Ava, to which we have alluded in paragraph 64, ii.,* should be effected, since it cannot be doubted but that the King and his ministers and advisers, and, more certainly, the many foreign intriguers always resident at his capital, would be more likely to accede to propositions submitted to him, if he and they considered that if he did not accede, no practical step would be taken in the matter, even on the British territory, than if the work should be known to him and them to be there actually in progress.

* Page 38 preceding.

72. Satisfactory

* The monsoon rains generally terminate in Pegu about the middle of November, when about three months of fine cold weather is looked forward to previous to the commencement of the warm season, which ends with the return of the south-west monsoon.



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72. Satisfactory arrangements being come to with the Ava sovereign, those we would suggest with the King of Siam might then be very advantageously negotiated, while the survey was being carried on of the first section of the line, that wholly on British territory, between Rangoon and the Salween River.

73. There are now, Sir, full ten months between this and November next; ample time in which, if your department of State will display but moderate energy in the matter, for every preliminary arrangement to be finally come to in England for the requisite negotiation with the King of Ava to be effected, and for the desired professional survey to be entered upon immediately this year's rainy season terminates. And, seeing that eight years have now passed away since we commenced addressing Her Majesty's Ministers on these projects of immense future promise to India and England, we do trust that, giving your sanction at last to their adoption, you will instruct the proper departments of the India Office to display energy in carrying out whatever devolves upon them to do in the matter.

74. We shall be ready to communicate frankly with them, at any time, in person, or with any individual member of the India Office whom you may see fit to name so to communicate with us. Beyond the satisfaction of placing our projects "on the rail to certain realisation," we individually look for nothing further than to be reimbursed the outlay we have incurred in their advocacy, with fair recompense for our time and labour thus far therein, and for the further services we may render, none of which should we a moment consider if our fortunes permitted us to disregard it. In stating this to you, and communicating what else is in this "still further letter" on the subject generally, we consider that we place in your individual ministerial hands the power of forthwith commercially opening the Shan States and West of China from Rangoon, and of extending the Indo-European Telegraph by land from Pegu to Hong Kong, the Chinese open ports, &c. And, as the projects have been more than sufficiently discussed, officially and publicly, the loss of more time in discussing them is, we think, to be deprecated.

75. We must beg that the errors, corrections, and, very possibly, repetitions, in what we thus again address to you and the Council of India, may be overlooked by you and them. Indisposition has caused it to be drawn up at intervals, and this the less carefully, as it was intended to be revised and fair-copied. But being about to leave town for a short time, we transmit it in its almost rough draft state, with our apologies for its many imperfections.

76. To assist its being understood by those who may read it, we attach two small maps, Nos. 1 and 2, which we compiled some time before the maps Nos. 1 and 2, attached to our letter of the 29th of April 1865, were compiled. The No. 1 of those now submitted, was compiled and engraved in 1858, and No. 2 in 1860, for pamphlets we circulated in those years. The last we are having corrected and reprinted for our pamphlet, No. vii., which is now in the press. Had we received back from the India Office the large unfinished map, No. 3, which, with the two others above referred to, accompanied our letter to you of the 29th of April last year, and which map we therein requested might be returned to us, it would by this time have been completed, and we should have been able to attach a printed copy of it to this letter, which we should have very much preferred.

Requesting that the receipt of this communication may be acknowledged to us,

We have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Sprye.*
*Reynell H. F. Sprye.*

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

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COPY of a LETTER from Captain *Richard Sprye* to the Secretary of State for *India*, dated 15 January 1866, and of the MAPS attached thereto, referring to COMMERCE with the *Shan States* and West of *China* from *Rangoon*, and Extension of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH by Land from *Pegu* to *Hong Kong* and the Chinese open Ports.

(*Mr. Cheetham.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*.
14 *June* 1866.



*Under* 8 *oz.*

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# CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

# TRANSFER OF THE CONTROL

OF

# THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

FROM THE

# INDIA OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

(*In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No.* 259 *of* 1862.)

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**
4 *June* 1866.

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LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

[*Price 7d.*]

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# CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

# THE TRANSFER OF THE CONTROL OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS FROM THE INDIA OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

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No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of MEMORIAL to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD DUKE, London, March 23, 1863.

WE, the undersigned Merchants of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, on behalf of ourselves and our partners and correspondents, European and native, most respectfully submit to your Grace their earnest desire that the transfer of the Settlements in question from the Indian to the Home Administration should at once be carried into effect as contemplated last year, and which was only deferred from a belief then entertained that the revenues of the Settlements were not in such a state as to afford the Government a security against their becoming a burthen on the general revenues of the United Kingdom.

Since the transfer was last in the contemplation of the Government, we have the satisfaction of submitting to your Grace that the financial condition of the Settlements has greatly improved. In the year 1859–60 the total expenditure was 158,697*l.*, and the total revenue was 125,452*l.*, leaving a deficit of 33,245*l.*

In 1861–62, or at an interval of two years, the total expenditure was 194,060*l.*, and the total revenue was 174,560*l.*, leaving a deficit of 19,500*l.* The revenue according to this statement had increased by 49,108*l.*, but the expenditure by no more than 33,363*l.* Deducting from the expenditure the sum of 40,077*l.* for public works, chiefly for fortifications, and barracks for an European regiment at Singapore, which the Indian Government does not contemplate placing against the revenue of the Settlements, there would remain a net surplus of 20,577*l.* in 1861–62.

The statements from which these figures are taken are official, being published by the authority of the Governor General in Council. The expenditure embraces every disbursement made from the local treasuries of the three Settlements, including the convicts of Continental India, and the whole military charges as far as they can be ascertained by the local authorities.

According to this statement the surplus of expenditure over revenue is a little short of 20,000*l.*, but since they were drawn up stamp duties have been imposed, and estimating their produce by that of the first month of their operation, their yearly amount will not be short of 30,000*l.*, and may reach 40,000*l.*, the smallest of which sums would leave a clear surplus revenue of 10,000*l.*, even including charges which are not likely to appear again, and are more of a national than local character.

We solicit your Grace's attention to the facts which we have now the honour of laying before you, and trust they will prove so satisfactory to the Treasury as to enable Her Majesty's Ministers to comply with the earnest desire of the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements, in conformity with their petition already presented to Parliament by



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Gregson, to be placed under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, so as to be on the same footing as the rest of the Crown Colonies.

We have, &c.

J. CRAWFURD.
A. GUTHRIE.
JN. FRASER.
L. FRASER.
W. W. KER.
WM. PATTESON.
JNO. PURVIS.
ED. BOUSTEAD.
WALTER BUCHANAN.
ASHTON & CO.
JOHN HARVEY.
F. RICHARDSON.
THE BORNEO COMPANY (LIMITED),
JOHN HARVEY, Managing Director.
GEO. G. NICOL.

GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman, Chartered Merchants Bank of India London and China.
R. BROOKS. [For Oriental Bank Corporation,
TH. CARGILL, Secretary.]
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.
JAMES B. CUMMING. [For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China,
G. W. ACLAND, Manager.]
SMITH, WOOD, & CO.
W. W. SHAW.
J. GUTHRIE.

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From APPENDIX V. in the Annual Report by the Governor on the Administration of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1861–62, in the India Office.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPENDITURE.—Local charges - - | Singapore Rs. | 645,286 | | |
| | Penang - | 855,258 | | |
| | Malacca - | 226,604 | | |
| | | | Rs. 1,227,148 | |
| Account, Genl. Gov. of India, | Singapore Rs. | 403,969 | | |
| | Penang - | 222,406 | | |
| | Malacca - | 76,813 | | |
| | | | 703,188 | |
| Account, H.M. Imperial Gov., | Singapore - - | | 10,275 | |
| | | | | Rs. 1,940,611 |

This sum includes the actual disbursements made from the local treasuries during the year 1861–62, and includes every item of local or general expenditure defrayed from the funds at the command of the resident Councillors at the three stations.

Under the head of local charges is included the sum of Rs. 400,077 for public works, a large portion of which is stated in the Report to be for the barracks for European troops, and not likely to occur again except to a moderate extent for their maintenance and repair.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE.—Of all kinds and from all sources - - | Singapore Rs. | 1,159,431 | | |
| | Penang - | 415,418 | | |
| | Malacca - | 170,771 | - | 1,745,620 |
| | | Deficit | - | Rs. 194,991 |
| | | or @ 2s. per rupee | | £19,499 |
| Stamp duties came into operation 1st January 1863, and will yield an annual revenue of at least - - - - - - - - | | | | 30,000 |
| | | Leaving an annual surplus of | | £10,500 |

N.B.—The receipts under the Municipal Act amount to 40,847*l.*, and the disbursements to 40,004*l.*

---

No. 2.

## No. 2.

### COPY of a LETTER from T. FREDERICK ELLIOT, Esq., to HERMAN MERIVALE, Esq., C.B.

SIR, Downing Street, May 22, 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a Memorial,* which has been presented to his Grace by a deputation, purporting to represent the earnest desire of the principal European and native merchants in the Straits Settlements, for the immediate transfer of those Settlements from the Indian to the Colonial Department.

* Memorial, dated March 23, 1863, printed at page 3.

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Sir Charles Wood will observe that it is stated in this memorial that since the correspondence which passed on the subject between the India Office, this Department, and the Treasury, in 1859, 1860, and 1861, the financial position of the Settlements has considerably improved, and that so far as the memorialists are informed, the only objection which existed to their transfer at that period to the Colonial Department has, in consequence of this improvement, been altogether removed. But in resuming the consideration of this important subject it is necessary to ascertain whether the increased revenue will be sufficient to cover the whole cost of maintaining the civil and military establishments of the Settlements, either on their present footing or on a revised scale, and his Grace would therefore wish to be informed whether the returns of revenue and expenditure correctly exhibit the financial position of the Settlements. His Grace is quite willing to re-open the question if it can be fairly stated to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the collective revenue of the Straits Settlements is in such a promising condition as to warrant the assumption that a compliance with the wishes of the memorialists will not entail any expense upon the Imperial Exchequer.

Assuming, however, that these returns are accurate, there has been a marked improvement in the revenue of 1861–62 as compared with that of 1859–60.

In 1859–60, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Revenue - - | 125,960 |
| Expenditure - - | 158,697 |

showing a deficit of 33,245*l.*; whereas in 1861–62, the revenue reached 174,560*l.*, and the expenditure, 194,060*l.*, which includes 40,077*l.* for fortifications and barracks, an item of expenditure, it is assumed, which will not be continued.

The memorialists also compute that the stamp duties which have lately been imposed will increase the revenue by an additional sum of 30,000*l.* or perhaps 40,000*l.* a year.

The Duke of Newcastle has no specific information which would enable him to judge whether this calculation is correct, but assuming that it is so, and that the revenue, independently of the amount accruing from the stamp duty, can be maintained at 174,000*l.*, it would appear that for the future a revenue of at least 200,000*l.* a year may be reckoned upon, which, when the details are carefully examined, will probably be found to be amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the Settlements and to leave an annual surplus.

I am also to remark, that the expenditure for 1861–62, of 194,060*l.*, according to the abstract statement furnished by the memorialists, includes the following items:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Military, 1,470 men - - | 45,600 |
| Public works, barracks, &c. - | 40,000 |
| Convicts - - - - | 23,000 |

And on these charges it is necessary to make a few observations. The Duke of Newcastle conceives that it may be quite possible, and perhaps expedient, to reduce the military force to 1,000 men, ~~thereby effecting a saving~~ in the expenditure for that service. But this question, whilst it would be a matter for future consideration, is one on which his Grace would be glad to receive the opinion of Sir Charles Wood and the military authorities in this country.

It is, however, the charge of 40,000*l.* for public works, "chiefly fortifications and barracks," to which I am especially to advert, as a point requiring particular attention.

In your letter of the 21st March 1861, it is stated that the construction of barracks, at an estimated cost of 70,000*l.*, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, in the full confidence that the expense so incurred would be repaid to the Indian Government, but his Grace cannot admit that the Indian Government has any claim to reimbursement on account of an expense incurred solely on its own responsibility. The Duke of Newcastle would observe that the Lords of the Treasury, when the question was first brought before them, pressed for a definite conclusion respecting the cost of the military arrangements necessitated by the transfer to this department of the superintendence of the Settlements; and his Grace, concurring in this opinion, thinks that a right understanding should be at once arrived at respecting the payment for barracks and fortifications.

His Grace would therefore wish to learn whether these works have been completed and paid for, or whether, in the event of their progress having been arrested, any further expenditure (over and above the 40,000*l.* which appears in the return) will be ultimately necessary in order to complete them.

With regard to the third item of 23,000*l.* for convicts, the Duke of Newcastle assumes that Sir Charles Wood, in the event of the transfer, would concur in the arrangement



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Straits Settlements.

respecting their removal which was communicated to you in my letter of the 24th April 1861.

In conclusion I am to add that upon the receipt of the requisite information on these subjects, the Duke of Newcastle, who is unwilling to disregard the wishes expressed by the deputation, will be ready to give the questions involved in the transfer of the Settlements his fullest consideration, and should that information enable him to do so, he will again enter into communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury with the view to a compliance with the prayer of the memorialists.

I am, &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B. (Signed) T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.

---

No. 3.

## No. 3.

### Copy of a LETTER from Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B.

Sir, Downing Street, June 11, 1863.

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the consideration of Sir Charles Wood, in connexion with Mr. Elliot's letter of the 22nd May,* a copy of a letter from Messrs. Crawfurd and Guthrie, correcting a statement contained in their Memorial of the 23rd March in respect of the revenue arising from the imposition of stamp duties in the Straits Settlements.

* Page 4. June 2, 1863.

I have, &c.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B. (Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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Encl. in No. 3.

### Enclosure in No. 3.

Sir, London, June 2, 1863.

In reference to the Memorial presented to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 23rd of March, and presented on the 12th of May, we beg now, having received recent and authentic information, to furnish the following corrections:—

We had stated in our Memorial that the newly imposed stamp duties might reach the sum of 30,000*l.*, or even 40,000*l.* On the short experience of four months, while the establishment has not been properly organized, they have actually realised at the rate of 26,000*l.* per annum.

We have further to state, that by the sale of the public Excise farms, an increase of revenue has been the result to the amount of 11,000*l.*, which, however, does not include the chief farm, that of opium, which will be sold next year, at a certain advance. In so far as the Excise farms are concerned, the increase of revenue refers to Singapore only, and considering the prosperity of the other two Settlements, but more especially of Penang, a corresponding rise may fairly be looked for.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. Crawfurd.
J. Guthrie.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.

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No. 4.

## No. 4.

### Copy of a LETTER from T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir, India Office, July 28, 1863.

I am directed by Sir Charles Wood to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd of May and the 11th of June, with the Memorial addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by the inhabitants of Singapore.

2. In reply to this letter I am to state, for the information of his Grace, that Sir Charles Wood is quite ready to give effect to the arrangements long since contemplated for the transfer of the superintendence of the Straits Settlements from the Indian Government to the Colonial Department of the Imperial Government.

3. With respect to the general revenue and expenditure of the Settlements, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that the statements in the Memorial of the inhabitants of Singapore correspond with, and are apparently derived from the returns contained in the last administration Report of the Straits Settlements, a copy* of which accompanies this letter. I also enclose an estimate for the financial year 1862–63,* in which it will be seen that under the head of "Stamps" there is an entrance of 9,700*l.* (nett). As the Stamp Act came into operation on the 1st of January 1863, the return is only for four months. Of the actual amount realised Sir Charles Wood has no official return.

* Not printed.

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4. The only other item of revenue on which it is necessary to make any observation is that of the income tax upon the interest of (Indian) Government promissory notes, entered at page 18 of the administration Report. The income tax was not imposed in Singapore, and the sums derived from it are received only for persons in the Settlements who are holders of such securities. Receipts from this source would not, therefore, appear in any returns of local revenue. The amount, however, is so insignificant as to be scarcely worthy of notice. And I am to observe, that the inhabitants of these Settlements have hitherto enjoyed more than usual immunities from taxation, and that new imposts might be levied by local ordinances to meet extraordinary expenses, or existing revenues improved, without pressing heavily upon the resources of the people.

5. With respect to the charges, I am directed to observe that the point upon which the Duke of Newcastle chiefly desires information is the cost of the military defence of the Settlements. Upon this subject Sir Charles Wood would refer the Duke of Newcastle to the India Office letter of the 22nd of March 1861,* paragraph 5, for information with respect to the amount of establishment maintained in recent years by the Indian Government. Upon the extent of military force to be maintained after the transfer, it is for the Duke of Newcastle to decide. Sir Charles Wood would only observe that no troops are required in the Straits Settlements for the defence of Her Majesty's Indian possessions.

* Vide H. C. Papers, No. 259 of 1862, page 35.

6. With respect to the description of troops to be employed in these Settlements, I am to state, that if the Duke of Newcastle should desire that native troops from India should be furnished for this purpose, Sir Charles Wood will afford every facility for carrying out such an arrangement. The ordinary cost of a native regiment, as locally defrayed, is about 20,000*l.* per annum. To this must be added some charge in respect of depôts, reliefs, pensions, &c., &c., as has been proposed with reference to the Indian troops furnished to the British Colonies in China, on the principle recognized with regard to similar arrangements for the employment of troops of the line in Her Majesty's Indian possessions.

7. On the subject of the barracks and other military works, Sir Charles Wood observes, that the opinion which he expressed, on a former occasion, as to the just claim of the Indian Exchequer, in the event of the contemplated transfer, to receive compensation from the Imperial Government for public buildings not yet completed, was based upon the fact, that the entire use and benefit derivable from them would be enjoyed by that Government. Sir Charles Wood has endeavoured to ascertain, from existing records in this office, the amount which it will be necessary to expend upon the completion of the barracks, the further construction of which has been arrested by his orders. The information before him is not very precise: he can, therefore, offer only an approximate estimate of the cost of completing the works. The artillery barracks appear to have been completed; the European infantry barracks are incomplete; their estimated cost was 157,728 dollars. Up to April 1860 the sum actually expended upon them was 68,196 dollars; since this period the expenditure of 50,000 rupees has been sanctioned by the Government of India. From this it would appear that, if the original estimate be correct, about 15,000*l.* will be required to be expended on the completion of the barracks.*

8. In consequence of the receipt of your letter of the 19th of December 1861,† which put an end to the negotiations between the two Departments, no steps were taken to obtain, from India or from Singapore, a special detailed report upon the character and cost of these and other public works of the Settlements already constructed or in course of construction; but Sir Charles Wood is now prepared to send out the necessary instructions on the subject, and to obtain any other information that may be required with the utmost possible despatch.

† Vide same Paper, page 79.

9. There is one other point, not adverted to in your letter under reply, to which Sir Charles Wood desires to direct the attention of the Duke of Newcastle. It will be for his Grace, on the transfer of the superintendence of the Settlements to the Colonial Office, to organize such an establisment as may seem fit to him for the future administration of the Islands. A list of the present establishment, with the salary of each officer,

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* Estimate - - - - Dollars 157,728

Expenditure to April 1860 - - 68,196
Subsequent expenditure authorized - 22,222 } - - 90,418

Dollars 67,310

Rupees 1,49,447 = £15,000.



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

is forwarded with this letter.* It will be observed, that these officers are of two kinds, officers of the regular Indian services temporarily employed by the Government of India in the Straits Settlements, and officers of a purely local character, whose service has been confined to those Settlements. With respect to the former, I am to state that if the Duke of Newcastle should desire to retain them on the Colonial Establishment, Sir Charles Wood will readily grant them permission to accept, if they should think fit, such employment as his Grace may offer them under the Imperial Government. With respect to the other officers, I am to observe that Sir Charles Wood is confident, that in any reductions which may be made, the Duke of Newcastle will pay due regard to the claims of all deserving public servants, and that none will be dismissed without reasonable compensation.

* Not printed.

10. With respect to the pensions, present and prospective, of this latter class of officers, some of which being disbursed by different treasuries, may not appear in the local budget, Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that the services rendered having been purely of a local character, the payment of these pensioned officers is a fair charge upon the revenues of the Settlements; but he will advance no claim on account of the pensions of those officers of the regular Indian Establishments who have been only temporarily employed on the public service of the Straits.

11. With respect to the convicts, Sir C. Wood would recall the attention of the Duke of Newcastle to the India Office letter of the 22nd March 1861.† He wishes to adhere to his original proposal, that the period of notice of removal should not be less than three years. I am to add, that no fresh convicts have been sent to the Straits since the question of the transfer of the Settlements has been under consideration.

† Vide H. C. Paper, No. 259 of 1862, page 35.

12. I am only further to observe, that if the Duke of Newcastle should still consider it expedient, with a view to a more expeditious and satisfactory adjustment of details than can be arrived at by official correspondence, that the two Departments should be placed in personal communication with each other, Sir Charles Wood will nominate an officer to communicate, with respect to these details, with an officer of the Colonial Department nominated by his Grace.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. G. BARING.

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No. 5.

## No. 5.

### COPY of a DESPATCH His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., to Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

SIR, Downing Street, September 9, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have for several years had under their consideration a proposal for the transfer of the control of the Straits Settlements from the India Office to the Colonial Department, and I annex printed‡ copies of the correspondence which has passed on the subject. I also enclose copies of a more recent correspondence, which was originated by a memorial presented to me by a deputation of influential British merchants in the Settlements.

‡ Vide H. C. Paper, No. 259 of 1862.
Memorial, p. 3.
Colonial Office to India Office May 22, page 4.
India Office, July 28, page 6.

You will learn from these documents that strong reasons exist for conceding to the wishes which have been so frequently expressed in favour of the transfer. But there are several points connected with the military expenditure of the Settlements which require some investigation before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury can be called upon to sanction (so far as that Department is concerned) the proposed transfer.

It has occurred to me that the most satisfactory, as well as the most expeditious way, of arriving at a conclusion on these points would be to appoint some well qualified persons to institute the necessary inquiries on the spot. And I am of opinion that the persons most fitted to undertake such a duty will be an Engineer officer, to be nominated by the Secretary of State for War, an officer resident in Singapore, who would be selected by Sir Charles Wood, and a member of the Colonial service.

As you are shortly about to return to your duties in Hong Kong, and as I have every confidence in your ability to deal with such a matter, I have thought that it would be convenient if this duty were, in part, to devolve upon you. I have requested the Secretary of State for War to send an Engineer officer to Singapore, and Sir Charles Wood will instruct the Governor of the Straits Settlements to assist you, or to nominate some qualified officer to assist you, in reporting upon those points which concern the military defence and expenditure of the Settlements.

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The questions to which your attention should especially be directed are as follows:—

1. The state of the fortifications and barracks, and the amount of expenditure requisite to complete those works, so far as it may be needful or expedient to carry them to completion.
2. The number of men to be maintained for the protection of the Settlements, and the nature of those troops.

This is a question which will ultimately be considered by the War Office, but I should wish to have the benefit of your opinion on the subject.

I have to request also that, so far as you are able from a cursory observation, you will furnish me with a general report upon the affairs of the Straits Settlements with reference to the proposed transfer.

I have to inform you that you will be allowed access to any documents, either in this Department or the India Office, which you may wish to consult as bearing on the question under consideration.

I should wish you to inform me whether you can conveniently stop at Singapore on your way to Hong Kong (leaving England on the 19th of October) in order to furnish these reports, as it will be necessary to make arrangements with the War Office in order to secure that your military colleague shall meet you there.

I have, &c.

Sir Hercules Robinson. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

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No. 6. No. 6.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, dated Downing Street, October 5, 1863.

THE Lords Commissioners have suggested that the primary object of your inquiry ought to be, to ascertain whether the Settlements, in the event of their transfer from the Indian to the Imperial Government, will be in a condition to defray their own expenses without any charge upon the Imperial revenues. His Grace feels that it is hardly necessary for him to request you to bear this in mind, or that he need impress upon you that under no circumstances will Her Majesty's Government be prepared to sanction any Imperial expenditure towards either the civil or military charges of the Settlements.

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No. 7. No. 7.

COPY of a REPORT from Sir HERCULES ROBINSON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

MY LORD DUKE, Singapore, January 25, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here upon the 4th ultimo. Lieut.-Colonel Freeth, R.E., who was associated with me in the inquiry as to the probable cost of the military defence of the Straits Settlements, and who was to have accompanied me from Ceylon, was detained there by a general court-martial of which he was a member, and did not arrive here until the 20th instant. I, however, employed myself in the interval in collecting the necessary information to enable me to furnish the general report upon the affairs of the Straits Settlements, with reference to their proposed transfer from the Indian to the Imperial Government, called for in your Grace's letter of the 5th October last.

2. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury suggested that the primary object of my inquiry ought to be to ascertain whether the Settlements, in the event of their transfer, would be in a condition to defray their own expenses without any charge upon the Imperial revenues; and your Grace, in communicating this suggestion for my guidance, at the same time informed me that under no circumstances would Her Majesty's Government be prepared to sanction any Imperial expenditure towards either the civil or military charges of the Settlements.

I accordingly addressed myself, in the first instance, to a careful examination of the financial condition and prospects of the Settlements.



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Straits Settlements.

*Financial Condition and Prospects.*

3. With a view to facilitate this branch of the inquiry, and to place the result before your Grace in an intelligible form, I have prepared an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of each of the three Settlements under every head for the financial year ended 30th April last, the latest period to which the public accounts have been closed. This return, a printed copy of which I forward, shows that, while the total disbursements of last year amounted to 280,144*l.*, the total receipts amounted only to 250,437*l.*, leaving a deficit of 29,707*l.* to be paid by the Indian exchequer. An examination of the details of the return will, however, at once explain that the receipts under the head of stamps were only for four months—the Act having only been brought into operation in the Straits Settlements on the 1st January 1863—and that the disbursements contain several items not fairly chargeable to the Straits Settlements, such as Convicts and payments on account of Public Debt. If the entries on both sides of the account not fairly chargeable to the Straits Settlements' Government were excluded, the result would then stand as follows:—

Encl. No. 1.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Local Government Disbursements - - | 119,647 |
| Military Expenditure - - - - | 53,096 |
| Total Straits Settlements' Expenditure - | 172,743 |
| „ „ „ Revenue - | 165,450 |
| Leaving a deficiency only of - - - | £7,293 |

And it may, therefore, fairly be asserted that, if the stamp duties (which are now known to produce about 26,000*l.* a year) had been in collection for twelve months, instead of only for four, the revenue of the Settlements collectively for last year would have been more than sufficient to meet all their civil and military expenses by upwards of 10,000*l.*

4. I have also prepared a second return—a printed copy of which is annexed—showing the probable revenue and expenditure of each of the three Settlements if transferred to the Colonial Department. This return has been prepared with great care. The details of every item of both revenue and expenditure have been scrutinized by Colonel Cavenagh and myself, and I believe the figures shown may be relied on. The revenue has been estimated not only upon the actual receipts for 1862–3, but also upon those of the first nine months of the current year, which have been ascertained for the purpose. The estimated expenditure includes every disbursement of every description fairly chargeable to the Straits Settlements. It includes 30,000*l.* a year for Public Works, and 63,000*l.* a year for Military Defence, the details of which large item will be given in a separate report, and it makes allowance for the contemplated additions to the existing establishments, which are considerable. The return, however, is exclusive of the disbursements upon Convicts and Public Debt, because these items of expenditure (upon which some further observations will be made later) are considered chargeable to the Government of India. The particulars of the charges under the heads of "Political Pensions and Compensations" and "Ordinary Pensions" are given in detail in separate printed returns, which form enclosures Nos. 3 and 4 to this Despatch. The result of the whole estimate shows a probable revenue from all the Settlements together of 200,650*l.*, against a probable expenditure of 198,610*l.*; exclusive of municipal receipts and disbursements which balance each other, and may therefore be left out of consideration. I believe that while every probable item of expenditure for several years has been provided for in this return upon a very liberal scale, the revenue, on the other hand, has been underestimated, and I have no hesitation, therefore, in expressing my conviction that the three Settlements, if incorporated into one colony, will be in a position for the future to defray their own expenses, civil as well as military, without any charge upon the Imperial revenues.

Encl. No. 2.

Encl. No. 3.
Encl. No. 4.

*Form of Government.*

5. The next question which requires consideration is with reference to the most suitable form of Government to be established on the transfer of the Settlements to the direct administration of the Crown.

6. As regards Malacca, no difference of opinion can be entertained. That Settlement is near to Singapore, is of little importance, and does not pay its own expenses, nor is

* Enclosures 1, 2, 3, and 4 to this Report only are printed.

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there any likelihood of its being able to do so. It must, therefore, be attached to the Government of Singapore. But with reference to Penang, suggestions have been made to your Grace's department that it might be constituted a separate Government. I have carefully considered the subject, and I am of opinion that such a step would be undesirable. The conditions and interests of Singapore and Penang are identical. The populations of the two places are similar. The Settlements are distant from each other only about 400 miles. There is constant steam communications between the two, and they will be united by electric telegraph in all probability within a few months. A reference, also, to the return which forms enclosure No. 2 will show that the probable revenue of Penang falls short, even under existing circumstances, of the probable expenditure by upwards of 14,000*l.* a-year, and this deficiency would be considerably increased if the Settlement were created a separate and independent Government. And, lastly, I have been unable to discover any desire, either on the part of the Singapore community to be relieved of the burthen of Penang, or on that of the people of Penang to be formed into a separate Government.

Pages 50 and 61 of H. C. Paper, No. 259 of 1862.

7. For these reasons I am of opinion that the three Settlements should be incorporated into one Crown Colony, under one Governor, and that for legislative purposes there should be one Council, composed, as in Ceylon and Hong Kong, of official and unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

8. The Governor should be assisted by an Executive Council which might consist, in addition to himself, of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Officer in Command of the Troops (when that appointment is not held by the Governor), three to form a quorum. Perhaps, also, the Government Agents of Penang and Malacca might be made members of the Executive Council, as this would enable the Governor, by obtaining one member from another Settlement, to form an Executive Council during his residence at Penang and Malacca, which Settlements he should be enjoined to visit—if possible, as at present—the former for three months, and the latter for one month in each year, so as to make himself personally acquainted with the conditions and requirements of each district.

9. The Legislative Council might be composed, in addition to the Governor, of ten members, six official and four unofficial. The official members might consist of the Chief Justice of Singapore, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and the Chief Engineer of the Settlements. The unofficial members should be selected with the view of fairly representing the opinions of the communities. Two should, if possible, be gentlemen interested in, or acquainted with, the Settlements of Penang and Malacca respectively. From Penang, indeed, there would be no difficulty in selecting a resident who would attend occasionally, and always when questions specially affecting the interests of that Settlement were under consideration. And it has been with the view of providing for the probable absence on ordinary occasions of the Penang member that I have suggested four unofficial members, instead of three, as in Hong Kong.

*Municipal Institutions.*

10. At the three Settlements municipal institutions are established at present, under the authority of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India noted in the margin. The municipal fund at each station is raised and administered by a Board which consists of five Commissioners, of whom two are nominated by the Governor, and three elected by rate-payers who contribute 25 rupees annually of assessed taxes. The fund is primarily charged with the support of the police force, under an estimate fixed by the Governor, the balance remaining at the disposal of the Commissioners for the construction and repair of roads and bridges, for measures of sanitary reform, and other purposes of general improvement. Upon the transfer taking place, these institutions might, at all events in the first instance, be left undisturbed; but having regard to the difficulty which is naturally experienced in inducing gentlemen whose time must be fully occupied in mercantile pursuits to devote themselves to administrative business, when the Legislative Council in which the several communities will be fairly represented shall have been for some little time in operation, it will probably be felt that the duties which now devolve upon the municipalities may be more efficiently discharged by the Executive Administration, and some change in this direction may perhaps be sought for.

No. 14, of 1856.
No. 25, of 1856.
No. 27, of 1856.

*Political Relations.*

11. The Governor of the Straits Settlements, in addition to the ordinary duties connected with the administration of the Government, is at present, in his capacity as



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Straits Settlements.

the representative of the Governor-General of India, required to conduct all political relations with the chiefs of the neighbouring States in the Malayan Peninsula, and the Island of Sumatra, at which there may be no British resident agent. With many of these States there are British treaties and engagements, and with all there is commercial intercourse. It is the Governor's duty to guard against any infringement of these engagements, and to secure facilities for commerce as well as protection for British subjects. A map showing the relative positions of the several native States as regards the Straits Settlements, together with copies of all existing treaties and engagements with such States, will be found in volume 1 of "A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds, relating to India and Neighbouring Countries," published by the Supreme Government, Calcutta, 1862, of which doubtless a copy will be procurable in the India Office. Should the transfer be carried out, it will, I presume, be for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to determine by whom the political functions above referred to shall, for the future, be discharged; and upon this subject, therefore, I need only here quote an extract from the paper presented to your Grace in April 1861, by Messrs. Guthrie and others, and express my concurrence in the opinion therein recorded:—

Page 62 of Parliamentary Paper on Straits Settlements.—H. C. 259 of 1862.

"It is of the greatest importance to the commerce of the Straits Settlements, and also to the welfare of the Native States, in no way to abridge the political authority which has heretofore been exercised by the Local Government in the Straits, or to do anything to diminish its credit and influence with the native chiefs of the peninsula * * * * The exercise of such authority, however, to whatever extent it may be delegated, should remain in the hands of a single functionary; and as Singapore has now been for many years the seat of Government, it is in that quarter it will be naturally looked for."

*Legal Measures necessary.*

12. A few observations here as regards the present constitution of the Straits Settlements' Government, and of the Court of Judicature, and also as to the laws at present in operation, may be useful with the view of enabling the Law Officers in England to determine upon the legal measures necessary to give effect to the transfer.

13. In 1851 the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by virtue of the power vested in them by section 21 of the Act 6 George IV., c. 85, constituted the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island (Penang), Singapore, and Malacca, a separate Government, subject to the control of the Government of India. This arrangement has continued to the present time; but by "An Act for the better Government of India," passed 2nd August 1858, the Government of the East India Company was abolished, and the Government of the "territories then in the possession or under the Government of the East India Company," under the designation of "India," was transferred to Her Majesty.

21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

14. The Court of Judicature of the Straits Settlements was reconstituted by Letters Patent bearing date 10th August 1855, a copy of which I annex; and the Act of 18th and 19th Victoria, c. 93, sections 3 and 4, extends to the Courts established under such Letters Patent or Charter, the provisions of the Acts of the 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 21, with regard to insolvency, and the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 83, with regard to Admiralty Jurisdiction, and further confirms and ratifies the charter in all respects.

15. The laws at present in force in the Straits Settlements may be classed under three heads:—

1st. Acts of Parliament passed with special reference to the Settlements, such as the 6th George IV., c. 85; 6th and 7th William IV., c. 83; 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 21; and 18th and 19th Victoria, c. 93.

2ndly. Acts of Parliament passed for "India," or the "East Indies," of which the Straits Settlements at present form a part, such as the 9th George IV., c. 74, "An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies," the 21st and 22nd Victoria, c. 106, "An Act for the better Government of India," and several others.

3rdly. Acts of the Legislative Council of India, either applicable to India generally, or specially to the Straits Settlements, a numerous class.

16. I presume that an Act of Parliament repealing the provisions of the "Act for the better Government of India," so far as they apply to the Straits Settlements, and further declaring the Settlements to be no longer a portion of "India," will be necessary to give legal effect to the proposed transfer. Such an Act, however, would abrogate, at all events, all the laws at present in force which I have referred to in clauses 2 and 3, unless, as has been suggested to me by the Recorder of Singapore, a clause were inserted in it continuing all statutes, ordinances, and charters, in operation in the

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Settlements at the date of the transfer, until they may be repealed or altered by competent authority.

17. Provision would thus be made for the continuance of the Court of Judicature as at present constituted; but it is the opinion of both the Judges of the Court that the existing charter is very defective, and that a new and amended charter should be issued as soon as possible after the transfer of the Settlements to the direct control of the Crown. In 1862 Sir Richard McCausland and Sir Benson Maxwell, the respective Recorders of Singapore and Penang, at the request of Sir Charles Wood, sent to the India Office, through the Governor of the Settlements, suggestions for the amendment of the present charter; but I found, on talking over the subject with Sir Richard McCausland, that his suggestions were made upon the assumption that the Straits Settlements were to continue under the Indian Government, and that he would feel disposed, in the event of the transfer being decided upon, to offer other and, in some respects, different recommendations, as being in that case necessary or proper for the due administration of justice. I accordingly requested him to place his views in writing for your Grace's information, which he has been good enough to do with great care; and a draft of new letters patent for amending the present charter, prepared by Sir Richard McCausland, and approved of by the present Governor, Colonel Cavenagh, forms enclosure No. 6 to this Despatch. I have not had an opportunity of conferring personally on this subject with Sir Benson Maxwell; but a copy of Sir Richard McCausland's draft has been sent to him for his opinion, which will be transmitted to your Grace by Colonel Cavenagh, if it should not arrive here before my departure for Hong Kong. I feel little doubt, however, as to Sir Benson Maxwell's general concurrence with Sir Richard McCausland's amendments, as there can be no question that the presence on the bench of unprofessional Judges is no longer suitable under the altered circumstances of the Settlements; and the appointment from home of a professional Judge to preside, as in Hong Kong, over the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and to assist, when able, in the business of the Supreme Court, both in Singapore and Malacca, is very desirable. Such an appointment, also, would enable provision to be made in the new charter, as proposed, for the establishment of an Appellate Court, which would be a great improvement, as the expense attending the prosecution of an appeal to the Privy Council, the only appeal provided by the existing charter, imposes an effectual barrier to all redress except in cases of considerable magnitude.

*Establishments.*

18. I now proceed to offer some observations upon establishments, present and prospective; and with the view of explaining clearly the details of existing arrangements, as well as of those which I would recommend, I forward herewith three returns which form enclosures Nos. 7, 8, and 9 to this Despatch.

No. 7 is a list of the entire civil establishment of the Straits Settlements on the 1st January 1864, showing the name, office, salary, and length of local service of every official employed; also showing, in case the officer should be in any of the regular Indian services, the particulars of his rank, corps, and length of Indian service.

Enclosure No. 8 shows the distribution of the present staff amongst the several departments in the three Settlements.

And enclosure No. 9 is a sketch of the establishment recommended for the Straits Settlements in the event of their transfer to the Colonial Office, showing the particulars of the staff proposed to be employed in the administration of each department.

19. This last return, which sets forth the changes in the existing arrangements, as well as the new appointments which are recommended, first requires a brief explanatory notice. I have entered the Governor's salary at £5,000, instead of £4,200, as at present, because throughout the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the transfer it has been more than once suggested that the Governor's salary ought to be raised to that sum, and the suggestion appears to me reasonable, considering the importance of the duties, and the expenses of the office.

Pages 42 and 76 of Parliamentary Paper on Straits Settlements.—H. C. 259 of 1862.

20. It is proposed that the resident councillors at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, paid at present, respectively, £2,400, £1,800, and £1,200 per annum, should be abolished, and that instead a Colonial Secretary at Singapore for the Straits Settlements, with a salary of £1,800 a-year, and Government Agents at Penang and Malacca, with salaries of £1,800 and £1,200 a-year respectively, should be established. It is intended that the Government Agents should take charge of the local treasuries, exercise a general



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

supervision over all the other local administrative departments, and carry out the orders of the Governor during his absence from the stations. Their correspondence with the local Government should ordinarily be conducted through the Colonial Secretary at Singapore.

21. The present Stamp Collector and Accountant-General to H. M. Court of Judicature at Singapore receives a salary of £960 a-year. I propose that, in addition to his present duties, he should perform those of Treasurer of Singapore, which at present devolve on the resident councillor, that his designation should be Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps, and his salary £1,000 a-year.

22. I recommend that the following officers with their establishments be abolished, viz., that of Chief Engineer of the Straits Settlements and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, the incumbent of which at present receives £960 a-year, in addition to his military pay and allowance as a Captain in the Royal (Madras) Engineers; and also the office of Executive Engineer and Superintendent of Convicts in Singapore, the holder of which receives at present £720 a-year, in addition to his pay and allowances as a Captain of the Royal (Madras) Artillery; and that, instead of these two officers, one should be created of Chief Engineer of the Straits Settlements in charge of the public works in Singapore, at a salary of £1,400 a-year.

23. Provision has also been made in my sketch for the following new appointments, which would, I submit, be necessary on the transfer of the Settlements to the Colonial Department:—

1. Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction; salary, £1,500 a-year.
2. Attorney-General, £1,000.
3. Auditor-General, £1,000.
4. Assistant Postmaster, £400.
5. Three Cadets, £200 each, £600.

The foregoing should all be filled from England.

6. Crown Solicitor, Singapore, £250.
7. Crown Solicitor, Penang, £250.
8. Second Police Magistrate for Singapore, £540. The Commissioner of the present Court of Requests and Junior Police Magistrate, who is one of the uncovenanted servants of the Straits, is put down for this office at the same salary as his present appointment, which will be abolished by the creation of the Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before referred to (see draft of new charter).
9. Three clerks for the Auditor-General's Office, at £360, £300, and £180 each; total, £840. This department has been framed with the view of its discharging commissariat duties, and thus avoiding the expense of a separate establishment.
10. Four subordinate officers for the Chief Engineer's Department, at salaries of £240, £180, £120, and £120 respectively; total, £660. These officers should be selected from the establishments of the two officers proposed to be abolished in the last paragraph.
11. Clerk of Council, £200. This appointment might, I think, be united, as in Hong Kong, with the Chief Clerkship in the Colonial Secretary's Office. The pay is small, being a post of little labour; but it is one, nevertheless, of considerable trust and importance.
12. An Assistant Postmaster for Penang, at a salary of £200.

24. The only other changes proposed by my sketch are—(1) a reduction of £120 a-year in the salary of the Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, in consequence of the contemplated transference of the greater portion of his present duties to the Colonial Secretary; and (2) a slight increase in the salaries of the Post Office Department in Singapore, which is at present inadequately paid.

25. It will be seen from a reference to the sketch that I have only filled in opposite to each office the name of the present incumbent when he happens to be an officer of the Straits uncovenanted service, as I understand from the correspondence that your Grace has agreed to take over, in the event of the transfer, these officers of a purely local character whose services have been confined to the Settlements. But the space opposite each new office, as well as opposite each office filled at present by an officer of the regular Indian service, has been left blank, as the decision with respect to the future incumbent in each of such cases rests with your Grace.

26. The return of the present civil establishment of the Straits Settlements, which forms enclosure No. 7, now requires to be noticed. It shows that there are at present

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323 officers employed in the civil administration of the Settlements. They may be divided into three classes:—

1st. Officers of a purely local character whose services have been confined to the Straits.

2nd. Officers of the regular Indian services temporarily employed by the Government of India in the Straits Settlements.

3rd. Judges of the Supreme Court.

27. The 1st class numbers 306. They are all entitled to pensions under regulations of the Government of India, to which I shall refer presently, and here, therefore, I need only add that my sketch makes provision for the continued employment of every one of the officials in this class.

28. The 2nd class numbers 14* officers whose names are given in the margin. They fill at present almost every post of importance in the civil administration, and as a rule, are young men of energy and intelligence, acquainted with the Straits Settlements, and with the character of the Malays and Chinese, who constitute the great bulk of the population. They all understand the Malay language, which is the one in most general use in the Straits, nearly all natives of both China and India, managing to pick up a colloquial knowledge of it within a few months after their arrival. For these reasons it would, I think, be very difficult to carry on the Government efficiently, if all these officers were at once withdrawn upon the transfer.

Col. Cavenagh.
Lt.-Col. Man.
Lt.-Col. Macpherson.
Captain Burn.
Captain Playfair.
Captain Mayne.
Captain M'Nair.
Lieut. Protheroe.
Surg.-Major Rose.
Assist.-Surg. King.
Assist.-Surg. Maingay.
Assist-Surg. Fergusson.
Rev. J. Mackay.
Rev. J. C. Waterhouse.

(Paragraphs 29 to 43 omitted.)

44. The third class comprises two officers, who are styled the Recorders of Singapore and Prince of Wales' Island (Penang), and who hold their appointments under Royal Letters Patent bearing date January 1856. By the 12th section of the Charter of the 10th August 1855, re-constituting the Court of Judicature, confirmed by Act of 18th and 19th Vict. c. 93, the two Recorders are entitled to receive from the East India Company the yearly salaries of £2,500 and £2,000 respectively; and by Statute of 21st and 22nd Vict. c. 106, all the obligations and liabilities of the East India Company are cast upon the Secretary of State for India, making of course the revenues of India liable to the payment of all legitimate charges upon them. By Statute of 6th Geo. IV. c. 85, the retiring allowance of the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca was fixed, and the amount charged upon the revenues of British India. By Statute of 18th and 19th Vict. c. 93, section 1, the provisions of the 6th Geo. IV. c. 85, respecting the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and his retiring allowance, are applied to the two Recorders appointed under the new charter, reducing, however, the retiring allowance in each case to £500 for service under ten years, and £800 for ten years' service and upwards. The salaries and retiring allowances of the two present Recorders, who have each served nearly eight years, are thus charged by law upon the revenues of British India; but this arrangement would not, I conceive, be a fair one if the Settlements were transferred to the Colonial Department. When it was entered into, the revenues of the Straits Settlements formed a portion of the revenues of British India, and, the former being insufficient to cover the expenditure, the annual deficit had to be made good from the Indian Exchequer. It can, therefore, be easily understood why it was felt right at that time that the salaries and retiring allowances of the Recorders should be secured upon the Indian revenues; but the Settlements are now self-supporting, and if the revenues are to be separated from those of India, it seems only reasonable that the liabilities which fairly belong to the Settlements should be accepted at the same time. The services of the present Recorders have been confined to the Straits; their salaries and retiring allowances, therefore, should be primarily charged upon the Settlements; and all the present Judges can, in my opinion, fairly claim is, that, in the event of the local revenues proving insufficient, they should be allowed to fall back on the security originally given to them by Parliament. I merely mention this point here to suggest that, if this view should be concurred in by your Grace, provision to give effect to it would require to be made in the Act of Parliament legalizing the transfer, as otherwise the clause before referred to, for continuing all laws in operation at the date of the transfer, would leave the revenues of India primarily liable to these charges. I shall have occasion to allude further to the question of judicial pensions, when I enter into the question of pensions generally, which I purpose to do under the next head.

*Pensions.*

45. Under regulations laid down by the Government of India, a copy of which I forward herewith, all the uncovenanted public servants in the Straits Settlements whose

* Exclusive of Major Hilliard, who returns to India on 1st May next.



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

salaries exceed £12 per annum are at present entitled to pensions. These regulations differ from the pension rules in force in the neighbouring Colonies of Ceylon and Hong Kong, and are not in unison with the provisions of the English Superannuation Act. By these Indian regulations, after 15 years' service, a pension of 20-60ths, and, after 25 years, of 30-60ths, is granted; but no pension is given for service under 15 years, and even after 15 years the increase is not annually progressive, no addition to the pension being made until the termination of another ten years' service. These regulations, as will be seen, vary also in other respects from the provisions of the Superannuation Act, and from the regulations sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for Crown Colonies; and it would, therefore, I think, be undesirable to extend them to the higher permanent offices of the Government (now temporarily filled by Indian officers), and for which pension rules will have to be framed upon the transfer of the Settlements to the Colonial Department.

46. The terms, also, before referred to, under which by Act of Parliament the Judges are each entitled to retire after ten years' service, on pensions of £800, without increase for additional service, is not an advantageous one for the Settlements, as the Judges are thus forced, as it were, to retire at a time when, if their health should be good, they are of the greatest value to the local Government, having learned the native languages, and made themselves acquainted with local commercial usages, as well as the religions, manners, and customs of the several classes and tribes of inhabitants within the districts under their jurisdiction.

47. As, therefore, it would manifestly be objectionable to have the public servants of neighbouring Colonies subject to different pension rules, and still more objectionable to have different rules for the public servants of the same Colony, I would recommend that, on the transfer taking place, one set of pension regulations should be adopted for the officers at present in the uncovenanted service, and also for those who may be nominated by your Grace to the appointments now temporarily held by Indian officers, as well as for all future Judges; and I would advise further, that, without interfering with the rights of the present Judges, they should be offered an annually progressive increase to the pensions secured to them by Act of Parliament if they should wish to serve beyond 10 years.

48. With the view of facilitating the adoption of this recommendation if it should meet your Grace's approval, I have framed a set of pension rules which would be applicable to the Straits Settlements, and which I submit with the remark that they are based upon the rules at present in force in Ceylon and Hong Kong, which have been sanctioned by your Grace, and will, I think, be found to be in general conformity with the provisions of the Imperial Superannuation Act.

*Cadetships.*

49. As soon as ever the transfer shall be decided upon, arrangements should without delay be made for the establishment of not less than three cadetships, and for the early departure from England of the gentlemen selected for the first appointments. The officers at present in the uncovenanted service of the Settlements are, as a rule, unfitted for the higher posts in the Government, for which Indian officers will then no longer be eligible; and if it were attempted to fill these appointments from England by gentlemen unacquainted with the management of natives or any of the native languages, the result would assuredly not be advantageous to the public service. The accompanying regulations, which are taken almost *verbatim* from those for Hong Kong, would, perhaps, be found suitable for the Straits Settlements cadetships. They have been framed with the view of carrying out Colonel Cavenagh's suggestion, which appears a good one, that two of the cadets should study Chinese and one Malay; and it may therefore eventually be found desirable that the two students of Chinese should be sent to Hong Kong for two years for the greater facilities which that Colony affords for learning Chinese, and an arrangement as to expenses might easily be made between the two Governments.

*Post Office.*

50. The Post Office Department in the Straits Settlements is one with reference to which some new arrangements will have to be entered into before the date of the transfer. The present post offices in Singapore and Penang are mere branches of the Indian Post Office, the postmasters of both Settlements communicating with, and accounting to, and receiving all their instructions from, the Director-General at Calcutta. The regulations in force are established under the authority of the Indian Post Office Act, No. 17 of 1854, and all postal rates charged are levied under that Act, with the exception of the rates for correspondence by subsidized steamers, which are fixed by warrant of the Lords

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Commissioners of the Treasury. The Indian postage rates are specified in annas and pie, and the British rates in sterling money, but only Indian postage labels are in use, upon which the rates are inscribed in the denomination of Indian currency; and these are sold to the public in exchange for dollars—the real currency of the Settlements—at a par of Rs.224 8a. $6\frac{40}{100}$p. equivalent to $100, and are taken in payment of British postages at the rate of one anna for three half-pence. I presume that, if the transfer take place, the post offices in the Straits will become subordinate to the General Post Office in London, subject, however, as in Hong Kong, to the immediate control of the local Government, and, if so, instructions for the guidance of the postmasters will have to be furnished by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General; and steps should be taken at once to obtain a supply of local postage labels, upon which the rates should be inscribed in dollars and cents.

As soon as possible, also, after the transfer a local ordinance should be passed for the management of the local post offices, and for the purpose of accommodating the British and Indian rates of postage at present in force to the currency of the colony. Pending the enactment of such an ordinance, the existing arrangements would be continued by the clause which has been suggested in the Act of Parliament for separating the Settlements from India; and the local Government can fix by regulation the rate at which the new stamps shall be accepted in payment of British and Indian postages. But until the ordinance is passed, rupees and sterling money cannot be refused at the post office if tendered in payment of such postages.

*Currency.*

51. By custom and common consent the dollar is and always has been the standard of value in the Straits Settlements, all other coins being regarded as mere bullion. The dollar is divided into one hundred parts, represented by copper tokens of a cent, half cent, and quarter cent, coined in the mint of Calcutta, and made by Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. 6 of 1847, a legal tender in the Straits Settlements for fractions of a dollar. These subsidiary coins, specimens of which I forward, have, it is stated, a wide circulation beyond the Settlements in many parts of the Malayan Peninsula and Indian Archipelago, being preferred by the natives to the Dutch doit, which is nearly the only other small money known to them, a specimen of which is also enclosed.

52. By Act No. 17 of 1855 pice are also declared a legal tender in the Settlements for fractions of a dollar, but the coin is not known in the Straits, and the Act is virtually inoperative.

53. By the Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. 17 of 1835, the Company's rupee, half rupee, and double rupee are declared to be "a legal tender throughout the "territories of the East India Company in satisfaction of all engagements." In 1854, I believe, the Government of India adopted measures for forcing the rupee into general circulation in the Straits Settlements, and for making it the only legal tender in all transactions. With this view the copper currency, consisting of cents, of a dollar, and half and quarter cents, previously supplied under the provisions of the Act of 1847, was withheld, and the Indian copper money, which cannot conveniently be adapted to a dollar currency, was substituted in its place. But great inconvenience having been experienced, and public demonstrations against the change having taken place, the authorities at home were appealed to, and the project was countermanded. The Act of 1835, however, has never been formally repealed as regards the Straits Settlements, and Act No. 13 of 1862, which provides for a new silver and new copper coinage, consisting of a rupee, a half rupee, a quarter rupee, an eighth of a rupee in silver, and a double pice, a pice, a half pice, and a pie in copper, declares these coins to be a legal tender throughout the territories vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, of which the Straits Settlements constitute a part. No measure, either, has ever been passed making the dollar a legal tender; the arrangements, consequently, under which that coin is considered the standard measure of value in the Straits Settlements are purely conventional, and might no doubt be legally questioned at any time.

"An Act for the better Government of India."

54. All accounts throughout the Straits Settlements, except those of the Government, are kept in dollars and cents, but the public accounts are kept in the denomination of rupees, annas, and pie, causing thereby much needless labour and confusion in the financial departments. With the exception of the receipts from stamps, which it is optional with the public to pay for either in rupees or dollars, the whole of the public revenue is required to be paid in dollars, but it is brought to account in rupees at a par of Rs.224 8a. $6\frac{40}{100}$p. for every $100 received at Singapore and Malacca, and at a par of Rs.220 at Penang. All payments from the local treasuries are made in dollars, but



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disbursements to the public are charged in the public accounts in rupees at a par of Rs.224 8a. $6\frac{40}{60}$p. in Singapore and Malacca, and at a par of Rs. 220 at Penang; whilst the salaries of all public servants, civil as well as military, which are fixed in rupees, are paid at all the Settlements in dollars at a par of Rs.220. Thus the sum of one hundred dollars is received at the Singapore treasury, is brought to account of revenue as Rs.224 8a. $6\frac{40}{100}$p., and is paid away to an official for Rs.220, the account being balanced by an entry of "loss by exchange." Rs.4 8a. $6\frac{40}{100}$p. The confusion is still greater as regards the transactions under the Indian Stamp Act, for the values of the stamps being expressed in rupees and annas, a Government regulation had to be issued under the authority of a special Act of the Indian Legislature, No. 28 of 1863, declaring that dollars would be received at the local treasuries in payment for stamps at the rate of $100 for Rs.227 4a. $4\frac{4}{11}$p., equivalent to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per anna. Thus stamps representing Rs.227 4a. $4\frac{4}{11}$p. are sold at the stamp office for $100, which $100 is brought to account in the treasury books as a receipt of Rs.224 8a. $6\frac{40}{100}$p., and is paid away to a public official for Rs.220. Again, another arrangement is in force as regards postage labels, upon which the values are also inscribed in annas, whilst the labels are sold to the public for dollars, as has been before observed, at the rate of Rs.224 8a. $6\frac{40}{100}$p. for $100. But these labels are accepted in payment of British postage at the rate of one anna for three half-pence, which at a par of 4*s.* 2*d.* to the dollar is equivalent to a par of Rs.208 5a. 4p. for $100; that is, the postage labels are sold by the Government at a low valuation, and are accepted back in payment of postage at a high one; or, in other terms, labels representing Rs.224 8a. $6\frac{40}{100}$p. are sold to the public for $100, whilst labels representing only Rs.208 5a. 4p. are accepted from the public in payment of $100 of British postage; and the difference of Rs.16 3a. $1\frac{60}{100}$p.—equivalent to upwards of 7 per cent.—is lost to the local Government.

55. In short, the whole system under which coins not in circulation are declared by law a legal tender, and the public accounts are required to be kept in the denomination of one currency, whilst the real monetary transactions of both the Government and the public are conducted in another, is unsound, and productive of nothing but needless labour and confusion. The following measures are all that would be necessary on the transfer to reduce the present confusion to order:—

1st. An instruction directing the public accounts of the Colony to be kept from the date of the transfer in dollars and cents.

2ndly. An Order in Council and Proclamation declaring, from the same date, the dollar of Mexico (or other silver dollar of equivalent value, as may from time to time be authorized by the Governor), and its subdivisions, the only legal tender of payment within the Straits Settlements and their dependencies; and authorizing the issue of such subdivisions of a dollar, consisting of token silver and copper coins, to represent in exchange the parts of a dollar, and to be a legal tender of payment, the former to the extent of two dollars, and the latter of one dollar.

3rdly. Local ordinances amending the Indian Post Office and Stamp Acts, with the view of accommodating the postal receipts and the stamp revenue to the currency of the Colony.

4thly. A supply of mils, cents, and ten-cent pieces from England, somewhat similar to those coined for Hong Kong.

56. The want of a silver token multiple of the cent is much felt at present, there being no coin between the cent and the dollar; and the issue of a smaller token even than the present quarter cent will be a great convenience to the poorer classes. The profit to the Colony on the issue of the new subsidiary currency to the dollar will be considerable; but the adoption of it can, I suppose, only be gradual, as it could not be substituted for the present tokens without loss. These last, no doubt, will not be quite suitable after the transfer, having the words "East India Company" inscribed on each coin; but they would have no value if called in but that of the copper contained in them, and so perhaps it will be well to make provision in the Order in Council for the concurrent legal circulation of the present cents, half cents, and quarter cents for a certain time, at all events, with the new token coins proposed to be obtained from England.

57. The merchants of Singapore have long advocated the coining of a British dollar, and I have no doubt that the mint which is now being established in Hong Kong for this purpose will be found to meet all their requirements, and prove a great convenience to the Straits Settlements.

*Public Debt.*

58. In the early part of this despatch I mentioned that, in estimating the probable expenditure of the Settlements in the event of their being transferred to the Colonial

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Department, the Public Debt had not been taken into account, because it was considered an item fairly chargeable to the Government of India. A few observations, nevertheless, before closing this report, explanatory of the origin and amount of the debt, may be found useful.

59. The Public Debt consists of the money belonging to the suitors in the Court of Judicature, and to the Police Fund. The Suitors' Fund was established under the authority of powers contained in the Charter of 1826, which were re-enacted by the 42nd and 43rd sections of the Charter of the 10th August 1855, reconstituting the Court of Judicature. Under the instructions of the Government of India, the Police Fund and the Suitors' Fund (with the exception of estates below Rs.500) have, from time to time, been invested in Indian securities, and since 1841 in a stock called the "Treasury Certificate Loan," which was in that year specially created by the Government of India, for the purpose of obviating the objections raised by the authorities in the Straits Settlements against funding the local deposits in the old Indian 4 per cent. Loan. A receipt of the Treasury Certificate Loan is annexed, from which it will be seen that the acknowledgment of debt is made out in the name of the Governor-General of India in Council, that it is not transferable, and that it bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The whole of the amount belonging to both funds, whether invested or uninvested, has by order of the Government of India been from time to time paid into the local treasuries, and expended, and all orders of the Court for repayment have, when funds have not been available in the local treasuries, been met by drafts upon the Indian Government. The funds paid into the treasuries were appropriated to any purpose for which funds may have been required at the time, either for advances on account of the Imperial Government, or in aid of local disbursements. When employed in the latter way, it is clear that they serve to diminish by so much the annual deficits, which otherwise the Indian Government would have had to make good. The capital of the debt, therefore, having been appropriated for general Indian purposes, must now, it is considered, be made good by the Indian Government; for even if the whole of the capital had been expended in local disbursements, the Straits Settlements could not, with fairness, I think, be now asked to refund the amount, any more than they could be expected to repay the deficits of former years.

60. The total amount of the debt, by the last returns in the Governor's Offices, which for Malacca were made up to the 31st March last, and for Singapore to the 30th June, and for Penang to the 24th August, was 134,576*l.*, distributed as follows:—

PUBLIC DEBT.

| | Invested. Rs. | Uninvested. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | 610,800 | 256,235 | 867,035 |
| Penang | 195,537 | 97,343 | 292,880 |
| Malacca | 183,270 | 2,583 | 185,853 |
| Total Rs. | 989,607 | 356,161 | 1,345,768 |

*Convicts.*

61. The whole of the expenditure on account of the convict establishments in the Straits Settlements has also been excluded from the estimate of the probable disbursements of the Settlements, and from the sketch of the proposed establishment, because I understand that it has been determined between your Grace and the Secretary of State for India—(1) that the convict establishments in the Straits Settlements shall remain there until three years after notice of removal shall have been received by the Indian Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies; (2) that the whole expense of the establishments, direct and indirect, shall be borne by the Indian Government; (3) that the employment of convicts beyond the walls of the prisons shall be subject to such laws as the Settlements may find it necessary to enact for their own protection; (4) that the labour of the convicts shall be paid for at a rate, previously fixed by regulation based on mutual agreement between the local Government and the Indian Government, such rate being subject to approval by the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies, and also to revision, from time to time, by the respective authorities in the Settlements; and (5) that the convicts shall not be set free in the Settlements

62. A very liberal estimate has been made for the probable expenditure upon public works, the labour upon which has been calculated at the value of free labour in the market, so that, whenever convicts shall be employed, their labour can be charged under



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that head. Colonel Cavenagh proposes that the convicts, whenever employed by the local Government on day's labour outside the jail, shall be paid for at the following rates, which are about equal to one-half of the market rates of free labour:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class Artificer - - - - - | Rs. 10 per month. |
| 2nd „ - - - - - | 7 „ |
| 1st Class Labourer - - - - - | 4 „ |
| 2nd „ - - - - - | 3 „ |
| Invalids - - - - - - | Nil. |

And that, when employed within the jail, two-thirds of the actual market value shall be paid for the work performed or articles supplied. He proposes, also, that the Indian Government on the other hand shall be reimbursed the actual expenses of the Straits Settlements' convicts at present in the continent of India and at Port Blair, and shall make a similar allowance for their labour at the rate of one-half and two-thirds the market value of it at the station where they may be located.

63. The total number of convicts at present distributed amongst the three Settlements is 3,516. They are chargeable to India, Ceylon, and Hong Kong, in the following proportions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian convicts - - - - - | 3,055 |
| Ceylon „ - - - - - | 367 |
| Hong Kong convicts - - - - - | 94 |

64. Transportation to the Straits from India and Hong Kong has ceased, and only a small number are still being received annually from Ceylon, so that, even if no change be made, there will be a gradual decrease in the present numbers until they all leave or die out. The public appear satisfied with this arrangement, and so long as no fresh convicts are received, I do not think any desire will be felt for the removal of those that remain.

*General Remarks and Recapitulation.*

65. The date at which the transfer can most conveniently take place alone remains to be considered. The Indian financial year terminates on the 30th April; the Colonial financial year on the 31st December. The accounts with the Indian Government, however, can be closed, and the balance struck with equal facility at the close of any month; it would therefore be a great convenience if the new system could be brought into operation at the commencement of the Colonial financial year; and I do not see why the necessary arrangements should not all be completed in sufficient time to admit of the 1st January 1865 being fixed upon for the transfer. The length of time which the question has been under consideration has led to the postponement, from time to time, by the Indian Government, of many very desirable measures of reform; and it will be for the interests of the Settlements that the transfer, if decided upon, should take place with as little further delay as possible.

66. I will now, as briefly as possible, recapitulate in succession the principal recommendations embodied in the foregoing report:—

1st. It is suggested that in the Act of Parliament legalizing the transfer provision should be made for the continuance of all Statutes, Ordinances, and Charters which shall be in operation in the Straits Settlements at the date of the transfer, until they may be repealed or altered by competent authority. Exception, however, should be made with respect to such parts of the 6th Geo. IV. c. 85., and of the 18th & 19th Vict., c. 93. and of the charter of 1855, as fix the salaries and retiring allowances of the Recorders, and charge them upon the revenues of British India. These clauses might be repealed altogether, except as regards the present Recorders; and the Colonial revenues should be made primarily liable for their salaries and retiring allowances.

2nd. That the three Settlements should be incorporated into one Colony, under one Governor, and that for legislative purposes one Council should be established, composed of official and unofficial members nominated by the crown.

3rd. That the existing municipal institutions should, at all events for the present, be left undisturbed.

4th. That the Governor should continue to exercise, as agent of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the political authority which has heretofore been vested in him as representative in the Straits of the Governor-General of India.

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5th. That, concurrently with the transfer, new Letters Patent should be issued amending the Charter of August 1855 (reconstituting the Court of Judicature) in the manner suggested by the Recorder of Singapore in a draft of a new Charter which forms Enclosure No. 6.

6th. That a Civil Establishment for the Colony should be sanctioned upon the scale detailed in Enclosure No. 9.

7th. That the regulations at present in force with respect to the retiring allowances of the Judges, and the pensions of the uncovenanted servants, should be abolished (saving the rights of the present Recorders), and that one set of pension rules for all the civil servants of the Colony should be adopted on the transfer, in conformity with the terms submitted in Enclosure No. 11.

8th. That Cadetships should be established under regulations sketched forth on the paper which forms Enclosure No. 12.

9th. That, before the date which may be fixed upon for the transfer, instructions for the management of the local post offices, which are at present subordinate to the Indian Office, should be furnished by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General; and that, before such date, Colonial postage labels should be procured from England, with the value specified on each in cents.

10th. That an instruction should be issued, directing the public accounts of the Colony to be kept from the date of the transfer in dollars and cents.

11th. That an Order in Council and Proclamation should declare, from the same date, the dollar and its subdivisions the only legal tender in the Straits Settlements.

12th. That a silver and copper token currency representing decimal subdivisions of a dollar should be procured from England.

13th. That, as soon as possible after the transfer, local ordinances should be passed, accommodating the postal rates and the stamp revenue to the currency of the Colony.

67. I think I have now referred to every subject connected with the proposed transfer upon which information is likely to be required by your Grace, with the exception of the question of the military defence of the Straits Settlements, which have been reserved for a separate report; and I have only in conclusion to add that all the recommendations submitted in this Despatch are concurred in by Colonel Cavenagh, the present Governor, from whom I have received, during the progress of this inquiry, the most cordial co-operation and assistance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

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# Enclosure No. 1.—Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Straits Settlements for 1862–3.

## RECEIPTS.

| | Singapore. | Penang. | Malacca. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue (*a*) | 61,025 | 36,807 | 30,663 | 128,495 | |
| Excise | 838,486 | 272,371 | 119,901 | 1,230,758 | |
| Assessed Taxes— | | | | | |
| Income (*b*) | 841 | 461 | 334 | 1,636 | |
| Stamps (*c*) | 63,925 | 13,067 | 2,659 | 79,651 | |
| Law and Justice | 50,724 | 42,719 | 13,462 | 106,905 | |
| Marine | 24,909 | 10,823 | 126 | 35,858 | |
| Public Works | 38,092 | 36 | 46 | 38,174 | |
| Miscellaneous | 18,665 | 11,727 | 2,634 | 33,026 | |
| Total Local Government Receipts | 1,096,667 | 388,011 | 169,825 | 1,654,503 | 1,654,503 |
| ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. | | | | | |
| Postal | 116,427 | 15,107 | 704 | 132,238 | |
| Convicts | 16,948 | 362 | 3,402 | 20,712 | |
| Public Debt—Suitors' Fund, &c. | 181,550 | 56,244 | 39,184 | 276,978 | |
| ON ACCOUNT OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT. | | | | | |
| Naval Coal Depôt (*d*) | 11,769 | - - | - - | 11,769 | |
| Total Indian and Imperial Receipts | 326,694 | 71,713 | 43,290 | 441,697 | 441,697 |
| Municipal Receipts | 251,462 | 125,675 | 31,035 | 408,172 | 408,172 |
| Total Local, Indian, Imperial, and Municipal Receipts | 1,674,823 | 585,399 | 244,150 | 2,504,372 | |
| | | | | Rs. | 2,504,372 |

N.B.—The only item of Revenue not included in this Return is the amount of Receipts in Indian Ports on account of Straits Settlements' Light Dues, which was not accounted for up to date of preparation of this Return. The amount may be estimated at Rs. 10,000.

(*a*) Includes receipts shown in Administration Report under heads of "Land Revenue," "Miscellaneous," and "Deposits."
(*b*) The receipts under this head would cease with the transfer.
(*c*) The Stamp Act only came into operation in the Straits Settlements on 1st January 1863. This account, therefore, ending 30th April, only shows receipts for 4 months.
(*d*) This sum was due by the Imperial Government for Coal Depôt Establishment, although not actually received before 30th April 1863. It is, however, included amongst the receipts to balance the disbursement for a similar amount on the other side of the account.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

| | Singapore. | Penang. | Malacca. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Revenue Departments (*a*) | 19,476 | 17,060 | 19,237 | 55,773 | |
| Political Pensions and Compensations | 18,614 | 22,834 | 19,265 | 60,713 | |
| Public Works | 238,517 | 63,131 | 43,045 | 344,693 | |
| Salaries and Establishments— | | | | | |
| General | 54,737 | 61,050 | 43,130 | 158,917 | |
| Ecclesiastical | 9,947 | 11,155 | 5,041 | 26,143 | |
| Medical | 15,240 | 5,640 | 5,640 | 26,520 | |
| Miscellaneous | 6,287 | 1,557 | 1,479 | 9,323 | |
| Law and Justice | 94,214 | 79,582 | 40,166 | 213,962 | |
| Police | 17,479 | 4,751 | 17,766 | 39,996 | |
| Education, Science, and Art | 9,967 | 5,126 | 3,418 | 18,511 | |
| Superannuation, Allowances and Gratuities | 32,035 | 13,797 | 5,539 | 51,371 | |
| Marine | 23,824 | 12,939 | 14,384 | 51,147 | |
| Suppression of Piracy | 32,244 | 11,841 | 20,300 | 64,385 | |
| General | 17,031 | 5,252 | 52,736 | 75,019 | |
| Total Local Government Disbursements | 589,612 | 315,715 | 291,146 | 1,196,473 | 1,196,473 |
| ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. | | | | | |
| Postal | 16,694 | 2,723 | 523 | 19,940 | |
| Convicts | 114,599 | 58,255 | 33,427 | 206,281 | |
| Public Debt—Suitor's Fund, &c. | 231,465 | 59,268 | 64,900 | 355,633 | |
| Interest on do. | 20,251 | 12,308 | 8,358 | 40,917 | |
| Military | 312,632 | 165,063 | 53,268 | 530,963 | |
| ON ACCOUNT OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT. | | | | | |
| Naval Coal Depôt | 11,769 | - - | - - | 11,769 | |
| Total Indian and Imperial Disbursements | 707,410 | 297,617 | 160,476 | 1,165,503 | 1,165,503 |
| Municipal Disbursements | 283,406 | 124,979 | 31,082 | 439,467 | 439,467 |
| Total Local, Indian, Imperial, and Municipal Disbursements | 1,580,428 | 738,311 | 482,704 | 2,801,443 | |
| | | | | Rs. | 2,801,443 |

N.B.—The only disbursements not included in this Return are the payments made in England by the Secretary of State for India for Stationery, Medical Stores, and Salaries to Officers on leave; also the expenses of the Straits Settlements' Convicts in India—no information being communicated to the Local Government as to these charges, but they probably altogether do not exceed Rs. 18,000.

(*a*) Includes disbursements shown in Administration Report under heads of "Land Revenue," "Customs," and "Stamps."

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## Enclosure No. 2.—Abstract of the Probable Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Straits Settlements if transferred to the Colonial Department.

### ESTIMATED REVENUE.

| | Singapore. | Penang. | Malacca. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue (*a*) | 80,000 | 31,000 | 50,000 | 161,000 | |
| Excise (*b*) | 910,000 | 295,000 | 123,000 | 1,328,000 | |
| Stamps (*c*) | 200,000 | 55,000 | 8,000 | 263,000 | |
| Law and Justice (*d*) | 65,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 115,000 | |
| Marine (*e*) | 32,500 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 47,500 | |
| Public Works | 40,000 | - - | - - | 40,000 | |
| Postal (*f*) | 32,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 38,000 | |
| Miscellaneous (*g*) | 14,000 | - - | - - | 14,000 | |
| Total Estimated Ordinary Revenue | 1,373,500 | 431,000 | 202,000 | 2,006,500 | 2,006,500 |
| Municipal Revenue | 250,000 | 125,000 | 31,000 | 406,000 | 406,000 |
| Total Estimated Ordinary and Municipal Revenues | 1,623,500 | 556,000 | 233,000 | 2,412,500 | |
| | | | | Rs. | 2,412,500 |

(*a*) Increase estimated for in consequence of sale of land at Malacca under Act of Legislative Council of India, No. 26 of 1861; and also in consequence of issue of additional Pawnbrokers' Licences at Singapore.
(*b*) There has been a considerable increase during the current year on sale of Opium and Spirit Farms.
(*c*) This estimate is for 12 months, and is based on the actual receipts during nine months of the current financial year.
(*d*) There is a steady though slight increase in the fees of the Supreme Court.
(*e*) From this heading the price of Coal received from other Governments has been omitted, it being mere matter of account. To Malacca has been added the estimated amount of Straits' Light dues received in Indian ports. Under the head of "Marine," also, Shipping Office fees have been included,—an item not heretofore brought to account.
(*f*) The *gross* postal revenue has heretofore been brought to account. In this Return, however, only the Colonial share of the Postages has been estimated, at the same rates as those allowed by Imperial Government to Hongkong towards expense of local management.
(*g*) The amount received during 1862-3, under this head, was swelled by a special receipt from the Government of Pera, and by profit on bills of exchange on India.

### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

| | Singapore. | Penang. | Malacca. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Revenue Departments— | | | | | |
| Land Revenue | 17,000 | 10,500 | 15,000 | 42,500 | |
| Registration of Trade and Shipping | 5,500 | 2,100 | 1,000 | 8,600 | |
| Treasury and Stamp Office | 24,000 | 30,600 | 21,400 | 76,000 | |
| Political Pensions and Compensations (*a*) | 19,672 | 22,834 | 15,034 | 57,540 | |
| Public Works (*b*) | 180,000 | 70,000 | 50,000 | 300,000 | |
| Salaries and Establishments— | | | | | |
| General Government | 98,070 | 49,035 | 49,035 | 196,140 | |
| Ecclesiastical | 11,000 | 11,500 | 5,100 | 27,600 | |
| Medical | 5,640 | 5,640 | 5,640 | 16,920 | |
| Miscellaneous | 900 | 400 | - | 1,300 | |
| Law and Justice | 146,800 | 85,500 | 26,000 | 258,300 | |
| Police | 34,000 | 23,600 | 24,000 | 81,600 | |
| Postal | 23,700 | 4,200 | 700 | 28,600 | |
| Education, Science, and Art (*c*) | 12,000 | 9,000 | 8,000 | 29,000 | |
| Pensions (*d*) | 20,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 35,000 | |
| Charitable Institutions (*e*) | 28,500 | 8,500 | 1,500 | 38,500 | |
| Marine (*f*) | 38,500 | 13,000 | 17,000 | 68,500 | |
| Suppression of Piracy (*g*) | 48,000 | 15,600 | 18,400 | 82,000 | |
| Military (*h*) | 380,000 | 200,000 | 50,000 | 630,000 | |
| General | 3,500 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 8,000 | |
| Total Estimated Ordinary Expenditure | 1,096,782 | 574,509 | 314,809 | 1,986,100 | 1,986,100 |
| Municipal Expenditure | 250,000 | 125,000 | 31,000 | 406,000 | 406,000 |
| Total Estimated Ordinary and Municipal Expenditure | 1,346,782 | 699,509 | 345,809 | 2,392,100 | |
| | | | | Rs. | 2,392,100 |

N.B.—In this Return are included all the contemplated additions to Salaries and Establishments, the particulars of which will be found in the accompanying Schedule of proposed Establishments.

(*a*) A Return showing the particulars of the charges under this head is attached.
(*b*) The only new works of any magnitude which remain to be carried out are—the Water Works—estimated cost, Rs. 75,000; New Court House, Rs. 70,000; a Light Ship, Rs. 33,000; and a Government House, Rs. 80,000—total, Rs. 258,000. These works could not be completed in less than two years. The cost, therefore, would be spread over that period. The repairs to roads, bridges, and buildings is estimated at Rs. 100,000; and new roads at Rs. 20,000 annually.
(*c*) Large additions have been sanctioned under this head during current financial year. Hence the increase.
(*d*) This estimate is based upon existing pensions, and probable pensions in next few years. A Return of existing pensions is forwarded herewith.
(*e*) The Charitable Institutions at Singapore are—A General Hospital for Europeans and Natives, a Pauper Hospital for Chinese, a Dispensary, and a Lunatic Asylum. At Penang, a General Hospital and Dispensary, and a Lunatic Asylum; and at Malacca, a General Hospital and Dispensary.
(*f*) Includes Straits' Lights expenditure. Includes also "Shipping Office" expenses, an item not heretofore brought to account.
(*g*) This is a heading directed by Government of India, but the expenditure being for maintenance of Government Steamers employed not only in suppression of Piracy, but also in relief of Troops, Service of Straits' Lights, conveyance of Government Officials, and transport of Stores, it might more properly be included under former head of "Marine."
(*h*) A detailed account of this item of expenditure is given elsewhere.



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## Enclosure No. 3.—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

### STATEMENT showing Particulars of Political Pensions and Compensations, January 1864.

| Name of Settlement. | Name of existing Pensioner or Receiver of Compensation. | Amount per Annum. | Total for each Settlement. | Authority for making Payment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | | |
| SINGAPORE | Sultan Allie | 4,580 8 | - - - | Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 8th March 1836, ditto, ditto, dated 6th February 1839: Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 235, dated 18th January 1841, and Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 34, dated 2nd June 1847. | Eleemosynary grant. |
| | Tuanku Abdul Jallil | 1,481 15 | | | Ditto. |
| | Tuanku Safeeya | 1,481 15 | | | Ditto. |
| | Tuanku Mohamed | 1,347 3 | - - - | Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 4030, dated 29th July 1856. | Ditto. |
| | Tuanku Suleman | 1,347 3 | | | |
| | Unku Gaessa | 808 5 | | | |
| | Daing Abdullah | 943 1 | | | |
| | Inche Yiah | | | | |
| | Unku Long | | | | |
| | Unku Nga | 7,679 0 | - - - | Letter from Chief Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department, Fort William, dated 23rd September 1831. | Ditto. |
| | Unku Anjang | | | | |
| | Unku Anda | | | | |
| | Unku Teh | | | | |
| | | | 19,669 2 | | |
| PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND | Tuanku Ahamad | 22,000 0 | - - - | Treaty concluded by Sir G. Leith, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, with His Highness Eang De Per Tuan, Rajah Mudah of Purlis and Quedah, dated 12th Moharam Heg. 1215, agreeing with the Christian Era 1801–2, according to the endorsement on the back of the Treaty. | This stipend is an annuity granted to the Rajah and his successors for the purchase of the fees of Pulo Penang and Province Wellesley, and of the islands and places subordinate thereto. |
| | Wansoo, sister of the late Bundarah of Quedah, and child; Wanhawah and Wanmaheran, children of ditto and his late first wife; Inche Kasamah, third wife to ditto, with two children. | 834 4 | - - - | 1st April 1822 | They fled to Penang on the invasion of Quedah by the Siamese, and, in consideration of their distress, the Local Government granted them a pension of $40 a month. |
| | | | 22,834 4 | | |
| MALACCA | Syed Sabban | 2,400 0 | - - - | Letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Government, No. 128 of 1848, dated 21st January 1848. | On account of services rendered during the Naning war. |
| | | | 2,400 0 | | |
| | Annuitants under the agreement entered into by Mr. Fullarton in 1828–29. | - - - | 12,634 0 | - - - - - - - | These annuities are subject to commutation (at the rate of fifteen years' purchase) under the operation of Act XXVI. of 1861. |
| | | Total - Rs. | 57,537 6 | | |

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## Enclosure No. 4.

## LIST of the Local Pensions of the Straits Settlements, 1st January 1864.

| Name of Settlement. | Name of Pensioner and Designation of Office on Retirement. | Amount per Annum. Rs. A. | Tota. for each Settlement. Rs. A. | Authority for making Payment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | Mr. A. J. Kerr, Registrar of H.M.'s Court of Judicature, Straits Settlements | 6,000 0 | - - - | Proceedings of the Honourable the President in Council of India in the Financial Department, under date the 15th September 1858, No. 5288. | |
| | Mr. J. F. Burrows, Head Clerk, Record Office | 2,100 0 | - - - | Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4434, dated 23rd November 1855. | |
| | Mr. E. B. Leicester, Head Clerk, Treasury Office | 900 0 | - - - | Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, No. 279, dated 4th November 1846. | |
| | Mr. Charles Robeiro, Assistant Overseer of Convicts | 240 0 | - - - | Proceedings of the Supreme Government, No. 2890, dated 10th July 1857. | |
| | Layha, Widow of Jemadar Dodong | 179 9 | - - - | Sanctioned by the Local Govt., 8th Sept. 1860. | |
| | | | 9,419 9 | | |
| PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND | Mr. R. Ibbetson, Governor of the Straits Settlements | 5,333 0 | - - - | Letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 74, dated 10th June 1835, enclosing extract from Letter No. 1 of 1835, in the Public Department, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd January. | |
| | Mr. W. T. Lewis, Resident Councillor, Penang | 5,000 0 | - - - | Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 8586, dated 8th July 1861. | |
| | Mr. J. Rodyk, Accountant, Commissariat Departmt. | 1,298 0 | - - - | 7th April 1831. | |
| | Mr. J. De Rozario, Clerk, Record Office | 120 0 | - - - | Proceedings of the Supreme Government, No. 1979, dated 26th July 1853. | |
| | Mr. Painter's Family | 264 0 | - - - | 9th August 1821. | |
| | Hussainy's Family | 79 2 | - - - | 21st August 1823. | |
| | Hadjee Lebby, Clerk, Translator's Department | 132 0 | - - - | 1st May 1825. | |
| | Chattoo, Lascar in H.C.'s ship "Hasting," granted on account of the loss of his right arm | 87 12 | - - - | 17th December 1827. | |
| | Mahomed Dosen, late Jemadar, Bencoolen Corps | 144 0 | | | |
| | | | 12,457 14 | | |
| MALACCA | Chingana, Gun Lascar in the Lascar Army | 143 14 | - - - | Granted by the Supreme Govt., 5th Aug. 1825. | |
| | Captain China | 438 14 | - - - | Pension recommended by the Local Government, 10th March 1828, *vide* Minute of Consultation, dated 10th March 1828. | |
| | Mr. J. Shepherdson, Bailiff, Supreme Court | 311 4 | - - - | Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, in the Financial Department, dated 22nd November 1861, No. 182. | |
| | | | 894 0 | | |
| | | Total - Rs. | 22,771 7 | | |

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Straits Settlements.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir, Downing Street, May 26, 1864.

With reference to previous correspondence relative to the transfer of the administration of the Government of the Straits Settlements from the India Office to the Colonial Department, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you, for the information of Sir C. Wood, that Sir H. Robinson has now terminated his mission to Singapore, and that the results of his inquiry are embodied in the accompanying Report.

Sir H. Robinson's Report, Jan. 25, 1864, page 9.

In transmitting these papers, which set forth very clearly the financial condition of these Dependencies, I am to request you to call the particular attention of Sir C. Wood to that portion (pars. 58—60) of Sir H. Robinson's Report, which treats of the "Public Debt" of the Straits Settlements. Mr. Cardwell takes it for granted that the Government of India will replace the money drawn by them from the local "Suitor's Fund" and "Police Fund," and applied by that Government from time to time to general purposes. And Mr. Cardwell would be glad to receive an assurance to this effect from Sir C. Wood, at his earliest convenience, in order that it may be communicated to the Treasury, to whom Sir H. Robinson's Report will be at once forwarded.

Mr. Cardwell would wish to be favored with such further suggestions in the matter as Secretary Sir C. Wood may be good enough to offer.

I am, &c.

The Under Sec. of State for India. (Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 9.

No. 9.

Copy of a LETTER from Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, Downing Street, May 26, 1864.

With reference to the letter from this Department, dated the 6th of October last, respecting the mission of the Governor of Hong Kong to Singapore, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the enclosed copies of Sir H. Robinson's recently received report on the financial situation of the Straits Settlements, together with the copy of a report drawn up by him, in conjunction with Colonels Cavenagh and Freeth, relative to the military defence of those dependencies. I am at the same time to annex copies of letters addressed to the War Office and India Office on certain points which have been raised by these papers as to the future garrison of the Straits Settlements, and their so-called "public debt."

Sir H. Robinson's Report, Jan. 25, 1864, page 9.

The former of these reports sets forth so clearly the satisfactory position of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca in respect of the proportion of their aggregate revenue to their aggregate expenditure, that I am merely to state Mr. Cardwell's hope that (assuming the estimate adopted by the Commission for future military defence to be deemed by the War Office to be correct) this careful analysis of the resources of these Settlements will satisfy their Lordships that there is no reasonable prospect of the proposed Colony becoming a burden on Imperial funds, and that they will consent to the introduction during this Session of an Act of Parliament which will enable Her Majesty's Government to effect the transfer of the administration of the Government of these territories to the Colonial Department before the expiration of the current year. And on this account he would bespeak their Lordships' early attention to these papers.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. (Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 10.

No. 10.

Copy of a LETTER from Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir, Downing Street, May 26, 1864.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you, for the information of Earl De Grey, that Sir H. Robinson, Governor of Hong Kong, has now concluded his mission to the Straits Settlements, and the results of his inquiry are embodied in the enclosed report.

Sir H. Robinson's Report, Jan. 25, 1864, page 9.

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Sir H. Robinson has at the same time sent home a separate report on the military defence of these possessions, prepared by him in conjunction with Colonel Cavenagh, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Colonel Freeth, R.E., who was associated with this object to him by Lord De Grey. A copy of this further report is annexed.*

* Not printed.

In transmtiting these papers, which appear to show beyond reasonable doubt that these possessions will prove self-supporting, I am directed by Mr. Cardwell to state that his immediate purpose is to ascertain whether Lord De Grey concurs in the views expressed by the Commission as regards the defence of the Straits Settlements from foreign aggression, and the probable cost of that defence.

These views may be recapitulated as follows:—

That the garrison of the Straits should in future be composed of three garrison batteries of Royal artillery and of one local regiment of infantry, chiefly recruited among the natives of the Indian continent.

That of these troops two batteries of artillery and six companies of native infantry should be stationed at Singapore; two-thirds of a battery of artillery and three companies of native infantry at Penang; and finally, one-third of a battery of artillery and one company of native infantry at Malacca.

That the cost of this force should be defrayed by the Straits Settlements at an annual expenditure of 63,000*l.*

That the fortifications at present existing in the Straits Settlements are, when properly manned, sufficient for their defence, or that, at any rate, any desirable modification in these defences will involve little, if any, additional expenditure.

On all these points the Secretary of State for the Colonies would be glad to receive, at Lord De Grey's earliest convenience, the expression of his Lordship's opinion, and especially as to whether he considers the proposed scheme of defence adequate to the requirements of the Settlements, and whether the proposed sum be sufficient to cover the probable expense of such a garrison.

I am to add that Mr. Cardwell would be glad to learn at the same time what are Lord De Grey's views as to the form in which the contribution of the future Colony towards its military defence should be received; whether such contribution should be fixed at an unvarying annual sum, or should consist of a capitation rate paid on a stated number of soldiers, or should represent the exact amount expended from year to year by the Imperial Government in the military protection of these Dependencies. Mr. Cardwell does not hesitate to express his decided preference for the second of these three proposals.

Finally, I am to point out that if it be decided, as now seems probable, to transfer the administration of the Government of the Straits Settlements from the India Office to the Colonial Office, it is highly desirable that this transfer should take place as soon as possible, and if a Bill to effect this object is to be introduced into Parliament during the present Session, it is necessary that all preliminary consultations between the various Departments of State in this country should be carried on without delay.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for War. (Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 11. No. 11.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable F. PEEL, M.P., to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, July 19, 1864.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th of May last,† and its enclosures, on the subject of the financial situation of the Straits Settlements, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that although the estimate of revenue and expenditure of the Government of the Straits Settlements contained in Sir Hercules Robinson's report appears to have been framed with care, yet as the surplus of revenue which he is encouraged to expect is very inconsiderable, my Lords think it necessary, before they concur in the introduction to Parliament of a measure for transferring the government of these Dependencies to the Colonial Department, and thereby raise a possibility of future charge upon the Imperial Treasury, to require some assurance that there exist means by which the revenue may be increased in case of need, and the finances of future years maintained in a position not

† Page 26.



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

less favourable than that anticipated by Sir Hercules Robinson for the period immediately following the transfer.

There is another question also, in reference to which it is indispensable that a satisfactory settlement should be arrived at prior to the introduction of the proposed Bill, viz., the claim upon the Government of India to replace the money drawn by them from the "Suitors' Fund" in the Court of Judicature, and from the "Police Fund," respecting which Mr. Cardwell caused an application to be made to the Secretary of State for India in Council on 26th May last, but with what result my Lords have not been informed.

My Lords also request that a draft of the proposed measure may be submitted to them before it is finally settled.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. PEEL.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 12.

## No. 12.

### COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR, Downing Street, July 21, 1864.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the consideration of Sir Charles Wood, a copy of a letter from the Treasury* respecting the transfer of the control of the Straits Settlements to this Department.

* July 19, page 27.

Sir C. Wood will probably think it desirable to communicate with the Lords of the Treasury on this subject, and to cause a copy of the draft of the proposed Bill to be furnished to their Lordships.

I am also to request that some copies may be sent to this office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

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No. 13.

## No. 13.

### COPY of a LETTER from Captain GALTON to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, War Office, July 21, 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th May last,† enclosing reports by Sir Hercules Robinson giving the results of his mission to the Straits Settlements, together with a further report on the military defence of these possessions, prepared by him in conjunction with Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor, and Colonel Freeth, of the Royal Engineers.

† Page 26.

Earl de Grey has not failed to give his careful consideration to the several recommendations of the Commissioners as to the military arrangements to be adopted in the event of these settlements being transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Colonial Office; and the following are the conclusions at which his Lordship has arrived:—

1. That three garrison batteries of Royal Artillery, as proposed by the Commissioners, will be a sufficient force of that arm of the service. There are however no batteries on the Imperial establishment at present available for this duty; but there is reason to believe that the requisite number can be provided from India.

2. That regard being had to the evils attendant on the employment of strictly local corps, it will be preferable to detach a wing of one of the European regiments stationed at Hong Kong for service in the Straits Settlements, together with a portion of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment; and in order to carry out the latter purpose that the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, which at present consists of 14 companies, should be augmented and formed into three small battalions, two to be stationed in Ceylon and one in the Settlements; the evils of a purely local corps would thus be obviated, and the recruiting for the Ceylon Rifles from amongst the natives of the Straits Settlements would be facilitated.

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It is true that this arrangement may somewhat increase the annual cost of the garrison, but there seems no reason to anticipate that the sum of 63,000*l.*, the amount estimated by the Commissioners, would be much exceeded.

3. With regard to works of defence and barracks, Earl de Grey sees no ground for dissenting from the general views and recommendations of the Commissioners. Some additional accommodation will probably be required for the European troops, but this Department possesses no information on which to form an estimate of the probable cost of meeting this deficiency, or of remedying the defects which are stated to exist in the works of defence.

Earl de Grey concurs with Mr. Cardwell that a capitation rate paid on a stated number of soldiers will be the best form in which the contribution of these Settlements towards their military defence could be made.

I am to request that you will inform me whether Mr. Cardwell is prepared to acquiesce in Earl de Grey's proposal in regard to the force which is to constitute the garrison.

I have, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DOUGLAS GALTON.

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No. 14.



Copy of a LETTER from Lord Wodehouse to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.

Sir, India Office, July 22, 1864.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of May,* calling his attention to that portion of Sir Hercules Robinson's report concerning his mission to Singapore which treats of the Public Debt of the Straits Settlements.

* Page 26.

You therein state that "Mr. Cardwell takes it for granted that the Government of "India will replace the money drawn by them from the local 'Suitors' Fund' and 'Police "Fund,' and applied by that Government from time to time to general purposes," and that he "would be glad to receive an assurance to this effect from Sir Charles Wood."

In reply, I am desired by Sir Charles Wood to acquaint you that he is not in possession of sufficient information on the subject to enable him to say precisely what those funds are, and what claims upon them may exist; and that a reference has therefore been made to the Government of India for full information on the various points connected with the funds.

I have, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WODEHOUSE.

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No. 15.



Copy of a LETTER from Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to G. A. Hamilton, Esq.

Sir, Downing Street, July 28, 1864.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and with reference to the previous correspondence on the subject of the Straits Settlements, a copy of a letter † from the India Office respecting the repayment by the Government of India of money drawn from the "Suitors' Fund" and the "Police Fund."

† July 22, 1864 page 29.

I am to remark that the proposed Act for the transfer of the Straits Settlements to the control of this Department would not, of course, have been brought into operation until the question to which Sir C. Wood refers was disposed of satisfactorily.

I am, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., &c. &c.

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

No. 16.

## No. 16.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Downing Street, August 4, 1864.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st July,* embodying Earl de Grey's opinion as to the composition of the military force which it would be advisable to maintain in the Straits Settlements if they were transferred to the control of this Department.

* Page 28.

I am to state that Mr. Cardwell sees no reason for differing from Lord de Grey's proposals, but that he has failed to satisfy the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the transfer can be effected without entailing any expenditure of Imperial funds. The whole question must therefore for the present be considered as in abeyance. I am to annex for his Lordship's information a copy of the letter which has been received from the Treasury on the subject.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 17.

## No. 17.

COPY of a MEMORIAL from MERCHANTS and others to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., Under Secretary of State.

SIR, London, September 19, 1864.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain financial objections have occurred to the public authorities tending to delay the transfer of the Straits Settlements, so anxiously desired by their inhabitants, we, the undersigned Proprietors and Merchants of these Settlements, now in England, beg you to be pleased to lay before the Right Hon. the Secretary of State the following explanations.

We understand the obstacles to the immediate transfer to be confined to two, namely, that the revenues are wanting in the character of elasticity, and that the Settlements are burdened with a public debt.

With respect to the first of these obstacles to the assumption of the administration by the Imperial Government, we respectfully submit that the elasticity of their financial resources is confirmed by many years experience. Increase of revenue has in fact kept pace with increase of trade and population, or, in other words, with increase of wealth and numbers. In 1852–53, the trade of the three Settlements was valued in the public returns at 8,719,550*l.*, and in 1862–63 it was 16,906,496*l.*, showing that in 10 years time it had increased by 8,186,946*l.*, or at the rate of $93\frac{81}{100}$ per cent. In the same 10 years the revenue had risen from 77,533*l.* to 186,625*l.*, an increase of nearly 142 per cent. A more recent period will show that the revenue continues progressive. Thus in the year 1859–60 the revenue amounted to 125,453*l.*, and in 1862–63, deducting four months stamp duties, it was 178,660*l.*, being an increase within the brief period of three years of $42\frac{41}{100}$ per cent.

Increase of revenue bears a still greater ratio to population than it does to trade. The census of the population gave in 1850 the number of inhabitants at 223,344, and that of 1860 made them 273,773, an increase of little more than 22 per cent.

In so far then as elasticity in financial resources is concerned, we may safely assert that the Straits Settlements far exceed the great majority of Her Majesty's Colonies, and equal the most prosperous of them, the gold Colonies of Australia, with Hong Kong, which is of the same character as themselves.

Besides the general revenue of the three Settlements, it should be added that they have a separate municipal one, yielding at present about 40,000*l.*

Judging by the long experience of 45 years since the foundation of Singapore, and the adoption of the principle of free ports, there can be no ground for doubting a continuance of the financial prosperity of the Straits Settlements, for we may safely say that it would be difficult to produce any one year in the last 36 in which the revenue did not exceed that of its immediate predecessor.

Even with the present sources of revenue there can in our opinion be no doubt but that an income can readily be realized for all the ends of a wise, liberal, and economical expenditure.

With respect to the second obstacle to the transfer, namely, what is styled a "public debt," it consists mainly of monies ordered by the Court of Judicature to be paid into the local treasuries, being the property of minors and suitors, on which the Government

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allows interest at the rate of four per cent., such property being payable on three months notice. Besides this principal item, the so-called debt consists of several other items, so that we have no means of stating its actual amount. The receipts under the name of public debt are treated in the accounts as if a regular branch of income, and expended accordingly, and all this has been done with the approbation of the Government of India, and is therefore, like any other expenditure made under its sanction, a debt of the Indian Government. If not so considered, a counter-charge might with equal fairness be made against the Indian Government for the maintenance of its convicts for a long series of years, and this at the lowest rate of 21,000*l.* per annum.

There are two collateral financial subjects which, before closing this representation, we beg to submit to the notice of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State. These are the expenditure on "public works" and the "military" expenditure. The public works consist of military barracks for an European regiment, and fortifications, the first unoccupied, and the last but partially so. The roads and bridges within the town's limits are not included, for they are for the most part constructed and maintained from the municipal revenue. The charge for public works is set down in the public accounts at the sum of 33,800*l.*, but this does not include convict labour, and all the convicts are employed on them exclusively. The charge for convicts is put down at 21,178*l.*, so that the actual cost of the public works comes to 54,978*l.*, an alarming rate of expenditure, since it is but little short of one-third part of the entire revenue of the three Settlements. These works, for which a heavy outlay has been required of late years, were ordered by the Indian Government in opposition to the views and opinions of the Local Government; but being now finished, the expenditure under the head of public works should henceforth be very much reduced. The military expenditure is set down in the last accounts at 54,000*l.*, making, with the charge for public works, the sum of 108,978*l.*, so that these two charges alone absorb 58 parts in a hundred of the whole revenue. The troops constituting the garrison of the three Settlements consist at present of two regiments of Native Infantry of the Madras establishment, counting about 1,400 men, with about 200 European Artillery. With regard to the native troops, we submit that while they are very costly, they are at the same time inefficient for the service they are expected to perform. A more efficient force, both European and Native, we respectfully suggest will be found in the notices submitted to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 20th April 1861.* In time of peace a very slender garrison is equal to any duty which can be required, and in war the only effective defence of the Straits Settlements must rest on the navy.

* Vide H. C. Paper, No. 259 of 1862, page 53.

Before closing this letter, we beg respectfully but earnestly to impress on the Right Hon. the Secretary of State the anxiety felt by the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements for their immediate transfer to the Colonial Department, and the serious inconvenience to which they are subjected by the protracted delay which has taken place in carrying this much needed measure into effect.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. Crawfurd,
4, Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, W.
A. Guthrie.
Ed. Boustead.
W. W. Shaw.
J. Guthrie.
W. Mactaggart.
Wm. Paterson.
John Harvey.
H. W. Beaves.
J. I. Greenshield.
M. Little.

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No. 18.



Extract from a LETTER from Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., to G. A. Hamilton, Esq.

Sir, Downing Street, October 10, 1864.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a memorial* from the several merchants connected with the Straits Settlements now in England, exhibiting the prosperous condition of the finances of those Settlements, and urging their immediate transfer to the control of this Department.

* Sept. 19, 1864, page 30.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., &c. &c.

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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Straits Settlements.

No. 19.

No. 19. EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Right Honourable F. PEEL, M.P., to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, October 27, 1864.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th instant,* enclosing a memorial from certain merchants, urging the transfer of the control of the Straits Settlements to the Colonial Office.

* * * * * *

I am to request you to state to Mr. Secretary Cardwell that my Lords will take the same into consideration when they have been furnished with satisfactory information upon the points mentioned in their letter of 19th July last.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. PEEL.

* Page 31.

† Page 27.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord DUFFERIN to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

SIR, India Office, January 19, 1865.

WITH reference to Sir F. Rogers' letter, dated the 26th May,‡ and to the reply from this office, dated the 22nd July,§ in which you were informed that the Government of India had been called upon to furnish particulars relative to the public debt of the Straits Settlements therein referred to, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to observe that, as the required information has not yet been received from the Government of India, and as it appears to be desirable that no further delay should occur in the settlement of the question of the transfer of the Straits Settlements, Sir Charles Wood is anxious that the necessary measures for that purpose may be proceeded with without waiting for the information in question.

There is no doubt that on the 30th April 1864 the sums of rs. 8,49,400, and rs. 54,900, were held by the Government of India to the credit of the Suitors, and Police Funds respectively, and without entering into the question whether the full amount specified will be claimed, the Secretary of State for India in Council will engage to hold the Imperial Government harmless in respect of any claim that may be established on account of the sums in question.

‡ Page 26.

§ Page 29.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Under Secretary of State for
the Colonies.

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No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a LETTER from MERCHANTS and others to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., Under Secretary of State.

SIR, London, February 1, 1865.

WE, the undersigned merchants and owners of land in the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, now in England, on behalf of ourselves and of our fellow colonists, European and Native, have once more the honour of bringing their case under the notice of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, and to entreat the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the embarrassment and inconvenience to which their commercial and other interests have been subjected through the long delay which has taken place in the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the Indian to the Colonial branch of Her Majesty's administration, earnestly trusting that the measure which they have so earnestly desired may be accomplished in the course of the ensuing session of Parliament.

Having recently received a copy of the annual official report on the Straits Settlements, we beg to submit some important facts contained in it, which fully corroborate the statements and views which on a former occasion we had the pleasure of laying before the

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Right Hon. the Secretary of State. As usual, the revenue has continued its progressive course. For the years 1862–63 it had been 186,572*l.*, while in 1863–64 it was 211,870*l.*, a rise of 25,298*l.*, equal to from 14 to 15 per cent. This improvement is the more remarkable, since the year in which it took place was one of considerable commercial embarrassment.

The increased revenue now quoted is exclusive of a municipal one raised entirely for local objects. In 1862–63 this fund amounted to 40,817*l.*, and last year it had increased to 41,449*l.* The two branches of revenue united give for 1863–64 a total of 253,319*l.*, equal to a taxation of a pound a head on the highest estimate of the population of the three Settlements.

This may be compared with the rate in the Colony of Ceylon, which, notwithstanding the great improvement which has of late years taken place in the financial condition of that Colony through the administration of a skilful and prudent Governor, has a revenue of no more than 800,000*l.*, a sum which on its computed population gives but 8*s.* a head.

The evidence now given, in addition to the testimony formerly adduced, will, we earnestly hope, satisfy Her Majesty's Government that the revenues of the Straits Settlements are possessed in a very eminent degree of the quality of elasticity.

It is easy however to show that if fiscal justice were done to the Settlements, the small surplus exhibited in the public returns, namely 2,129*l.*, might be raised to a very considerable one. Although several others are obvious, we confine ourselves to two subjects for retrenchment, namely, the convicts and the military. The convicts, not only of Continental India, but of Ceylon and Hong Kong, are a charge on the Straits revenue. In the last year of the public account their number was 3,511, and their cost 26,450*l.*, exclusive of superintendence, medical attendance, and rent of expensive barracks. Some of the local officers seem to be of opinion that the convicts by their labour make a full return for the large expenditure incurred by them, but this notion will not bear examination, and is readily dissipated by a comparison of their work with that of free labourers. In England it is well ascertained that it takes five convicts to perform the work of three free labourers. This proportion would reduce the number of the Straits convicts to about 2,100. But even from this reduced number there would of course have to be deducted 200 women, who are not called upon to work, the old, the infirm, and the sick, so that the actual labourers would be reduced to a very inconsiderable number.

The wages of a day labourer of Continental India, or of Java, reckoned by the year is about 9*l.*, and of a Chinese labourer 11*l.* The money bestowed on the Indian convicts therefore would defray the cost of 2,716 Indian or Javanese free labourers, or of 2,406 Chinese labourers, doing the same amount of work as the Indians or Javanese.

According to this view nothing is gained, but on the contrary much loss incurred, through the employment of convict labour, and the whole sum disbursed under this head ought in fairness to be debited to the Governments transporting convicts to the Straits, and consequently added to the surplus revenue, raising the latter to 28,579*l.*

With respect to the military expenditure, we very respectfully submit that it is inordinate and uncalled for. According to the public report the garrison of the three Settlements consists of two batteries of European artillery, a company of Native artillery, and two regiments of Sepoys of the Madras Presidency. The entire force numbers 1,811 persons, embracing the unusual number of 46 commissioned officers, among whom there are no fewer than seven field officers. The cost of this force, as far as it is borne by the Settlements, is no less than 63,400*l.* a year, but this is exclusive of provisions and transport.

For illustration, we take the liberty of comparing the force thus described with the garrison of the Island of Ceylon, and we think it will be apparent to the Secretary of State that it is far beyond what necessity and a just economy calls for. Ceylon is a country nearly as large as the kingdom of Scotland, with a population of two millions, or eightfold that of the highest estimate of that of the three Settlements. The garrison of Ceylon, according to the public returns, amounts to no more than 2,400, being but 600 beyond that serving in the Straits Settlements. In Ceylon the force is disposed over 10 different and remote stations, the native portion it is understood frequently employed in mere police duties. In the Straits, on the contrary, the military duties are confined to three stations, the towns of the respective Settlements, all within range of the fire of shipping, and they are not employed on any police services.

Even if the present class of Native troops should be continued, there seems no reason why one regiment of Sepoys might not be dispensed with. One regiment, with an



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

exceedingly limited number of commissioned officers with it, was thought sufficient before the Sepoy rebellion, and now that it has been long quelled, two regiments with above 40 commissioned officers cannot be indispensable.

We have the honour to submit to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State our view of such a military establishment for the Straits Settlements as we venture to believe would be adequate to the discharge of all the duties which could be reasonably looked for, having regard to their geographical and strategic position. Throughout the whole Indian Archipelago, and in its neighbourhood, there is not the remotest risk of invasion or attack from a Native power, but this fact is so transparent that it need not be insisted on. Conspiracy against the Government in a heterogeneous population consisting of many nationalities, differing in race, language, and manners, and consequently incapable of combination, may be said to be next to impossible. If the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements cannot in the strict sense of the word be called loyal, the intelligent portion of them are unquestionably attached to the ruling power by a thorough conviction of the advantages which they derive from its protection. The only danger incident to the Settlements would be from an European enemy in time of war. An enemy's cruiser might bombard and destroy any one of the towns of the three Settlements, and most easily Singapore and Penang, the most valuable. From such a disaster our fleet must always be our chief protection, for no amount of land force would be a security against such a catastrophe.

The garrison required for the Straits Settlements is not one therefore which should aim at protection against foreign aggression, but one that will give confidence to its peaceable inhabitants, preserve internal order, and give security against lawlessness to property in goods, houses, and warehouses, the value of which may be estimated by the fact stated in the public reports, that the joint exports and imports of the United Settlements for the last year recorded amounted to the sum of 15,845,000*l.*

A certain portion of the garrison of the Settlements, it is indispensably necessary, should consist of European troops of one kind or another, for it is its presence, and not that of a Native force whatever it may number, or its quality, that gives both European and Native inhabitants a firm reliance on the stability of the Government.

We respectfully repeat our former suggestion, that for this purpose a detachment of the Royal Marines, trained to the use of artillery, and probably not exceeding 200 in number, would be the most eligible, efficient, and easily relieved description of troops. This corps would receive valuable assistance from the drilled volunteers, composed of Europeans and their descendants, which now exist at the three Settlements.

It appears to us that all the duties at present performed by two regiments of Sepoys, numbering 1,475 men, might be as safely and effectively performed by a well-organized Native police corps, with an ample allowance of European commissioned and non-commissioned officers, after the organization of the Metropolitan Police. Such a corps would consist of Natives of Continental India and of Malays in proper proportion, and of both descriptions; there are ample materials to choose from on the spot. Or a force similar to that recommended in the suggestions laid before his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle, dated 20th April 1861,* might be adopted, the cost and rations for which, including 200 Europeans, would as therein stated amount for the three Settlements to 44,250*l.* Supposing however the police force to be preferred, the cost could not exceed that amount, and deducting the above ample sum from the present military expenditure of 63,400*l.*, a saving would be effected of very little short of 20,000*l.* There is however, we observe by the public report, a sum of 4,221*l.* spent by the Government on police objects, exclusive of the large expenditure on police paid by the municipal fund, and if this is also deducted a saving would be effected of not less than 24,000*l.*

* Vide H. C. Paper, No. 259 of 1862, page 53.

Should the retrenchments now suggested be considered practicable and carried out, the Straits Settlements would exhibit a surplus revenue of 52,579*l.*, consisting of the following items, namely,—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Present surplus - - | 2,129 |
| Abolition of convict charge - | - 26,450 |
| Military saving - - | - 24,000 |

Even however without adopting the scheme now exhibited, the reduction of the present garrison, even by a single regiment of Sepoys, would reduce the military expenditure by full one-third part of its present amount, that is, by the sum of 21,133*l.*, so that even in this case we should have a surplus of 49,712*l.*

Without adverting for the present to any other subjects for retrenchment, we feel ourselves obliged to remark, that however great has been the increase of the revenue, and

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within the last 12 years it has increased by full 70 per cent., the increase of expenditure has, without any obvious good reason, always taken care to keep pace with it, and indeed often to encroach beyond its limits.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CRAWFURD,
4, Elvaston Place, W.
A. GUTHRIE.
ED. BOUSTEAD.
W. W. SHAW.
J. GUTHRIE.
W. MACTAGGART.
J. M. LITTLE.

J. ADAM SMITH.
W. H. READ.
JOHN HARVEY.
F. RICHARDSON.
G. LIPSCOMBE.
F. G. PEREIRA.
H. W. BEAVE.

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No. 22.



COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR, Downing Street, February 28, 1865.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th January,* in which you state that Sir Charles Wood will hold the Imperial Government harmless in respect of any claim that may be established on account of the sums held by the Government of India to the credit of the Suitors and Police Funds in the Straits Settlements.

* Page 32.

I am to observe that Mr. Cardwell is of opinion that less than justice will be done to Singapore by this proposal, and that a claim may be established by the Straits Settlements to all that portion of the profit from these funds which will accrue after the date of separation.

The principle of this arrangement would be, that whatever sums ought, in the ordinary course of business, to have been already written off as unclaimed, and therefore as having fallen into revenue, should belong to India, but that any sums which may so fall in in future should be considered as the separate revenue of Singapore. The most convenent plan would probably be to fix this last amount upon a calculation of the results of former years.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 23.



COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Downing Street, February 28, 1865.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to request that you will inform Earl de Grey that the question of the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the control of the India Office to that of the Colonial Office is again under consideration, and that he is desirous, before again communicating with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject, of coming to a decision as to the amount of forces to be maintained in the Settlements.

In my letter of the 26th May of last year,† it was pointed out that it was recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry that the garrison of the three Settlements should consist of three garrison batteries of Royal Artillery and one local regiment; the (estimated) cost of the whole force, amounting to 63,000*l.*, to be defrayed from local revenues.

† Page 26.

In your letter of reply, dated the 21st July,‡ you stated that the conclusion at which Lord de Grey had arrived was, that three batteries of Artillery would be sufficient, but that, as there were no batteries on the Imperial establishment available, the force might be obtained from India; and that as to Infantry, it would be preferable to detach a wing of an European regiment from Hong Kong, together with a small battalion of the Ceylon Rifle regiment, which for this purpose should be increased from two to three battalions.

‡ Page 28.



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

You stated, further, that it was not anticipated that the cost of this force would much exceed the annual charge of 63,000*l.* proposed by the Commissioners.

I am now to transmit to you, for the consideration of Lord de Grey, a copy of a letter* signed by several gentlemen interested in the Settlements, and desirous that their transfer should be effected, but who consider that the amount with which it is proposed to charge the local revenues for its military defence is not only in excess of the sum those revenues can bear for this service, but that the force proposed is much larger than is needed; and, at the same time, they suggest certain modifications and alterations which, in their opinion, might be adopted without diminishing the efficiency of the defence.

* Feb. 1, 1865, page 32.

As regards their suggestion that a detachment of Royal Marines, not exceeding 200, and trained to the use of artillery, should be substituted for the batteries of Royal Artillery, I am to state that, independently of the objections which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have always entertained to the employment of marines in this way, Mr. Cardwell is of opinion that Royal Artillery must be considered as a necessary part of the force to be stationed in the Settlements.

But as it is an essential condition of the transfer that the revenue should be able to meet its entire expenditure, military as well as civil, Mr. Cardwell would suggest whether some reduction may not be made in the amount of force recommended both by the Commissioners and by Lord de Grey in your letter already referred to.

A large force is maintained in Hong Kong, not exclusively for the protection of that Colony, but in a great measure for the protection of trade in China and Japan. Mr. Cardwell would submit for consideration, whether if the European Infantry be thought necessary in connexion with this force, the expenditure thus occasioned ought not to be regarded as separate and independent of the Colonial expenditure. For the defence of the proposed Colony, the force might be fixed at three batteries of Royal Artillery, and one battalion of the Ceylon Rifles drawn from that corps as proposed to be remodelled. The effect of such a decision would probably be to reduce the required Colonial contribution to 45,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* a year, an amount which, it would appear from the report, may safely be reckoned upon as within the means of the Straits Settlements to supply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

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No. 24

## No. 24.

### COPY of a LETTER from Lord DUFFERIN to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

SIR, India Office, March 11, 1865.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo,* in which, with reference to the letter from this office dated the 19th January last, the Secretary of State for the Colonies expresses his opinion that a claim may be established by the Straits Settlements to all that portion of the profit from the Suitors and Police Funds which may accrue after the date of separation, the principle of that arrangement being, "that whatever sums ought in "the ordinary course of business to have been already written off as unclaimed, and "therefore as having fallen into revenue, should belong to India, but that any sums "which may so fall in in future should be considered as the separate revenue of "Singapore."

Page 35.

Sir Charles Wood considers it so desirable that the transfer of the Straits Settlements should be proceeded with immediately, that he has resolved to accept the proposition contained in your letter, and a copy of your letter will be forwarded to the Government of India, with instructions to furnish a statement of the amount which should be credited to Indian revenues under the arrangement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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No. 25.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Downing Street, March 23, 1865.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to state to you, for the information of Earl de Grey, and with reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo,* that the arrangements for the transfer of the Straits Settlements to this Department have so far progressed as only to await the decision of his Lordship as to the garrison to be stationed there, before being submitted for the final consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Mr. Cardwell would be glad to receive, at Lord de Grey's earliest convenience, his Lordship's opinion as to the military force necessary for the protection of the Straits Settlements.

* Page 35.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to G. A. HAMILTON, Esq.

SIR, Downing Street, March 24, 1865.

WITH reference to previous communications respecting the transfer of the control of the Straits Settlements from the India to the Colonial Office, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, copies of a correspondence between this Department and the India Office, respecting the Public Debt charged against the Settlements by the Indian Government.

India Office, 19 Jan., page 32.
Colonial Office, 28 Feb., page 35.
India Office, 11 Mar., page 36.

The Lords Commissioners will probably concur with Mr. Cardwell that the arrangement which he proposed to the Secretary of State for India, and to which Sir C. Wood has assented, may be considered as satisfactory.

I am also to annex a copy of a letter† which has been addressed to the War Department respecting the amount of military force to be maintained in the Settlements, and the cost of the troops; and I am to state that Earl de Grey has been asked to come to an early decision on the subject, and that the result will be made known to their Lordships as soon as it is communicated to this office. I also enclose the "Budget Estimate" for the Straits Settlements for the year 1865–66, from which their Lordships will observe, that after payment of all civil establishments the surplus is estimated at about 100,000*l.*, which will be available to meet the charges on account of military protection and public works.

† Feb. 28, page 35.

I am, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

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No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable F. PEEL, M.P., to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, March 30, 1865.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your letter of 24th instant,* with its enclosures, on the subject of the transfer of the control of the Straits Settlements from the Indian Government to the Imperial Government, and their Lordships desire me to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that they concur with him in regarding as satisfactory the arrangement respecting the Public Debt of those Settlements contained in Lord Dufferin's letter of 19th January 1865,‡ the letter from your Department of 28th ultimo,§ and Lord Dufferin's letter of 11th instant,‖ namely, that the Imperial Government is to be held harmless by the Indian Government in respect of any claim that may be established on account of the sums held by the Government of India to the credit of the Suitors and Police Funds

* Page 37.

‡ Page 32.
§ Page 35.
‖ Page 36.



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Straits Settlements.

appertaining to the Straits Settlements, and referred to in paragraph 59 of the report of Sir H. Robinson, and further, that a claim may be established by the Straits Settlements to all that portion of the profits from those funds which will accrue after the separation of the Settlements from India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. PEEL.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 28.

## No. 28.

Copy of a LETTER from Major-General Crofton to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.

Sir, War Office, May 11, 1865.

I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 28th February last,* together with its enclosures, on the subject of the force to be maintained in the Straits Settlements in the event of their transfer from the control of the India Office to that of the Colonial Office.

* Page 35.

In reply, I am to request that you will acquaint Mr. Secretary Cardwell that Earl de Grey apprehends that if these Settlements are taken over by the Imperial Government it will not be with a view to hold them as Imperial military stations, but in order to meet the often expressed wishes of the local community.

The amount of force to be maintained in them will therefore be determined by the wants and means of the inhabitants, it being a *sine quâ non* condition of the consent of the Imperial Government to the transfer that it is to cast no additional burden on the Imperial Exchequer.

Looking at the matter from this point of view, it appears to Earl de Grey that the force which it was originally proposed to maintain as the ordinary garrison of these Settlements has been shown to be unnecessarily large, and that a considerable reduction must be effected if the transfer is to be carried satisfactorily into effect.

His Lordship proposes therefore to refer the papers on this subject to a committee, consisting of Lord Hartington, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, and some gentleman to be nominated by Mr. Cardwell, who, after considering the question on the principles thus laid down, should report the amount and nature of the force which they would recommend for the ordinary garrison of these Settlements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. CROFTON,
Major-General.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 29.

## No. 29.

Copy of a LETTER from Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, November 11, 1865.

With reference to the correspondence which took place in March last on the subject of the transfer of the Straits Settlement to the Imperial Government, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that they may be informed whether any arrangement has been finally settled with the War Office relative to the number of troops to be maintained there, and whether it is the intention of Mr. Secretary Cardwell to proceed with the bill for the transfer during the next Session of Parliament.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 30.

## No. 30.

Copy of a LETTER from Lord Dufferin to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir, India Office, December 1, 1865.

With reference to the letter from this office dated the 11th March last,* I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith, for any

* Page 36.

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observations which the Secretary of State for the Colonies may have to offer, copy of a letter from the Government of India, relative to the Suitors' and Police Funds of the Straits Settlements; and I am desired to take this opportunity of expressing the hope of Sir Charles Wood, that an Act of Parliament for the transfer of the Straits Settlements to the Imperial Government will be introduced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as early as may be practicable in the ensuing Session.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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Enclosure in No. 30.



COPY FINANCIAL LETTER from the Government of INDIA, dated the 2nd October 1865. No. 159.

WITH reference to your letter No. 68, dated 17 March 1865, we have the honor to foward the documents named in the annexed list, relative to the inquiry of the Colonial Office regarding the portion of the old unclaimed assets at credit of the Police Superanuation Fund, and the Courts' deposits of the Straits Settlement, which will be retained by the Government of India as a credit to Indian revenues, in the event of transfer of the remaining assets of those funds, with the Straits Settlement, to the Colonial Office.

2. With regard to the Police Superannuation Fund, we have to observe that the entire balance at its credit is a reserve against the liabilities of the fund, and the whole of that balance accordingly will be transferred, with the charges upon the fund, and with its liabilities, in the event of transfer of the Straits Settlement to the Colonial Office.

3. The inquiry respecting the Suitors' Fund, or rather respecting the deposits in the Local Court of Judicature established under Royal Charter, are not, like the assets of the Police Superannuation Fund, on the books of the Indian Government; they are under the exclusive control and in the custody of the Local Court, and are invested in Government securities.

4. The Indian Government, however, has a reversionary interest in all old unclaimed deposits in the hands of the Court under the general law relating to escheats, &c. But up to the present time this right has been inoperative, because no period has been fixed by legislative enactment as that after which, if deposits remain unclaimed for such period, they may be credited to the general revenues.

5. The deposits under the control of the Local Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter are of two kinds, viz. those appertaining to the Suitors' Fund and connected with cases appealed to England, and those appertaining to estates of deceased persons which are administered under the orders of the Court.

6. The old unclaimed deposits in the Suitors' Fund are of trifling amount. There is none from 16 to 20 years old, and those of longer standing are of the following amounts, viz.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 81 | 13 | 4 | 21 years old. |
| 789 | 0 | 10 | 23 „ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 and 25 years old. |
| 6,284 | 12 | 5 | of longer periods. |
| Rs. 7,155 | 10 | 7 | |

7. The Officiating Advocate General states that these unclaimed deposits cannot be secured for the General Revenues in India by any procedure, analogous to that of the Court of Exchequer in England, for the recovery of Crown dues of this kind, or (failing a suit for each separate deposit) by any means short of a legislative enactment providing that all deposits in the Suitors' Funds of Courts of Original Jurisdiction established by Royal Charter, "in which no effective "step or proceeding shall have been taken by the persons interested for (say) 20 years, shall, after "that time, be transferred to the Government, subject to any claims which may afterwards be "established to the satisfaction of the Court from which the transfer shall be made."

8. It is inexpedient to pass such a law specially for the Strait Settlement, owing to the probability of its early transfer to the Colonial Office, and to the smallness of the amount involved in the old unclaimed deposits in the Suitors' Fund of that Settlement. But in order to determine whether it would be worth while to pass such a law for the Courts of Original Jurisdiction established by Royal Charter in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, we have called for a return of the amount of old unclaimed deposits in the Suitors' Fund of those Courts.

9. The other possible escheats, viz. the old unclaimed deposits, or assets of estates under administration by the Court of Judicature, Straits Settlement, are larger in amount, being as follows; viz.—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estates unclaimed from 12 to 20 years - | - | — | |
| „ for 21 years - | - 1,137 | 4 | 10 |
| „ for 22 to 24 years - | - | — | |
| „ for 25 years - | - 81 | 7 | 6 |
| „ for longer periods - | 87,751 | 7 | 2 |
| | Rs. 88,970 | 3 | 6 |

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

10. The first four items show that the future annual income from unclaimed estates is likely to be of insignificant amount; and in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay all the foregoing items would have been credited to the General Revenues as assets of estates of deceased persons against which no claim had been preferred for more than fifteen years, subject to repayment in the event of any claim thereto being hereafter established. It is competent for us to pass a law at once, extending to the Royal Court of Judicature in the Straits Settlement provisions similar to those of sections 51 and 52 of Act VIII. of 1855, regarding the unclaimed assets of estates in the custody of the Administrators General, Madras and Bombay; but it is not desirable for so small an amount to pass an Act which the early transfer of the Straits Settlement to the Colonial Office would soon render obsolete in the Indian code; and we feel assured that our abstinence from a measure by which we could immediately secure the amount above-mentioned for the Indian revenues will not, in the estimation of Her Majesty's Government for the Colonies, prejudice the title of the Indian Government to credit for that amount (subject to repayment of any claim thereto which may afterwards be established) when, after the transfer of the Settlement, the Colonial Office may establish a regulation for dealing with the unclaimed assets of deceased estates, similar to the law which we have refrained from passing.

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From the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Fort William.

(No. 5.)

SIR, Singapore, Feb. 3, 1865.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 3851, of the 16th December 1864, I have the honour, by desire of his Honour the Governor, to forward herewith, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a communication, dated the 21st ultimo, from the Registrar of the Penang Division of the Court of Judicature, from which it will be observed that the Honourable the Recorder, for the reasons specified, feels himself precluded from expressing any opinion upon the subject of the lapse or forfeiture of unclaimed estates. No reply has as yet been received from the Singapore Division; but, from the natural repugance entertained by a Judge to the expression of an ex-parte opinion upon any point likely to be brought before him in his judicial capacity, his Honour has every reason to expect one of a somewhat similar tenor to the above; and under these circumstances he would beg again to represent for the consideration of his Excellency in Council, the propriety of removing all doubts upon the subject by extending to the Straits Settlement the application of the provisions of sections LI. and LII. of Act VIII. of 1855.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.
Secretary to Government Straits Settlement.

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From the REGISTRAR, COURT OF JUDICATURE, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, to the DEPUTY SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT STRAITS SETTLEMENT. Dated at Prince of Wales Island. January 21, 1865.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter to me, under date the 2nd January instant, and with reference to the matter mentioned in the 3rd paragraph, I am directed by the honourable the Recorder to state, for the information of his Honour the Governor, that, though desirous to comply with the wishes of the Government, yet, as the question might at any moment be raised before him in a judicial form, he feels much difficulty in expressing any opinion on it under different circumstances. He suggests, however, that upon any application being made to the Court for any of the estates alluded to, an opportunity should be given to the Government, by intimation from the Registrar or claimant, of supporting its views upon the subject.

I am further directed, with reference to the matters mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of your letter, to request that the Accountant General may be instructed by the Government to do what is necessary to carry out the decisions of the Supreme Government on the question of interest and exchange relating to the Court deposits.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. RADYK,
Registrar.

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To the Honourable the GOVERNOR of the STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

(No. 1993.)

SIR, Financial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 5, dated 3rd February 1865, I am directed to state that its subject has been referred to the Advocate-General. Meanwhile I am to request that a statement may be furnished of the amount of deposits in the Suitors' Fund, and of the estates under administration, which respectively have been under official custody for more than 15 years, without any claim to them having been preferred during that period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, April 18, 1865.

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(No. 1994.) To the ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Financial Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of the Letters Patent of the Court of Judicature in the Straits Settlement.

2. According to the provisions at pages 17 and 27 of the Letters Patent, the Court of Judicature has full control over the assets of estates under official administration, and of the Suitors' Fund, which may be deposited in Government treasuries.

3. Until recently interest was allowed by the Government on such assets, but as no similar charge is entailed on the General Revenues for the investment of the assets in the custody of the Administrators-General in the three Presidencies, or of the Accountants-General of the High Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency towns, (all these surplus assets being invested in Government securities purchased in the market,) orders were issued last year for discontinuing interest on the Court deposits in the Straits Settlement.

4 This necessitated the placing of the principal of the deposits at the disposal of the Court for investment by purchase of Government securities in the market; and in issuing the requisite orders in furtherance of this object, it was suggested to the Governor of the Settlement that the amount of unclaimed deposits which under any law in force could be treated as a lapse to Government need not be included in the amount of deposit to be paid over for investment in Government securities.

5. Act 16 & 17 of Queen Victoria, cap. 95, of 20th August 1853, sec. 27, vested in the East India Company, as part of the General Revenues of India, all real and personal estates within the territories under the Government of India, escheating or lapsing for want of an heir or successor, and all property within the said territories devolving as *bona vacantia* for want of a rightful owner.

6. Having regard to the enactment, the Governor of the Straits Settlement was requested to ascertain which of the unclaimed deposits might as having lapsed be, retained by Government as part of the General Revenues, subject to repayment in the event of any rightful claimants hereafter arising.

7. The reply of the Honorable the Governor, No. 5, dated 3d February 1865, is herewith forwarded. It will be observed that in the absence of any definite enactment of the period after which unclaimed deposits shall be considered to have lapsed, a hesitation is felt as to treating any unclaimed deposit as a lapse, notwithstanding the rights secured to Government by the Charter Act of 1853.

8. A similar difficulty was felt with regard to the unclaimed assets of estates administered by the Administrator-General of Bengal under Act VIII. of 1855. Sections 51 and 52 of that Act provide that estates which have been in official custody in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for a period of 15 years without any claim thereto having been made and allowed shall be paid into the Government Treasury, to credit of the General Revenues, subject to repayment of the principal sum so credited in the event of any claim thereto being afterwards established.

9. But these provisions, it will be observed, are confined to Madras and Bombay. Corresponding provisions for Bengal had been established in a previous Act, VII. of 1849; and, on this account apparently, Bengal was omitted in sections 51 and 52 of Act VIII. of 1855, it having been overlooked, probably, that the later Act repealed the earlier Act VII. of 1849.

10. This difficulty having been represented by the Administrator-General, Bengal, a suggestion of that officer was approved, that he should pay over to credit of the General Revenues unclaimed assets of estates administered by him under Act VIII. of 1855, and of the kind described in sections 51 and 52, the Government holding him harmless in the event of any claim thereto being hereafter established.

11. It is understood that the Accountant-General of the High Court Original Jurisdiction, Fort William, feels precluded, in the absence of any law defining the period for retention by him of unclaimed deposits in the Suitors' Fund, from making over any such deposits to the General Revenues.

12. I have the honor to inquire whether the Government can, under section 27 of the Charter Act of 1853, secure the assets of old unclaimed deposits in the Suitors' Funds of the three Presidencies and the Straits Settlement, and of old unclaimed estates under official administration in the Straits Settlement, subject to repayment in the event of any claim being hereafter established, and, if so, what proceedure should be followed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, April 18, 1865.

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To E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Financial Department.

(No. 5.)

SIR,

Calcutta, May 9, 1865.

IN reply to your letter No. 1994, of 18th ultimo, with enclosures, I have the honour to state that under the Charter Act of 1853 the Government of India are entitled to such forfeitures as would otherwise accrue to Her Majesty, and amongst them to what are termed *bona vacantia*.

2. But inasmuch as there is no procedure analogous to that of the Court of Exchequer in England for the recovery of Crown dues of this kind from the Courts in which the moneys are, the only remedy would be by a suit in each particular case of claim. The case of the deposits in court stands on a different footing to the balances of estates unadministered. These deposits can scarcely ever be



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

without some owner, though it may be difficult to find the owner. I feel satisfied that the High Court would not on a petition make any general order dealing with these deposits so as to transfer them to the Government.

3. The only mode of dealing with this matter is by the Legislature. It might be provided that all deposits in the Courts in which no effective step or proceeding shall have been or shall be taken by the persons interested for (say) 20 years shall after that time be transferred to the Government, subject to any claims which may afterwards be established to the satisfaction of the Court from which the transfer shall be made.

4. In the instance of the assets of deceased persons in the Singapore Court, there seems no reason at all why a transfer to the Government should not be provided for in the same way and on the same terms as such assets are at present made over in the Presidencies. As, however, the Singapore Court would most probably object on petition to make any order transferring these funds to Government, on conditions or otherwise, the simplest way of effecting the desired object will be to pass an Act extending to that Court provisions similar to those of sections 51 and 52 of Act VIII. of 1855.

5. The enclosures with your letter are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GRAHAM,
Officiating Advocate-General

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To the Honourable the GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

(No. 528.)

SIR,

IN continuation of the letter from this Department No. 1993, dated 18th April 1865, I am directed to request that the return therein called for may be so prepared as to show, with respect to the deposits in the Suitors' Fund, the deposits which have remained unclaimed for 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 years respectively, and for longer periods and, with regard to the estates under administration, the assets which have remained unclaimed for 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 years respectively, and for longer periods; one object of the return being to ascertain the average annual amount which may be expected to accrue as revenue of the Straits Settlement of the lapse of the unclaimed deposits and estates to the general revenues after a term of years be secured by law.

2. An early answer, with your estimate on the above heads, is requested.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Governor of India.

Simla, the 29th May 1865.

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From the DEPUTY SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, STRAITS SETTLEMENT, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Fort William.

(No. 28.)

SIR,

Penang, the August 7, 1865.

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in your official Despatch, No. 528, of the 29th May last, I have the honour, by desire of His Honour the Governor, to forward returns showing the deposits made in the Straits Treasuries under the orders of the Court of Judicature which have remained unclaimed for a series of years.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. PROTHERO, Lieut.,
Deputy Secretary to Government Straits Settlement,
with the Governor.

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RETURN showing the UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS for the under-mentioned Number of Years in the SUITORS' FUND, STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

| NATURE OF DEPOSIT. | DEPOSITS UNCLAIMED FOR | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 16 Years. | 17 Years. | 18 Years. | 19 Years. | 20 Years. | 21 Years. | 22 Years. | 23 Years. | 24 Years. | 25 Years. | Longer Periods. | |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| SINGAPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None - - - - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PENANG. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cause of China Whoat against Assing - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 297 12 6 | 297 12 6 |
| „ Cundapah Chitty v. J. Dunbar - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,001 14 3 | 2,001 14 3 |
| „ E. I. Company v. Abbott and Maitland - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 234 10 6 | 234 10 6 |
| In the matter of Mary M'Carthy, an Infant - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,424 12 2 | 3,424 12 2 |
| MALACCA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In the matter of Sam Yeonig - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 48 10 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 48 10 8 |
| „ Meoppy Chitty - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 33 2 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 33 2 8 |
| „ J. C. Frankfort - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 327 5 2 | — | — | — | 327 5 2 |
| „ Terez Que - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 461 11 8 | — | — | — | 461 11 8 |
| „ Tomby Tingha - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 325 11 0 | 325 11 0 |
| Total - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 81 13 4 | — | 789 9 10 | — | — | 6,284 12 5 | 7,155 10 7 |

(Signed) M. PROTHERO, Lieut.,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Straits Settlement.

Penang, August 7, 1865.





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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

RETURN of ESTATES under ADMINISTRATION by the COURT OF JUDICATURE, STRAITS SETTLEMENT showing the ASSETS which have remained unclaimed for the Number of Years below mentioned.

| Number of Years for which Assets have remained unclaimed. | Amount of Assets remaining unclaimed. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Singapore. | Penang. | Malacca. | Total. | |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| For 12 years - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 13 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 14 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 15 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 16 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 17 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 18 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 19 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 20 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 21 „ - - | 603 10 6 | — | 533 10 4 | 1,137 4 10 | |
| „ 22 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 23 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 24 „ - - | — | — | — | — | |
| „ 25 „ - - | — | 81 7 6 | — | 81 7 6 | |
| „ longer periods - | 7,477 2 11 | 80,274 4 3 | — | 87,757 7 2 | |
| Total - | 8,080 13 5 | 80,355 11 9 | 533 10 4 | 88,970 3 6 | |

(Signed) M. PROTHERO, Lieut.,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Straits Settlement.

Penang, August 7, 1865.

No. 31.

## No. 31.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, War Office, January 30, 1866.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that Lord Hartington has communicated to Earl de Grey the views entertained by the several members of the Committee, which, in accordance with the proposal submitted in my letter of 11th May last,* was assembled to discuss the arrangements to be made for garrisoning the Straits Settlements, upon their transfer from the control of the India Office to that of the Colonial Office.

*Page 38.

Lord de Grey now desires me to point out to Mr. Cardwell that it is hardly possible to lay down any inflexible rule as to the composition of distant garrisons supplied by Imperial Troops. The distribution of these troops throughout the world is necessarily determined by general considerations; and as that distribution changes, the nature and number of troops to be allotted to each particular station must also change.

In the opinion of Lord de Grey it is the duty of the War Department to determine the numbers and the composition of the garrison of a Colony; but his Lordship readily admits that in the present instance, where a negotiation is in progress, it may be convenient and proper that the Local Government should be informed generally what amount of force it is proposed to station in the Straits Settlements, and to maintain there, in ordinary times; and he considers that the simplest mode by which this question can be settled would be that Mr. Cardwell should state the sum which the Settlements can fairly be required to pay for their military defence, and that this Department should then determine what force can be supplied for that sum.

It must, however, be clearly understood that the Imperial Government cannot enter into any engagement not to increase or to diminish the garrison so fixed, if it should be found advisable at any time to do so.

I am to add that Lord de Grey will be quite ready to engage, on behalf of this Department, with the Treasury, that the cost of the garrison as a charge against the Imperial revenue shall not exceed the sum to be received; and he thinks that it might fairly be arranged that if in any one year the expenses incurred by the Imperial Government were found to fall materially below the colonial contribution, a corresponding repayment should be made to the Local Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD LUGARD.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 32.

No. 32.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Downing Street, February 9, 1866.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the *30th ultimo, with reference to the arrangements to be made for garrisoning the Straits Settlements in the event of their transfer from the control of the India Office to that of this office. In answer to the question involved in the third paragraph of your letter, Mr. Cardwell desires me to state that he considers that the Colonial Treasury might properly be subjected to a charge of 50,000*l.* per annum; such sum to be taken as covering all military expenditure on this account, with the exception of the maintenance and repair of barracks and fortifications; and with the understanding that the Colony shall not be charged with more than the actual cost of the military expenditure if that be less than 50,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Cardwell would be glad to learn what force Earl de Grey would propose to supply to the Colony in consideration of that sum.

I am, however, to add that as the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have always made their assent to the transfer conditional on its entailing no charge upon Imperial Funds, either for its civil or for its military maintenance, Mr. Cardwell trusts that Lord de Grey will be enabled to give him such an assurance on this point as will enable him to obtain the assent of the Lords Commissioners. It seems to Mr. Cardwell that the object of the last sentence in your letter would be best attained by something in the nature of a capitation rate.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for War. (Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

* Page 44.

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No. 33.

No. 33.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, War Office, March 22, 1866.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate of Hong Kong, the Marquis of Hartington is most anxious to reduce the force of European troops serving there as far as may be deemed practicable.

His Lordship has accordingly been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order to ascertain what amount of troops will be required for the protection of British interests in China and Japan, and I am to enclose copies of the correspondence which has passed on the subject.

Mr. Cardwell will observe that, in the opinion of the Earl of Clarendon, so far as the treaty ports in China are concerned, no troops are necessary, and that one battalion of Infantry and half a battery of Artillery will suffice for Japan.

It remains, therefore, to ascertain what are the requirements of the Colony of Hong Kong; and the Marquis of Hartington desires to be informed whether Mr. Cardwell considers it would be practicable to withdraw the European regiments altogether from that station, substituting for it a battalion of Native Infantry; or whether, in the event of the total withdrawal of European Troops (saving Royal Artillery) being deemed unadvisable, Mr. Cardwell would think it sufficient that the wing of a European Regiment (still supplemented by Native Troops) should be stationed at Hong Kong.

In that case the other wing would be stationed either at Singapore or in Japan, and thus made available for service at Hong Kong on occasions of emergency.

I have, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart. (Signed) EDWARD LUGARD.
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure in No. 33.

Encl. in No. 33.

SIR, War Office, March 17, 1866.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to request that you will acquaint the Earl of Clarendon that the question of the amount and composition of the force in future to be maintained at Hong Kong and in Japan has become one of pressing importance.



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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The garrison in the China command, since the departure of the Indian troops, has consisted of one battery of artillery and three battalions of infantry Instructions have, however, recently been given for the withdrawal of one battalion. This force has been maintained mainly in order to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, consequent on the disturbed state of China and Japan.

In considering this question it should be borne in mind that the Straits Settlements will probably be transferred from the control of the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office, and that in that case a certain number of Imperial troops will have to be maintained in them. These troops would not, under ordinary circumstances, be available for service in China; but on an emergency, reinforcements could no doubt be sent from thence in less time than from any other military station, and to this extent the proposed transfer may influence the decision as to the China garrison.

Before making any definite arrangements, the Marquis of Hartington would wish to be informed what amount of force should, in the opinion of the Earl of Clarendon, be available on the spot for the protection of British interests in China and Japan.

I have, &c.

E. Hammond, Esq. (Signed) EDWARD LUGARD.
&c. &c. &c.

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SIR, Foreign Office, March 21, 1866.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 17th instant, requesting to be informed of the amount of the force which, in his Lordship's opinion, should be available on the spot for the protection of British interests in China and Japan.

I am to state to you, in reply, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that it does not appear to Lord Clarendon that, as far as the treaty ports in China are concerned, any troops are now required; but his lordship does not think it would be prudent, under present circumstances, to leave Japan without a full regiment, and a detail of artillery and half a battery.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, War Office. (Signed) E. HAMMOND.

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No. 34.

## No. 34.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., to Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.

SIR, War Office, March 28, 1866.

WITH reference to my letter of the *22nd instant, relative to the amount and description of force which it may be necessary to maintain in China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to request that you will acquaint Mr. Secretary Cardwell that, on further consideration, it appears to his Lordship advisable to re-organize the composition of the garrisons in the following manner; viz.—

* Page 45.

One battalion of Infantry to be maintained in Japan.

1. One wing of a battalion of British Infantry;
2. A small battalion (consisting of six companies of Native Troops);
3. And the existing force of Royal Artillery at Hong Kong.

The other wing of the European Regiment, together with six companies of Ceylon Rifles and two batteries of Artillery, to be stationed in the Straits Settlements.

I annex an estimate of the additional expenses that will probably be occasioned by this arrangement.

It will be seen that the extra cost of the proposed garrison for Hong Kong will amount to about 10,000*l* per annum, and that the cost of the garrison for the Straits Settlements will be about 66,000*l* per annum.

The wing of the battalion to be quartered in the Straits Settlements will be, to a certain extent, available, if required, for service in China or Japan; and as, in the event of the proposed reduction of the European force in Hong Kong being decided upon, the Settlements will be the most convenient station for the remaining wing, Lord Hartington would suggest that its cost should be defrayed from Imperial Funds. The sum of 50,000*l* per annum would then probably cover the total cost of the garrison to be maintained more exclusively for the military protection of the Straits Settlements.

His Lordship will be glad to be informed of the view which Mr. Cardwell may take of these proposals.

I have, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., (Signed) EDWARD LUGARD.
&c. &c. &c.

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ADDITIONAL COST of the REORGANIZATION of the GARRISONS in CHINA and the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| **Hong Kong:—** | | |
| Present cost of maintaining a battalion of infantry of the line | 42,000 | |
| Estimated cost of maintaining a wing of a battalion of infantry of the line, and six companies of a native regiment | 52,500 | |
| | | 10,500 |
| **Straits Settlements:** | | |
| Estimated cost of a wing of a battalion of infantry of the line | 20,000 | |
| Estimated cost of six companies of Ceylon rifles | 30,200 | |
| „ „ two batteries of Royal artillery | 11,000 | |
| „ „ departmental staffs | 5,000 | |
| | | 66,200 |
| Total additional cost | | £76,700 |

The above assumes that quarters will be available for the whole force at both stations.

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No. 35. No. 35.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to G. A. HAMILTON, Esq.

SIR, Downing Street, April 21, 1866.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th November,* requesting that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury might be informed whether any arrangements had been finally made with the War Office relative to the number of troops to be stationed in the Straits Settlements in the event of their transfer from the superintendence of the India Office to that of this Department. *Page 38.

Mr. Cardwell desires me now to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners, copy of the correspondence, as noted in the margin, which has passed with the War Office on the subject since the question was last brought under their Lordships consideration.

War Office, 30 Jan. 1866, page 44.
Colonial Office, 9 Feb., page 45.
War Office, 22 Mar., p. 45.
War Office, 28 Mar., p. 46.

The result of that correspondence, and the proposals herewith submitted for their Lordships concurrence, may shortly be stated as follows.

1. That the force intended to be regularly stationed in Singapore for the defence of the Colony shall be—

| | Approximate cost. |
|---|---|
| Six Companies of Ceylon Rifles | £ 30,200 |
| Two Batteries of Royal Artillery | 11,000 |
| Departmental Staff | 5,000 |
| | £ 46,200 |

2. That for the present there shall be further stationed in the Colony the wing of a battalion of Infantry, costing about 20,000*l.* per annum, which, however, will be liable to be removed for Imperial purposes.

3. That the Colony shall furnish barrack accommodation for the above-mentioned troops, or for any greater number which may be demanded for the defence of the place.

4. The payment of the Colony for military defence shall be 50,000*l.*, if the cost of the troops stationed there shall amount to or exceed that sum. Otherwise the actual cost of the troops as estimated by the War Office.

5. That the two batteries of Artillery shall not be withdrawn, except under peculiar circumstances of pressing emergency.

6. That this arrangement shall be subject to reconsideration after five years.

It will be seen, however, that the cost of the troops as shown above would be 66,200*l.*, or 16,200*l.* in excess of the largest amount which it is stipulated should be a charge on the Local Revenue.

This discrepancy will be found to be accounted for in the War Office letter of the 28th ultimo, and is consequent on a proposed redistribution of the force to be maintained in the China command, and by stationing at Singapore the wing of an Infantry Regiment to be considered as available for service when required in China and Japan, being in fact to be taken as a force stationed at Singapore for Imperial purposes; and for which



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detachment, Mr. Cardwell is of opinion, the Local Government may properly be called upon to provide the necessary barrack accommodation.

As regards the force to be retained in Hong Kong, Mr. Cardwell is quite prepared to assent to Lord Hartington's proposal, which has for its object the prevention of a recurrence of the large mortality which has recently taken place there amongst the Queen's troops.

Mr. Cardwell trusts that, with the information supplied to the Lords Commissioners from time to time by this Department, and with his assurance that the revenues of the Settlements are fully able to bear even the maximum charge for its military, as well as for all necessary civil charges, their Lordships will assent to the proposed arrangements as to military expenditure, and also concur with Mr. Cardwell in opinion that the transfer of the Settlements, which has been so long contemplated, may be proceeded with, and that the Bill, of which a draft is herewith inclosed, may at once be submitted to Parliament for power to effect the transfer.

I have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq. (Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 36.

## No. 36.

Copy of a LETTER from Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P., to Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, May 12, 1866.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that my Lords have had before them your letter of the *21st ultimo and its enclosures, respecting the number and cost of the troops whom it is proposed to station in the Straits Settlements on their transfer from the Indian to the Imperial Government.

* Page 47.

It appears from the statement enclosed in that letter that the military expenditure within the Settlements is estimated at about 66,000*l.* a year; 20,000*l.* of which, viz. the expenditure in respect of the wing of the European regiment to be removed from Hong Kong for sanitary reasons, is to be regarded as incurred for Imperial purposes; these troops being in fact a reserve for those employed in the China and Japan stations. Deducting, therefore, the 20,000*l.*, my Lords are informed that the actual cost of the troops to be stationed in the Settlements for purposes of local security will be 46,200*l.* a year; and Mr. Cardwell proposes that, within a limit of 50,000*l.* a year, the Settlements should be held liable for the actual cost of these troops, as estimated by the War Department from year to year. It appears that the revenue of the Settlements is quite capable of meeting a charge to that extent, after providing for all necessary civil expenditure; and if the above figures had represented the total expenditure on account of the six companies of Ceylon Rifles, the two batteries of European Artillery, and the requisite staff, my Lords would have had no difficulty in giving their assent to the introduction into Parliament of the Bill for the transfer of the Settlements. But my Lords understand that such is by no means the case. It appears, after communication with the War Department, that the sum of 46,200*l.* includes no provision for any of the annual expenses under the heads of Barrack and Hospital Stores, Pensions, and Transport. Nor is any allowance made, either for the cost of stores and transport on first taking possession for the quinquennial relief of the European batteries, or for the expenses attendant on raising the six companies of Ceylon Rifles, and the passages from this country of their officers.

My Lords have received a statement from the War Department on the subject of these additional expenses, a copy of which is transmitted herewith for Mr. Cardwell's information. From this statement the Secretary of State will perceive that the first cost of stores and transport on taking possession will be 18,086*l.*; that the annual average cost, after taking possession, on account of stores, transports, and pensions, will be 5,370*l.*; that the cost of the quinquennial relief of the European Artillery will be 22,172*l.*, which, spread over five years, will give an average of 4,434*l.* a year; lastly, that the cost of raising the six companies of rifles, and providing the passages of their officers, is 3,500*l.*

I am desired to observe that, from the first, it has been a condition insisted upon by this Board, and repeatedly acknowledged by Mr. Cardwell in the correspondence respecting these Settlements, that their transfer was to entail no expense whatever on the Imperial Exchequer; and that the question whether the Settlements after transfer would defray their own charges, was the point to which my Lords requested that Sir

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Hercules Robinson, when conducting the inquiry respecting them, might be directed to give his special attention. It appears, however, from the above figures, that the cost of taking over the military protection of the Settlements will involve an expenditure from Imperial Funds during the first year of about 72,000*l.* (irrespective of the wing of the regiment, whose head quarters will be at Hong Kong), and that the annual cost of the six companies of rifles and two European batteries will average 56,000*l.* a year, instead of 46,200*l.* as expected by Mr. Cardwell. It would, therefore, follow that the proposition contained in your letter does not meet the case as now put forward; and as my Lords must adhere to the determination not to impose on the Imperial Exchequer any charge on account of the Settlements, the transfer of which is not desired by this country, but by the inhabitants of the Settlements themselves, their Lordships would not feel justified in giving their assent to the introduction of the Bill until they are satisfied that any proposition which the Colonial Office may now have to make upon the subject will entail no charge whatever on the finances of this country. As the estimated cost of the six companies and two batteries, taking them at their full strength, will, if spread over five years, exceed 296,000*l.*, my Lords would require an annual contribution of not less than 59,300*l.* It is possible however, that after the removal of the convicts at the end of that year, it may not be found necessary to keep the companies at their full strength, which my Lords understand is in the aggregate—

| | |
|---|---|
| Two companies of artillery - - - - | 212 |
| Six companies of rifles - - - - | 668 |
| | 880 men. |

And in the view of the possibility of some reduction taking place in these numbers, my Lords would not object to a capitation rate of 68*l.* per man a year, taken on the average strength of those companies present in the Settlements during the year, such rate to continue for five years, and then to be open to revision.

As the transfer of the Settlements now hinges on the cost of their military tenure, my Lords will defer any expression of their views upon the various points raised in Sir H. Robinson's report until they are in possession of Mr. Cardwell's opinion as to the mode in which the cost of the military is to be defrayed.

I am, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart. (Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure in No. 36.



APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL COST of STORES, PENSIONS, and TRANSPORT for SIX COMPANIES of CEYLON RIFLES and TWO BATTERIES of GARRISON ARTILLERY in the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and COST of RAISING the SIX COMPANIES of CEYLON RIFLES.

| Description of Service. | First Cost. | Annual Expense. | Total annual Expense. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Stores { Arms, Accoutrements, &c. - | — | 1,220 | |
| Stores { Barrack - - - - | 5,000 | 300 | |
| Stores { Hospital - - - - | 2,000 | 300 | |
| | | | 1,820 |
| Pensions* - - - - - | — | 3,050 | |
| | | | 3,050 |
| Transport - - - - - | †11,086 | — | |
| Conveyance of Stores - - - | — | 500 | |
| | | | 500 |
| Cost of raising the Six Companies of Ceylon Rifles - - - - | 8,500 | — | |
| Total - - - | 21,586 | — | 5,370 |

*The Pensions are calculated at the same rate as for British Troops serving in India.

†This amount only provides for the conveyance of Two Batteries of Artillery from England to Singapore; the Quinquennial Reliefs will involve an expenditure of double that amount, and the cost of this service every five years must be estimated at 22,172*l.*

It is impossible to estimate the cost of Transport for the Six Companies of Ceylon Rifles, as it is not known where the Force will be raised, or how the system of Reliefs will be conducted.



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Straits Settlements.

No. 37.

## No. 37.

Copy of a LETTER from W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., to G. A. Hamilton, Esq

Sir, Downing Street, May 25, 1866.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the *12th May, respecting the cost of the troops which it is proposed to station in the Straits Settlements, and the amount which their Lordships would require as a contribution from local revenues towards the support of that force.

* Page 48.

I am to state in reply that Mr. Cardwell, having consulted those who are interested in the transference of the Settlements, is prepared to assent to their Lordships' proposal, that, in order to cover the entire cost of the proposed garrison of 880 men, an annual sum of 59,300*l.* instead of 50,000*l.* should be paid as military contribution from the revenues of the Settlements. He also assents to their Lordships' suggestion, that in the event of the proposed force being hereafter reduced, a capitation rate should be levied of 68*l.* per man a year, taken on the average strength of those companies present in the Settlements during the year; such rate to continue for five years, and then be subject to revision.

I am to add, that as the sum now to be contributed is to cover the whole cost of the force, Mr. Cardwell does not consider that the Settlements can be called upon to incur any charge on account of the barrack accommodation that may be required for any troops that may be stationed at Singapore for Imperial purposes.

Mr. Cardwell has informed the Marquis of Hartington of this decision, and has stated to Earl de Grey and Ripon that he is ready to co-operate with his Lordship in introducing into Parliament the Bill for providing for the future government of the "Straits Settlements."

G. A. Hamilton, Esq. I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. E. FORSTER.

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No. 38.

## No. 38.

Copy of a LETTER from W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir, Downing Street, May 25, 1866.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the *22nd and *28th March respecting the reorganization of the garrisons in China and the Straits Settlements.

* Pages 45 and 46.

As regards the force proposed to be stationed in Hong Kong Mr. Cardwell is aware of no objection to the amount and description of the force mentioned in your letter of the 28th.

As regards the force to be stationed in the Straits Settlements on their transference to the control of this office, I am to transmit to you, for the Marquis of Hartington's information, a copy of a correspondence with the Board of Treasury on the subject as noted in the margin.

Colonial Office, 21 April, page 47.
Trea., 12 May. Page 48.

Lord Hartington will find that the Lords Commissioners were not prepared to assent to Mr. Cardwell's proposal that the colonial expenditure should be limited to a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* a year, but have required that a sum of 59,300*l.* should be contributed from Local Revenues towards that service; or that, in the event of a reduction of the force, a capitation rate of 68*l.* a man a year should be levied for five years, and at the expiration of that time should be open to revision; and that Mr. Cardwell has signified to the Lords Commissioners his willingness to assent to these conditions, but at the same time he has informed them that as the sum now to be contributed is to cover the whole cost of the force, Mr. Cardwell does not consider that the Settlements can be called upon to incur any charge on account of the barrack accommodation that may be required for any troops that may be stationed at Singapore for Imperial purposes.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for War. (Signed) W. E. FORSTER.

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No. 39.

No. 39.

COPY of a LETTER from W. E. FORSTER, Esq., M.P., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR, Downing Street, May 25, 1866.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to state to you, for the information of Earl de Grey and Ripon, and with reference to your letter of the 1st December last,* that as a decision has been arrived at respecting the number and cost of the troops to be stationed in the Straits Settlements, he is ready to co-operate with his Lordship in the introduction into Parliament, during the present Session, of the Bill for their transfer to this Department.

* Page 38.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, India Office. (Signed) W. E. FORSTER.

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No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a LETTER from HUGH C.E. CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., to W. E. FORSTER, Esq., M.P.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 2nd June, 1866.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, in reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo,* that there appears to have been some slight misunderstanding on the part of the Secretary of State of that portion of their Lordships' letter of the 12th† ultimo which relates to the amount of the annual contribution which would be required by this Board in respect of the military expenditure in the Straits Settlements.

* Page 50.

† Page 48.

The arrangement proposed by this Board was based upon a calculation of the cost of the troops to be stationed there for local purposes, spread over a term of the five years subsequent to the transfer; and the proposal was, either an annual fixed contribution of 59,300*l.* during each of those five years, or a capitation rate of 68*l.* during each of those years.

It was not intended that the arrangement should continue for more than five years, and the option was not given of the fixed contribution for one portion of the period, and the capitation rate for the other.

On the whole, therefore, and in order to avoid further delay, my Lords consider it best that the fixed contribution of 59,300*l.* a year should be adopted for the first five years; and, on this understanding, they assent to the introduction of the Bill into Parliament for the transfer of these Settlements.

As regards that portion of your letter which refers to barrack accommodation for any troops stationed in the Settlements for Imperial purposes, my Lords agree that no charge on this account ought to fall upon the Settlements.

The only condition they have to make upon the subject is, that after sufficient barrack and hospital accommodation has been provided at the expense of the Settlements for the troops stationed there for local purposes, any existing barracks or hospitals which may be in excess of such accommodation, and which may be required by the War Department, shall be handed over to that Department free of any charge, to be maintained at the Imperial expense during their occupation thereof.

As regards the public debt of the Settlements, my Lords conclude that the arrangement with the Indian Government, as explained in the Colonial Office letter of the * 24th March 1865, is to be carried out; that, as regards the convict expenditure, the whole of it from the date of transfer will be repaid by the Indian Government and that the notice for the removal of the penal establishment within three years of the date of such notice will be given not later than the date of transfer, which should take place, as recommended in the 65th paragraph of Sir Hercules Robinson's Report upon the Settlements, at the close of the Colonial Financial year, viz.: 31st December 1866 or 1867, according as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

* Page 37.

As regards the Civil Establishment to be sanctioned for the Settlements, my Lords will be prepared to approve of an Establishment on the basis of that suggested by Sir H. Robinson, in Enclosure No. 9 of his Report, subject to such modifications as experience may have since dictated, or which any change as regards the municipalities of the Settlements may hereafter render necessary.

Upon the question of pensions, my Lords so far concur in the opinion of Sir H. Robinson, that, as regards all future appointments to the service of the Straits Settlements, they authorize the pension rules of the Settlements being assimilated to those of Ceylon and

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Hong Kong; but as regards the uncovenanted servants of the Indian Government who may continue in their present employments, my Lords see no sufficient reason for altering the pension rules to which they are at present subject.

It appears that the main distinctions between the pension rules of the Indian Service and those of Hong Kong and Ceylon are—

1. That while the former allow only a gratuity of twelve months pay on retirement under 15 years service, the latter allow a pension of one fourth of the salary after 10 years service.

2. That while the former require 25 years service as a title to half pay, and give no increase of pension for service beyond that period, allowing only retirement after 30 years without the production of a medical certificate, the latter, retaining the certificate, give a proportionate increase of pension for each year of additional service up to three-fourths of the salary at the close of the 35th year.

3. The Indian rule dates the commencement of service for pension from the 22d year of the age of the employé, and limits the maximum pension to 500*l*. The Hong Kong and Ceylon rules, on the other hand, count service for pension from the date of the permanent appointment, and place no further limit on the pension than that it shall not, except in special cases, exceed three-fourths of the salary.

It seems to my Lords that the application of the new pension rules to the uncovenanted servants would be a charge unnecessarily expensive as regards those persons, and one which, being disadvantageous to the public, my Lords are not called upon to sanction merely for the sake of producing uniformity of practice.

If the Secretary of State concurs in this view as to the pensions of the uncovenanted portion of the present staff in the Settlements, it will also follow that those officers of the regular Indian Service who are now temporarily employed in the Settlements, but who may elect to accept permanent employment within them, will on retirement be entitled to such pensions from the funds of the Settlements as they would have been entitled to receive from Indian funds if they had continued in that service.

As regards the accounts of the Settlements, my Lords presume that instructions will be given for them to be kept in dollars from the date of transfer, as recommended by Sir H. Robinson; and on the subject of the Mexican or other dollar, with its subdivisions, being made the only legal tender of payment within the Settlements, my Lords will direct a further communication to be made to the Colonial Office.

I am, &c.

W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P. (Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.
&c. &c. &c.

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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# EAST INDIA (ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 February 1866;—*for*,

"RETURN of EXPENDITURE in *England* and *India* on account of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India*, showing the Amount expended Yearly on account of Permanent Works and Annual Maintenance and Expenses:"

"ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL RECEIPTS from the TELEGRAPHS, and of the Number of MILES of TELEGRAPH and of STATIONS open in each Year (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 287, of Session 1863):"

"And, COPY of the ANNUAL REPORTS of the INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, from the Year 1862."

India Office,
8 February 1866.

W. T. THORNTON,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *February* 1866.



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## (A.)—STATEMENT showing the EXPENSES incurred in the Construction of (Government) TELEGRAPH LINES in *India*, for 1862-63 and 1863–64.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, exclusive of the Cost of EUROPE STORES.

| Official Year. | School. | Bengal. | Bombay. | Madras. | Punjab. | Scind. | Indore. | East Coast. | Central India. | Dacca. | Pegu. | South-East Coast. | Workshops and Stores. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| 1862-63 - - | 4,126 10 6 | 69,860 11 8 | - - | - - | 25,889 8 8 | 655 9 4 | 8,554 9 4 | 9,745 3 8 | 43,790 4 9 | 6,817 15 6 | 34,469 15 6 | 96 4 - | 1,80,487 5 8 | 3,84,494 2 7 |
| 1863–64 - - | 6,478 15 3 | 1,14,090 8 1 | 25,456 11 10 | 46,616 - 10 | 58,669 7 11 | 2,227 11. 9 | 87,067 12 - | 2,600 5 6 | 702 13 - | 8,274 14 3 | 85,032 12 3 | - - | 2,37,294 15 - | 6,74,512 15 8 |
| TOTAL - *Rs.* | 10,605 9 9 | 1,83,951 3 9 | 25,456 11 10 | 46,616 - 10 | 84,559 - 7 | 2,883 5 1 | 95,622 5 4 | 12,345 9 2 | 44,493 1 9 | 15,092 13 9 | 1,19,502 11 9 | 96 4 - | 4,17,782 4 8 | 10,59,007 2 3 |

Calcutta, 30 November 1865.

(signed) *D. G. Robinson*, Lieut. Col., R.E.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

## (B.)—STATEMENT of RECEIPTS by Sale of Unserviceable Stores on account Construction of the Government TELEGRAPH LINES, for the Years 1862-63 and 1863–64.

| | *Rs. a. p.* |
|---|---|
| 1862-63 - - - - - | 2,101 12 7 |
| 1863-64 - - - - - | *26,694 6 7 |
| TOTAL - - - *Rs.* | 28,796 3 2 |

* This amount includes *Rs.* 16,487. 9. 6. for value of Europe and country stores supplied to the East Indian Railway Company.

Calcutta, 30 November 1865.

(signed) *R. Murray*, Major,
In charge, Office of the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India.

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(C.)—STATEMENT showing the CASH RECEIPTS on account of Private, Service 4.

| Official Year. | Cash Receipts on account, Private Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Service Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Telegraph Service Messages. | Receipts by Fines. | Receipts by Sale of Unserviceable Stores. | TOTAL. | Cash Rec on accou Private Me | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | | | | | |
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| 1862–63 - - | 1,78,230 11 3 | 27,897 6 – | 1,234 12 – | 1,472 14 9 | - - | 2,08,835 12 – | 33,587 | 9,956 8 3 |
| 1863–64 - - | 1,92,838 8 9 | 29,080 14 8 | 1,234 3 – | 1,134 15 7 | - - | 2,24,288 10 – | 42,431 | 7,102 3 – |
| TOTAL - *Rs.* | 3,71,069 4 – | 56,978 4 8 | 2,468 15 – | 2,607 14 4 | - - | 4,33,124 6 – | 76,018 | 17,058 11 3 |
| | MADRAS. | | | | | | | |
| Official Year. | Cash Receipts on account, Private Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Service Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Telegraph Service Messages. | Receipts by Fines. | Receipts by Sale of Unserviceable Stores. | TOTAL. | Cash Rec on accou Private Me | TOTAL. |
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| 1862–63 - - | 83,991 12 3 | 11,562 11 – | 1,026 5 – | 13 – – | - - | 96,593 12 3 | 35,234 | 9,107 15 3 |
| 1863–64 - - | 1,08,010 10 – | 12,004 6 – | 1,503 13 – | 122 14 3 | - - | 1,21,641 11 3 | 42,656 | 5,206 8 – |
| TOTAL - *Rs.* | 1,92,002 6 3 | 23,567 1 – | 2,530 2 – | 135 14 3 | - - | 2,18,235 7 6 | 77,891 | 14,314 7 3 |
| | INDORE. | | | | | | | |
| Official Year. | Cash Receipts on account, Private Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Service Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Telegraph Service Messages. | Receipts by Fines. | Receipts by Sale of Unserviceable Stores. | TOTAL. | Cash Rec on accou Private Me | TOTAL. |
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| 1862–63 - - | 16,072 11 6 | 2,799 2 – | 250 13 – | 254 12 – | - - | 19,377 6 6 | 22,686 | 7,585 4 6 |
| 1863–64 - - | 21,924 15 8 | 1,790 12 – | 720 8 – | 91 5 6 | - - | 24,527 9 2 | 38,805 | 5,965 3 9 |
| TOTAL - *Rs.* | 37,997 11 2 | 4,589 14 – | 971 5 – | 346 1 6 | - - | 43,904 15 8 | 61,491 | 14,550 8 3 |
| | PEGU. | | | | | | | |
| Official Year. | Cash Receipts on account, Private Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Service Messages. | Cash Receipts on account, Telegraph Service Messages. | Receipts by Fines. | Receipts by Sale of Unserviceable Stores. | TOTAL. | TOTAL. | |
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs.* | *Rs. a. p.* | |
| 1862–63 - - | 14,089 4 – | 3,596 8 – | - - - | 37 – – | - - | 17,722 | 050 2 7 | |
| 1863–64 - - | 22,819 5 – | 5,808 2 – | - - - | 41 13 9 | - - | 28,669 | ,330 6 10 | |
| TOTAL - *Rs.* | 36,908 9 – | 9,404 10 – | - - - | 78 13 9 | - - | 46,392 | ,380 9 5 | |

Calcutta, 30 November 1865.



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## (D.)—STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE of the G[illegible] and 1863–64.

| Official Year. | GENERAL. | | | | BOMBAY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salary of Head of the Department. | Director General's Office Establishment. | Contingencies. | TOTAL. | Amount of Salaries of the Directors of Divisions. | Contingencies. | TOTAL. |
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| 1862–63 - - | 33,078 - - | 33,550 5 10 | 338 8 - | 66,966 13 10 | 24,600 - - | 42,201 6 3 | 1,50,242 3 3 |
| 1863–64 - - | 33,321 8 - | 33,596 9 3 | 364 9 10 | 67,282 11 1 | 24,500 - 6 | 30,687 2 6 | 1,53,123 1 - |
| TOTAL - *Rs.* | 66,399 8 - | 67,146 15 1 | 703 1 10 | 1,34,249 8 11 | 49,100 - 6 | 72,888 8 9 | 3,03,365 4 3 |

| Official Year. | MADRAS. | | | EAS[illegible] | | SCIND. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Establishment. | Contingencies. | TOTAL. | Establishment. | Co[illegible] | Contingencies. | TOTAL. |
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *R* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| 1862–63 - - | 81,371 15 3 | 19,940 10 6 | 1,01,312 9 9 | 82,074 5 7 | 17 | 10,677 14 10 | 66,327 12 2 |
| 1863-64 - - | 1,14,906 11 - | 19,201 15 10 | 1,34,108 10 10 | 84,551 12 3 | 10 | 10,600 3 6 | 57,384 11 9 |
| TOTAL - *Rs* | 1,96,278 10 3 | 39,142 10 4 | 2,35,421 4 7 | 1,66,626 1 10 | 28 | 21,278 2 4 | 1,23,712 7 11 |

| Official Year. | DACCA. | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Establishment. | Contingencies. | TOTAL. | Establishment. | Co[illegible] Contingencies. | TOTAL. |
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *R* *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| 1862–63 - - | 65,919 2 - | 67,749 8 3 | 1,33,668 10 3 | 63,822 11 9 | 14 ,54,761 4 3 | 13,16,968 4 6 |
| 1863–64 - - | 42,408 10 7 | 5,588 - 2 | 47,996 10 9 | 57,822 9 - | 9 ,58,382 5 8 | 13,65,560 13 1 |
| TOTAL - *Rs.* | 1,08,327 12 7 | 73,337 8 5 | 1,81,665 5 - | 1,21,645 4 9 | 24 ,13,143 9 11 | 26,82,529 1 7 |

Calcutta, 30 November 1865.

Lieut. Col., R. E.,
General of Telegraphs in India.

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## (E.)—ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE of the Government TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT in INDIA on account Construction and Working during the years 1862–63 and 1863–64, and the Inefficient Balance remaining unadjusted on the 30th April 1864.

| | Direction. | Bengal. | Bombay. | Madras. | Punjab. | Scinde. | Indore. | East Coast. | Central India. | Dacca. | Pegu. | South East Coast. | Workshops and Stores. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* | *Rs. a. p.* |
| Expenditure on account Construction as per Statement A. | *10,605 9 9 | 1,83,951 3 9 | 25,456 11 10 | 46,616 - 10 | 84,559 - 7 | 2,883 5 1 | 95,622 5 4 | 12,345 9 2 | 44,493 1 9 | 15,092 13 9 | 1,19,502 11 9 | 96 4 - | 4,17,782 4 8 | 10,50,067 2 3 |
| Ditto on account Working as per Statement D. | †1,34,249 8 11<br>‡ 70,168 13 - | 3,52,302 5 6 | 3,03,365 4 3 | 2,35,421 4 7 | 2,49,355 13 7 | 1,23,712 7 11 | 1,28,069 5 8 | 1,94,988 - 3 | 2,29,746 - 4 | 1,81,665 5 - | 1,46,272 6 6 | 10,960 10 - | 3,22,251 12 1 | 26,82,529 1 7 |
| Amount of Inefficient Balance remaining unadjusted on the 30th April 1864. | - - - | 54,161 14 - | 37,161 8 3 | - - - | 2,857 3 1 | 4,647 8 9 | 86,826 1 7 | 8,540 1 9 | 54,147 5 - | 36,957 2 9 | 1,21,457 3 3 | - - - | - - - | 4,00,756 - 5 |
| GRAND TOTAL - *Rs.* | 2,15,023 15 6 | 5,90,415 7 3 | 3,65,983 8 4 | 2,82,037 5 5 | 3,36,772 1 3 | 1,31,243 5 9 | 3,10,517 12 7 | 2,15,873 11 2 | 3,28,386 7 1 | 2,33,715 5 6 | 3,87,232 5 6 | 11,056 14 - | 7,40,034 - 9 | 41,48,292 4 3 |

* Cost of Training School.
† Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies of Director General of Telegraphs in India.
‡ Ditto ditto Directors of Divisions.

*Calcutta,* 30 November 1865.

(Signed) *D. G. Robinson,* Lieut. Col., R. E.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

B

## (F.)—STATEMENT of the Number of MILES of TELEGRAPH LINES and STATIONS open in each year during the Official years 1862–63 and 1863–64.

| YEAR. | Bengal. | | Bombay. | | Madras. | | Punjab. | | Central India. | | Pegu. | | Dacca. | | Indore. | | East Coast. | | Scinde. | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. | Number of Miles. | Number of Offices. |
| 1862-63 - - | 1,749 | 22 | 1,238 | 20 | 1,345½ | 20 | 1,738½ | 23 | 1,331¾ | 10 | 668 | 10 | 500 | 7 | 735 | 8 | 1,186½ | 15 | 784¾ | 11 | 11,277 | 146* |
| 1863-64 - - | 1,909½ | 25 | 1,216¾ | 20 | 1,345½ | 20 | 1,744½ | 27 | 1,331¾ | 10 | 686½ | 9 | 500 | 7 | 940½ | 12 | 1,203¾ | 16 | 857¾ | 12 | 11,736 | 158† |

* These include eight Offices occasionally opened.

† These include ten Offices occasionally opened.

Calcutta, 30 November 1865.

(Signed) *D. G. Robinson,* Lieut. Col., R. E.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.



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STATEMENT of the entire EXPENDITURE in *England* on account of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India*; viz., on purchase of Stores, Freights, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In the year 1862–63 - - - - - - | 173,533 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Less Recoveries - - - - - - | 954 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 172,578 | 13 | 11 |
| In the year 1863–64 - - - - - - | 27,637 | 15 | 2 | | | |
| Less Recoveries - - - - - - | 594 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 27,042 | 15 | 8 |
| | | | £. | 199,621 | 9 | 7 |

*W. G. Goodliffe*,
Accountant General.

*Note.*—No Annual Reports of the Indian Telegraph Department have been submitted since that for the year 1861–62.

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# EAST INDIA (ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS).

RETURN of EXPENDITURE in *England* and *India* on account of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in *India*, showing the Amount expended Yearly on account of Permanent Works and Annual Maintenance and Expenses; also, an ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL RECEIPTS from the TELEGRAPHS, and of the Number of MILES of TELEGRAPH and of STATIONS in each Year; &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 287, of Session 1863).

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *February* 1866.



*Under* 1 *oz.*

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# EAST INDIA (TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1866;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Names of EXAMINERS in the INDIA TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, of the Successful CANDIDATES, and of the Number of MARKS obtained by each:"

"And, COPY of the EXAMINATION PAPERS."

Name of Examiner: Professor WILLIAM THOMSON, of Glasgow University.

| Names of Candidates. | Number of Marks obtained by each. |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Forbes Bevan - - - - - - - - | 4,900 |
| Mr. H. M. O'Kelly - - - - - - - - - | 4,200 |

There were no examination papers, as the Candidates, being only two in number, were examined *vivâ voce*.

India Office,
2 August 1866.

W. T. THORNTON,
Secretary, Public Works Department.



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# EAST INDIA (TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT).

RETURN of the Names of EXAMINERS in the INDIA TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, of the Successful CANDIDATES, and of the Number of MARKS obtained by each; &c.

(*Mr. Adam.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *August* 1866.



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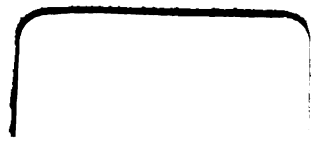
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